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Report

ON THE

PROVINCE OF ASSAM,

BY

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS, Esq.,

(Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.)

Calcutta:

THOS JONES, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

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To

CECIL BEADON, ESQUIRE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the following Report on the Province of Assam.

Prefatory remarks.

*Gowalparra.
Gowhatty.
Tezpoor.
Nowgong.
Seebsagur
Luckimpore.

2. The Province, as now constituted, comprises six Districts, as noted in the margin.* I visited the different Sudder Stations, remaining from a week to ten days at each, excepting at Gowhatty, where my stay exceeded a fortnight. I beg herewith to submit separate Reports on these Districts, in which I have shown the present state of each, as regards area, cultivation, mode of settlement, rates of assessment, population, manufactures, internal and external trade, means of internal communication, education, &c., and have at some length described the mode in which the administration of each has been conducted since the Districts have been placed under British authority. I have also suggested some changes and amendments, which are peculiarly local; and in the present Report I propose to give a general sketch of the existing system of administration in all departments, to notice the results of my inquiries into its merits, to mark what I consider its defects, and lastly, to offer such suggestions as seem to me calculated to improve the fiscal, civil, and criminal administration of the country, to extend cultivation, and develope generally the resources of this fine Province.

Perpetual settlement of Gowalparra; statistics of the Province.

	Sq. miles.
Total area, ..	34,345
Cultivated do.,	2,252
	Rupees.
Revenue, (nett,)	7,54,808
Population, ..	12,01,151
Population per square mile, ..	32
	Annas.
Average taxation per caput, ..	10½

3. Gowalparra is perpetually settled, and properly belongs to Bengal. It was a part of Rungpore, and was formed into a separate District in 1822, under Regulation X. of that year; the operation of the rules for the administration of the police, and civil and criminal justice, as well as those of the collection of Land Revenue, Customs and Stamp Revenue, being suspended therein. In speaking of the Revenue system of the Province, my remarks will of course not apply to this District, but to Assam Proper. Appendix A gives the Statistics of the Province.

Description of Assam Proper.

4. Assam Proper occupies the entire valley of the Bhramapootra, and is intersected through its whole length by that noble stream and its numerous tributaries; it is enclosed on either side by mountainous regions, inhabited by uncivilized tribes, and possesses a varied but rich soil, well adapted from its diversified elevation to the cultivation of every kind of crop.

5. It is necessary, to the correct understanding of the Revenue system, to give a brief description of the ancient manner of exacting the dues of the State, and of the condition in which we found the Province.

Description of the ancient manner of exacting the Revenues of the State.

6. The Revenues of the State were for the most part realized on articles of produce and personal labor; "Not only the soil but the subject was the property of the State." This feudal system was introduced by the Ahoms, who, it is stated, commenced their conquest of the valley about the beginning of the 13th century.

Division of the population.

7. The population was divided into Khells, numbering from 1,000 to 5,000 able-bodied men of one caste or calling, under superior officers called Borahs. A Borah possessed authority over twenty Ghots of Paicks, each Ghot consisting of three Paicks, a Sykeah over one hundred Ghots, and an Hazaree over one thousand Ghots. The whole were placed under the control of an Officer of State, either a Phookun or a Burrooah.

Nature of services rendered to the State, and mode of payment.

8. One Paick from every Ghot was bound to labor for the King or the Officers of State, to whom his services were devoted in his particular calling throughout the year; such as were not field laborers were paid in coin, or had to give so much cloth, gold, or other articles, which they were employed to produce. The hill people compounded for service by small payments of cotton. The Kacharies were bound to serve as palkee bearers or coolies.

Land granted as remuneration for service. Levy of various kinds of Tax.

9. Each Paick was allowed two poorahs of roopit or rice-land, (that land was designated goamuttee or body land,) as a remuneration for his services. He was also allowed land for his house and garden (called bari and bari land,) but, as an equivalent for the exemption of these lands from assessment, the Paicks paid throughout the country a poll-tax variously named—in Kamroop a house-tax—in Nowgong, Luckimpoor Proper, and Seebsagur, a body or poll-tax—both at one rupee for each Paick of full age. In Durrung a hearth tax upon every party cooking separately, high or low, of one rupee was imposed.*

Muttock and Sudiya.

10. In Muttock and Sudiya the people exercised a considerable share in their own government, and resisted a direct system of taxation. The chiefs derived their Revenue principally from presents and the occasional labor of their subjects.

Poll-tax paid by artizans and classes not tillers of land. Inundated land cultivated by migratory ryots.

11. The artizans and classes who did not till land paid a higher rate of poll-tax: the lands which the Paicks cultivated in excess of their two poorahs were leased at one rupee per poorah. In the inundated parts of the country the

* In Kamroop the Mahomedans had introduced the Bengal system; they divided the country into Pergunnahs and collected the poll tax, and the rent upon the Paick's cultivation in excess of his goamuttee land through Chowrees.

land was chiefly cultivated by emigrating ryots, who paid a plough tax, and the hill tribes, who cultivated hill land for cotton, paid a hoe tax.

Goamuttee lands.

12. The goamuttee or body land was considered the property of the State, and neither hereditary nor transferable. Captain Brodie considered that the right to this land was vested entirely in the clan, and that on the death of a Paick his land did not descend to his son, but reverted to that portion of the clan of which he was the member; but I do not find in the correspondence that Captain Brodie's views are supported by any other Officer. The bari and bari land were hereditary and transferable. The Assamese rulers were also in the habit of giving grants of goamuttee lands, and Paicks, as rewards for public services or as a mark of favor, and for the support of temples and priests attached to them, and the Officers of State mostly possessed khats, which consisted of tracts of lands that they had reclaimed from waste by slaves. These tenures were hereditary, and paid no rent. Ryots to save themselves from service and payment of the poll tax used to enroll themselves as slaves, and settle in these estates. Mr. Scott, it is stated, after a rigid inquiry, brought a large number of these persons on the poll-tax rent-roll. Such is a brief outline of the Khelwarree system, which before we conquered the country prevailed in Assam.

Condition of the Country on its occupation by the British Government, as described by Col. Jenkins.

13. The state of the country when we took possession of it is thus sketched by Colonel Jenkins. After describing the civil wars which the successors to the throne waged, the invasion of the Burmese, and their expulsion by the British Troops, and stating that the Burmese in their retreat committed the most atrocious barbarities, and carried off into slavery, according to nominal returns presented to Mr. Scott, 30,000 Assamese, he adds, "When therefore we assumed the charge of the country, nothing could possibly be more unpromising than the state of the country. The small remnant of the people had been so harassed and oppressed by the long civil and internal wars that had followed the accession of Rajah Gourinath Sing in 1780 down to 1826, that they had almost given up cultivation, and lived on jungle roots and plants, and famine and pestilence carried off thousands that had escaped the sword and captivity. All men of rank, the heads of the Great Ahom and priestly families, had retired to one District, Gowalparra, having, with little exception, lost the whole of their property. With the nobility and gentry retired a vast body of the lower classes; the former mostly returned to Assam after our occupation, but large numbers of the latter never returned, and their descendants form still a large part of the population of Habraghat and Kootaghat."

Revenue system introduced by the British.

14. The Revenue system introduced by the British was but a modification of that which previously existed. The custom of accepting personal labour, products and presents was abolished, and the whole of the revenue was taken in cash. The Paicks were

generally assessed at nine rupees per Ghot, each retaining his garden and rice land as before.

Revenue how collected. Upper Assam made over to Poorunder Sing.

15. The Revenue was collected by Native agents, whose rapacity and exactions impoverished the country. Upper Assam was made over to Poorunder Sing, and for a long time Government hesitated to declare its intentions in regard to retaining Lower Assam.

Introduction of land-tax. Appointment of Collectors.

16. Revenue affairs had therefore, under the first seven years of our rule, rather retrograded than improved. When in 1832 it was determined to hold the country, arrangements were then made for introducing a taxation of the lands in substitution of the poll-tax, and Captains Matthie, Rutherford and Bogle were appointed Collectors of Durrung, Nowgong and Kamroop to carry them out.

Division of Districts into Mehals.—Annual Settlements.

17. The districts were gradually divided into mehals and annual settlements made for each. Colonel Jenkins, writing in 1849, states "that such was the pressure of arrears of revenue and the discontent of the cultivator that each Officer was obliged to make the best arrangement he could, and this necessary independence of procedure led to some difference in the actual existing system, which it has not yet been found convenient to alter."

Districts divided and sub-divided, and Settlements formed.

18. I have described in my reports on each District the manner in which the Districts were divided and subdivided, and the settlements formed, the rates that were from time to time fixed on the lands, and the arrangements made for collecting the Revenue through Chowdrees, Mouzahdars, Bissoas, and Patgharries, as they were variously named. The divisions were of all sizes, the object in view being to provide employment for the better classes of Assamese.

System of granting Leases. Position and responsibility of Tehsildars.

19. The head men were mere Tehsildars, and the management was purely Khass. In 1835-36, the system of granting leases on a term of years was introduced, and the Tehsildar's position was changed from that of a mere Tehsildar to that of a Contractor of Revenue. He entered into a profit-and-loss settlement; he was permitted to reap what benefit he could from extending cultivation, and on the other hand he was responsible for ordinary losses occasioned by diminished cultivation.

Results of Khass system of management.

20. The results of this system of management are shown in the marginal statement, which is appended to Colonel Jenkins' Report, dated 23rd May 1853.—Appendix B.

Nettjumma of Lower Assam for 1832-33, under the Khelwarree system.

Kamroop, ..	1,10,181	0	17
Durrung, ..	41,506	4	13
Nowgong, ..	31,609	0	0
Total, ..	1,83,196	5	10

21. It will be observed that the Revenue has increased within the last ten years from Rs. 6,14,332-3-4½ to Rs. 7,43,689-3-3. Adverting to the low state to which Assam had been reduced at the time of our taking the country, to the disadvantage it laboured under in

Nett Jumma of Upper and Lower Assam for 1842-43, compared with that of 1852-53 A. D.

Kamroop, ...	2,52,091	3	6½	2,95,992	3	9
Durrung	1,85,453	8	0	1,57,795	6	9
Nowgong, ...	1,10,814	0	2	1,28,872	12	5
Seebsagur, ...	80,843	2	11	1,11,463	4	2
Lucklimpoor, ...	34,729	14	9	46,568	8	2
Total,....	6,14,332	3	4½	7,43,699	3	3

Increase of Revenue and satisfactory progress in restoring prosperity to Upper Assam.

having no trading connexion with any other Province of the Empire, and only savages as its neighbours, to the reduced circumstances of every person of rank in the country, first by the sequestration of their Paicks, and next by the emancipation of their slaves; and to the fact, that nearly half the country *viz.* Upper Assam, only came under our management in 1839, Colonel Jenkins thinks that the progress which has been made in restoring some degree of prosperity to the country may be considered as satisfactory, and he adds that "he has nothing to suggest on the amount and mode of taxation."

22. By referring to the statement in the margin, it would appear that since the year 1848-49, there has been no great advancement in cultivation and the general improvement of the Province. The cultivation bears a very small proportion to the overwhelming quantity of culturable waste capable of producing the finest crops. The condition of the Assam Ryots has, no doubt, been greatly improved. It is one of great comfort both as regards living and clothing, and, all circumstances considered and all obstacles fairly weighed, much has, no doubt, been done to bring Assam to its former prosperous condition; and all credit is due to the able and persevering exertion of Colonel Jenkins and the Collectors who have served and are serving under him (many of them Officers of superior merit) for the aggregate result.

No advance in cultivation or general improvement of Assam since 1848-49. Improved condition of Ryots.

Districts.	Year.	Amount of Nott Jumma.			Quantity of Land under cultivation.				
Durrung, ..	1848-49	1,60,285	3	1	Beegahs. Poorahs.	1,75,211	1	6	0
	1849-50	1,59,328	0	2		1,72,517	1	1	8
	1850-51	1,56,679	6	9		1,05,884	1	4	7
	1851-52	1,51,226	5	1		1,67,774	2	2	5
	1852-53	1,57,795	6	9					
Nowgong, ..	1848-49	1,29,999	8	1		5,50,299	1	12½	0
	1849-50	1,29,781	1	4		5,62,384	2	1	0
	1850-51	1,30,156	5	6		5,59,590	4	2	0
	1851-52	1,28,985	4	5		5,28,708	3	14½	0
	1852-53	1,28,872	12	5					
Seebsagur, ..	1848-49	1,07,080	1	1	Poorahs.	1,26,123	3	0	14
	1849-50	1,09,514	4	0		1,28,501	2	4	14
	1850-51	1,14,463	4	2		1,30,414	2	1	18
	1851-52	1,19,032	6	4		1,35,505	2	10	0
	1852-53	1,14,463	4	2					
Lucklimpoor	1848-49	37,480	8	11	Acres.	21,799½			
	1849-50	37,811	5	10		21,284			
	1850-51	42,832	2	9		21,073			
	1851-52	43,340	12	0		21,149			
	1852-53	46,568	8	2		21,483½			
Kamroop, ..	1848-49	2,74,480	1	12½	Poorahs.	3,51,787	2	0	11
	1849-50	2,85,713	8	9½		3,54,467	1	4	17
	1850-51	2,90,864	13	2½		3,57,013	3	0	17
	1851-52	2,90,788	10	6½		3,55,733	1	0	11
	1852-53	2,95,992	3	9		3,59,023	3	10	0

23. It is the generally conceived opinion that the present stagnant state of the Province arises from the minute sub-division of land, and from the population having cultivated as much land as it requires to meet its very limited wants. It is contended that the Assamese peasant is apathetic and indolent, that he is satisfied with an easily attained competency, and that without a large increase of population, which is at present checked by the ravages of cholera and epidemic disease, by the inordinate use of opium, and the licentious habits of the people, there is no prospect of extending cultivation in any considerable degree. But notwithstanding these hindrances to improvement, I am not satisfied that under a better regulated and uniform Revenue system more might not be done, and that the increase of cultivation and Revenue should not steadily progress.

Cause of the present stagnant state of Assam, and the remedy.

24. I shall now proceed to point out what I consider defective and fallacious in the present system, and to develope the changes which I think should be adopted.

Defects in the present system.

25. I would premise by remarking that on the introduction of the Mouzahwarree settlement, Government was in the position to make any kind of settlement it pleased. The Ryot had no right of property in the land saving his bari land. The Chowdrees in Kamroop were mere Tehsildars; they had no special right either as to office or land. In the other District there was no middleman with any like pretensions; the country was depopulated and laid waste, and there was not even the trace of a village community. Under such circumstances I think the authorities acted rightly in not transferring the Government right in the land to the Chowdrees and heads of clans, and creating a zemindarree system like that of Bengal.

Right of Government in the land.

26. Under the Assam rule the Ryot could not dispose of his cultivated land by sale, gift, or even by mortgage; he has been under us permitted to exercise that power, and to possess all but the name of proprietor. The local authorities strongly urged, in 1839, that this right should be legally conveyed to him, and the Board supported the proposition, but it was not assented to by the Government. It seems to be generally understood that the resident Ryot possesses the right in question, and it will perhaps induce him to take a deeper interest in the cultivation if Government formally acknowledged it, but I would restrict his rights to his paternal acres, or to such lands as he occupies in his own village. He cannot have, and has not, any hereditary rights of occupancy in lands in other villages, which he cultivates one year and throws up the next, or to land which he chooses to relinquish in his own, unless he exchanges it for an equal quantity of other land in the village.

Ryot to be empowered under certain restrictions to dispose of his cultivated lands.

27. First as regards the basis on which the settlements are formed, and the mode of forming them. The system, as described in my District Reports, varies somewhat in every District, but it is generally conducted in the manner stated in the margin.* It will be observed, that the measurements of the fields of each Mouzah are not systematically and carefully tested; that the objections of Ryots are not examined and discussed, and if erroneous, corrected in the Mofussil; that the pottahs are not distributed by the Collector, and that the settlements are generally made at the Sudder Station.

Abuses in the present system of land measurement, and of making settlements.

*In the cold season of the year, in which the leases fall in, the Mouzahdar is directed, with the assistance of the Kagottee, to measure the land. The measurement commences directly the crops are off the ground, and oftentimes much later, not till March and April. It shows the number and size of the fields, the quality of the soil, and the extent of the land in each Ryot's occupation. The papers are then brought to the Station, and made over to the Canongoe; he tests the calculation, and draws up a statement of the gross Revenue of the whole Mouzah. Where the measurement shows a decrease of cultivation, or concealment of land is suspected, an Officer is deputed to remeasure the Mouzah. If the measurement of any Ryottee tenure is objected to by its holder, an Ameen is sent to remeasure the disputed fields, in the presence of the Mouzahdar. In the Chappooree mehals the measurement is not made until after the rains, when it can be ascertained whether the Ryots who have given in Isteefahs, or resignations of their lands, will take up any land for sowing poppy, mustard, &c. The settlements are therefore not usually effected until the ensuing cold season, when three months of the year have only to run. Pottahs are then drawn out and made over to the Mouzahdar to distribute to the Ryots, and a settlement is made with the Mouzahdars on the actual assets shown by the Ryot's pottah.

It not uncommonly happens that the kabooleuts of the Ryots are pronounced by them to be forgeries, and that numerous petitions are presented to the Collector and the Commissioner, after the settlement has been completed, complaining of false measurement, and incorrect classification. Captain Butler in the last year concluded the settlements of ninety-four mehals, *viz.*, sixty-nine mehals for one year, twenty-one for three years, one for four years, two for five years, and one for ten years, all at the Sudder Station. I have had considerable experience in making settlements, and it appears to me that a settlement formed in this manner is a misnomer; it is no settlement at all. The practice of concealing land is extremely prevalent; I have noticed some instances of the extent to which it has been carried in my District Reports, and though I am inclined to place every confidence in the supervision of the local authorities, yet I cannot but doubt the accuracy of information which measurements conducted by persons most interested to be dishonest, and so imperfectly checked, are calculated to convey; indeed there is nothing to prevent the sacrificing the interest of Government to almost any extent. I can see no reason why the measurement should not be conducted, and the settlements made, in the manner laid down in the Circular Order of December 27th, 1850. I would therefore suggest that the measurements be made by Ameens in the presence of the Mouzahdars and Ryots, that they be conducted with chains, that they be tested in the mode laid down in the Board's orders by the settling Officer, that each field, excepting in the Chappooree mehals, be defined and mapped by the Ameen, and that the objections of the Ryots be examined and settled, pottahs given, and kabooleuts taken,—in short, that the essential part of the work be done on the spot.

Some of the Collectors have in the last two years been in the habit of visiting tracts under settlement, and in a demi-official note to me, Captain Holroyd says, "I assure you if it had not been for my looking personally after the settlement this year, I never should have got the large increase I did." This shows the necessity of a closer and more perfect survey, and of carefully testing the work.

The holdings of the Ryot in the purely inundated mehals are subject to annual variation, and it would be almost useless to map and define the fields: sufficient accuracy will be attained by careful measurement under the personal superintendence of the settlement Officer.

28. The survey maps, some of which were made years ago, will be of little value in testing the khusrah; indeed some of them have not been drawn out according to the present divisions of the country, but they will afford a good guide for observing the changes of cultivation and defining boundaries. The services of the natives who are employed in the survey are available for mapping the lands.

Utility of survey maps.

29. It is urged that in many of the better cultivated Mouzahs the lands are liable to frequent alterations, that they are only cultivated for one or two years in succession and then resigned for other virgin land, and that such measurements would be unnecessary and of little value. If the propositions I have to make should induce the Mouzahdars to take the jungle mehals for a term of years, this objection would fall to the ground, and even if they should decline to engage on the proffered terms, it is still most desirable, notwithstanding the great changes

Measurement of lands necessary.

which the cultivation annually undergoes, that the Collector should possess a measurement on which he can place reliance as a foundation to work upon hereafter. With such documents, re-measurement in many mehals would be found unnecessary; it would suffice to mark the changes, and correct the jummabundee accordingly. If the alterations should become such as to render the settlements totally inapplicable, the papers should be recast. In the Upper Provinces the Patgherries are taught the work, and it appears to me that a similar system might be beneficially introduced into Assam.

Settlement of waste lands.

30. The kind of settlement which should be formed is the next point for consideration. The present system, especially in Kamroop and Durrung, is loudly decried by the Mouzahdars, while the Ryots complain of false measurements and exactions. The Chowdrees of Kamroop are especially dissatisfied with the operation of Captain Dalton's arrangements regarding waste lands. The Ryots who refused Captain Dalton's terms are those who contemplated emigration, and the Chowdrees complain that as they can realize no extra Revenue from those who have agreed to his terms, they are unable to bear the heavy losses which they incur from Ryots resigning their lands. There is no question that their profits have been greatly diminished. If all the Ryots agreed to take pottahs on Captain Dalton's terms, there would be no room for cavil, but such is not the case, and I think there is much reason in their objections. It is a mistake to suppose that the present low rate of commission, and the profits derived from letting the waste lands not included in the Ryots' leases afford sufficient profit to meet the heavy losses the Mouzahdars have to sustain.

Mouzahdars at variance with Ryots. Time of Collectors wholly occupied in settling disputes.

31. On the other hand, it is urged that the Mouzahdars have given but little satisfaction either to the Ryot or to the Collector, that they are not alive to their own interests, and that they are constantly at variance with the Ryots. There is such constant interference in the internal concerns of the Mouzahs, that the time of the Collectors seems almost wholly occupied in settling differences between Ryots and Farmers, Farmers and Takooreeahs, and the host of petty fiscal Officers, all of which should have been set at rest at the time of settlement.

Mouzahdars not interested in keeping up cultivation.

32. There is no question that the risks of collection are great, and the commission allowed to cover them is small; the consequence is, that the Mouzahdar is driven to exact the uttermost farthing from the resident Ryots if he cannot meet his losses by assessing newly reclaimed lands. His lease is of short duration; his tenure of office is insecure, and he is not therefore interested in keeping up cultivation to the utmost.

Half-khass and half-farming management does not operate beneficially.

33. This half-khass and half-farming system does not, in my opinion, operate beneficially, either as regards the extension of cultivation or the comfort of the Ryot; we must look either to the Ryots or to the headman to develope the

resources of the Mouzahs, and not set them in array against each other, as, under the present system, is the case: the question for determination seems to me to be whether we shall resort to pure khass management, or to give the Chowdrees a more lasting and substantial interest in their charges, and promote the true interests of each by inducing them to work together.

34. Major Vetch, an Officer of long and tried experience, suggests, as a general remedy, khass management. I have quoted his opinion in the margin.*—Appendix C. Captain Butler sees no objection to measuring well cultivated Mouzahs in the manner proposed by me and leasing them for twenty years, but would settle other mehals, where cultivation is not permanent, annually; he would increase the size of the Mouzahs, look to the exertions of the Ryots and not to those of the Mouzahdars to extend cultivation, and would give the former the benefit arising from it; he would grant a good money commission to meet the losses by death and resignation of Ryots. Captain Dalton says that his Ryots seem to approve of his plan of settlements, and are generally anxious to maintain a good understanding with the Mouzahdars, but the state of society in his District is of a very primitive nature, and the Mouzahdars do not yet, I think, understand their own interest with the Ryots. Captain Holroyd is sceptical whether giving the Mouzahdars more power would prove beneficial, and Captain Vincent would abolish all the small Mouzahs, allow none to be held having a Revenue under 3,000 rupees, and would appoint men of substance instead of, as at present in too many instances, men of straw. Captain Vincent further suggests the adoption of the Cachar system, *viz.*, Government making itself, as it in fact is, the sole proprietor, and granting pottahs for any amount of land, not under five poorahs, which the Pottahdar might re-let. The Tehsildaree system would, he says, be thus abolished, as the Pottahdar would pay direct into the General Treasury. Captain Rowlatt conceives that the number of fiscal Officers (in a Pergunnah paying rupees 12,000 there are ninety-eight Officers appointed by Government, one Chowdree, one Putwarree, twenty-four Takooreeahs, twenty-four Kagottees and forty-eight Sarahs) is out of all proportion to the work to be performed, and suggests the abolition of the situations of Takooreeahs, Kagottees and Sarahs. He would allow the Chowdree eighteen per cent. and the Putwarree two per cent. commission on the gross Revenue.

Remedies proposed by the local authorities.

* As a general remedy, I would suggest khass management. "It is true that in many of the old settled and well cultivated Pergunnahs this is not so necessary, but even in those where the holdings are so numerous and so small, matters for adjustment must always be occurring from deaths, desertions, and default among the Ryots, which if not effected at once, are sure to grow into serious evils. In the less settled Districts the changes are very numerous, but easily adjusted if taken in time."

"The Pergunnahs should be of moderate extent so as to be easily visited in every part by one overseer, say averaging in Jumma from 1,500 to 3,000 rupees, and no middlemen should be permitted between him and the Ryots; he should, however, be assisted by a Mohurir or village writer (to keep the accounts and make the land measurements) and village Chowkeedars, all servants of the State. The Overseer or factor should, if possible, be selected from among the most respectable men in the Pergunnah, and with the general assent of the Ryots, and he should be bound to reside there."

35. The tendency of the present system is to erect the Ryots into Zemindars. The practice of sub-dividing lands and the apathetic opium-eating habits of the Assamese are

Tendency of the present system.

against the prospect of ever realizing this hope, and I feel assured that it is bootless to rely on the exertions of the Ryots alone for extension of cultivation even in a limited degree. It is admitted that they should cultivate more than they do, and in some parts they do not raise sufficient for their own consumption.

Annual settlements repeatedly tried, but never found to answer.

36. A Ryotwarree annual settlement is, no doubt, acceptable to the Ryots, and though I was once a great admirer of khass management when liberally administered and efficiently supervised, yet I know from long experience that this supervision is seldom if ever attained, while I hold it is quite impossible for Government throughout a large Province like this to deal directly with every cultivator. Annual settlements have been tried repeatedly, and I believe that from the causes above stated they have never been found to answer.

Modification of the existing arrangements for leasing Mouzahs.

37. After a careful perusal of the correspondence, and attentively weighing the arguments made use of by the local authorities, I am of opinion that the second course is the most likely to advance the general improvement of the Province and its people. I beg therefore to propose the following modifications of the existing arrangements for leasing Mouzahs:—

First.—That the period of the next settlement be fixed for twenty years, with discretionary power to the Commissioner to reduce the term for such mehals as may not be considered ripe for the longer period of settlement.

Secondly.—That the number of Mouzahs, excepting the Chappoorees, be reduced by absorbing adjoining entire Mouzahs, until the gross Revenue amounts to rupees 3,000. I do not propose to reduce the charges the annual Revenue of which exceeds that amount.

Thirdly.—That the Mouzahdars be bound, as far as practicable, to reside in their Mouzahs, and be selected from the most respectable men of the Pergunnahs. It has been the custom throughout the country to appoint men, non-residents, Mouzahdars, as a means of providing for some of the old families: they seldom or never visit the Pergunnahs, and leave the duties to be performed by their subordinates.

Fourthly.—That on the expiration of the settlement the lands be remeasured, and the settlement be continued to the original Mouzahdar, or his heirs.

Fifthly.—That the Mouzahdar be remunerated with commission, not exceeding twenty per cent., out of which he will provide his own accountant.

Sixthly.—That Government reserve to itself the power of making grants of large tracts of jungle and forest within the boundaries of the Mouzah.

Seventhly.—That the Mouzahdar be liable to dismissal for gross mismanagement of his charge, proved on a formal proceeding and inquiry, confirmed by the Commissioner.

Eighthly.—That the julkurs of the large rivers, and the right to wash for gold, be farmed to the best advantage, and the bheels be, if practicable, incorporated into the Mouzah to which they appertain, and be included in the Mouzahwarree assessment.

Ninthly.—That the Farmers and Mouzahdars be allowed to make their own arrangements with the fishermen. The practice which prevails in Durrung of fixing the rent which each fisherman shall pay with reference to the description of net used is, I think, unnecessary and objectionable.

Tenthly.—That provision be made for the maintenance of a Tecklah, who will assist the Mouzahdar in the collection of his rents, report crimes to the Police and aid in apprehending offenders.

Eleventhly.—That a Tecklah be appointed to each cluster of villages on a salary of four rupees per mensem.

Twelfthly.—That a Putwarree, on a salary of rupees six per mensem, be appointed for recognized local divisions of the couutry, who shall annually file, in the Collector's Office, accounts for each Mouzah according to prescribed forms.

Thirteenthly.—That the lands tilled by migratory cultivators be fixed on the aggregate, and that the Mouzahdar be permitted to make his own arrangements with those who break up the lands. I think this concession may induce respectable persons to engage for the jungle mehals. The same plan, Colonel Jenkins states, has been for years in operation in the Western parts of Kamroop, where all the lands are Furringhattee; and it has been found to answer well, both as to the collection of Revenue and the reduction of complaints from the Ryots. The Chowdrees make fresh settlements every two or three years, and issue their own pottahs, not exceeding, however, the standard rate of assessment. I do not however see the necessity of restricting the rate of assessment; the Ryots should make their own terms with the Mouzahdars.

Fourteenthly.—That the Chappooree mehals be farmed for such term of years as the Commissioner may deem proper. Few of these Chappoorees are permanently inhabited, and the persons who take up their abode in them have no hereditary right. Colonel Jenkins suggests that these mehals should be made into rather small than large divisions to allow of free competition, and that more than one Chappooree should not be given to any one Mouzahdar, because, he adds, it is essential to prevent monopolies and allow the Ryots to have the free command of these lands, for they are the most profitable, and all wish to have a share of them. The suggestion is, I think, judicious. The farms should be put up to competition, tenders should be invited, and the Collector be empowered to accept the most eligible offer, though not the highest. It is feared that needy persons would bid for the Chappoorees more than they could yield, and good security not being procurable in Assam, the loss to Government might be considerable.

38. It has been repeatedly urged by the local authorities, that the only objection to granting long leases arises from the present system of allowing the Ryots to resign their lands at the end of each year, and this brings me to the consideration of that subject.

Objection to granting long leases.

39. In the settlements with which I have had concern, the Ryot has been never debarred from relinquishing his holding, though he engaged to pay the rent fixed on it for the term of the settlement, on his giving proper notice. In well-cultivated villages there are few or no resignations; they occur almost wholly on the Chappooree mehals. A great quantity of land is resigned yearly, but the same extent of land is almost invariably again taken up. I do not approve of Captain Dalton's plan, as stated above, as it greatly abridges the marginal profits of the Mouzahdar; still less do I approve of Captain Butler's plan, who has construed the orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 41, of the 28th May 1850, as prohibiting the Collector from receiving resignations of land in Mouzahs settled on leases, though the Ryots did not bind themselves to hold on. This rule has not worked well. On the Mouzahdars attempting to realize rents from the lands thrown up, the Ryots threatened to resign, when the Mouzahdars cancelled their own leases and took an annual settlement. Captain Dalton and Captain Holroyd propose, as an inducement to the Ryots not to emigrate, to remit the Revenue on the ancestral gardens.

Resignation of leases.

40. Major Vetch thinks it might be good policy to allow gardens and homesteads to be held rent-free, in fair proportion to the extent of the farms attached, as was the custom under the native rule,—" say for every single Ryot one beegah of garden to every five under plough culture, two for every ten, and three for every fifteen, but only to be granted after the garden has been enclosed and planted." Captain Vincent thinks that emigration might be checked, if not wholly eradicated, by adopting the following measures: first, by having one rate and one system of settlement throughout the Province; secondly, by allowing the Ryots, as in the days of the Assam Rajahs, to resign only their Furringhattee and jullatuck lands, and never their roopit, or bari lands; thirdly, by granting no small portions of land rent-free; fourthly, by severely punishing any fiscal Officer convicted of tampering with the Ryots of another Mouzah.

Emigration of Ryots.

41. The circumstances of Assam are peculiar. Government is the landlord, and it is in its power to impose such conditions in regard to the resignation of lands, not incompatible with the ancient customs of the country, as it may deem proper, and I would propose, with a view to check the migratory habits of the cultivators, the following rules:—

Rules to check the migratory habits of cultivators.

42. That resignation of holdings be tendered by the Mouzahdar on or before the 1st January for the ensuing Bengallee year. The Chowdrees of Kamroop strongly pressed the

Resignation to be tendered by Mouzahdars.

passing of this rule; they say that the resignations are oftentimes nominal and arise from caprice, and were they tendered to them they might persuade the Ryots to go on with their cultivation or take up fresh land. I can see no objection to this rule, and Colonel Jenkins is in favor of its adoption. The Ryot will still have the option of tendering his resignation to the Collector, should the Chowdree not accept it.

Ryots not to be permitted to resign portions of land.

43. That the Ryots shall not be permitted to resign portions of the land, but that they shall be required to resign the whole of their lands, except their bari lands, unless where the portion tendered for resignation shall have been carried away by aberrations of the river, or rendered unproductive by sandy deposit or other accidental causes.

Mouzahdars shall be bound to exchange exhausted lands of a resident Ryot for new lands.

44. That the Mouzahdar shall be bound to exchange exhausted lands of a resident Ryot for new lands, and to grant pottahs for any waste land he may be desirous of breaking up in his village, at the standard rates, and that the Collector shall be empowered to enforce this rule on complaint of the Ryot.

Condition on which assessed tenures are to be resigned.

45. That resignations of assessed Lakhiraj tenures shall be received, but only on the understanding that the tenures shall lapse to the State. In Durrung only does the practice of resigning Lakhiraj lands with the option of claiming them again, prevail. It appears to me to be an objectionable one, especially with advertence to the opinion expressed below on the subject of Lakhiraj claims, and to hold out an encouragement to idleness.

Revenue of bari land remitted on conditions specified.

46. That, according to Major Vetch's suggestion, the Revenue of the bari land be remitted on the following conditions:—to every single Ryot one beegah of garden land for every five under plough culture, two for every ten, and three for every fifteen beegahs, to be granted after the garden has been enclosed; if the Ryot should throw up his arable land, at any time, the homestead will be assessed.

Rates of assessment.

47. The next question for consideration is the rates: the opinion of the Collectors on this important subject is subjoined:—

Captain Dalton is of opinion that, until the Ryots are more settled, and cultivated land of more value, we should not attempt to raise them above the average of the highest rates now prevailing in this and the adjoining Districts, *viz.*, five annas per beegah for roopit, and three annas for other kinds. He wishes however, in revising the rates in Muttock, to be allowed to leave the assessment on rice lands as it is, and raise that on other kinds of land gradually, till both are equal.

Captain Vincent thinks that the rice lands should be left at their present rate of assessment, but he would raise bari lands to two rupees, and other kinds to one rupee four annas. The reasons for suggesting so large an increase are, that many valuable and remunerative trees are grown on them, and secondly, that the system has been introduced into the station lands, which

are set apart for municipal improvements without any diminution of culture. The increase on the Furringhattee and other kinds would not, he thinks, press heavily on the Ryot, as where he would lose on one product he would gain on another.

Captain Holroyd does not advocate an increase in the assessment of the rice lands; he thinks the rate of the dry land might be raised to one rupee, and especially that of the Soominee forests.

Captain Butler would increase the rates only to the extent to meet the deficiency caused by the introduction of a longer rod. With the Commissioner's sanction he has this year raised the rates to five annas six pie per beegah on roopit, and four annas on other kinds of land: he thus raises the former rent-rate two annas the poorah.

Captain Rowlatt thinks one rupee eight annas per poorah on the rice lands as high as they can well bear, but that the assessment on the other kinds may be eventually raised when the people better understand what crops can be profitably grown, but for this, he remarks, the time has not yet arrived. To meet the deficiency caused by the enlarged rod, he would increase the roopit alone to one rupee eight annas, as this kind of land under cultivation is of far greater extent than any other.

Colonel Jenkins states that he has authorized the introduction of six annas in Kamroop on the roopit land, the other kind of land remaining at the old rate; these he would fix for the whole term, or, as in Madras, for fifty years. I would remark, he has sanctioned one rate for Kamroop, and another for Nowgong.

Mr. Hudson, Sub-Assistant in charge of Mungledye, considers the low rate of assessment of the best rice land as an obstacle to the advancement of Assam, as the possession of a poorah or two of this land is to the idle opium-eating Assamese a consideration which makes him forego hiring his labor to another, and coolies are therefore, except in cases of extreme indigence, not easily procurable.

Assessment of roopit lands.

48. It appears anomalous to assess the roopit land, which yields the smallest profit, the highest, but the reason is obvious: roopit lands produce the staff of life, and are most valued because they cost the least toil and yield certain crops. Trade is only now in its infancy in Assam, and I concur with Captain Rowlatt in thinking that the time is not yet come when it would be expedient to raise the rates of the lands producing more valuable products beyond the roopit; moreover, the cultivation of the dry land is more expensive, and the crop is less certain.

Present rent-rates for roopit lands.

49. It is urged by the Mouzahdars, especially those of Kamroop, and the objection is stated by Anundaram Phookun, that the present rent-rates are not suited to the quality of the soil; for instance, the low roopit lands, yielding fifty maunds of corn per poorah, are taxed at the same rate as high lands producing only from fifteen to twenty maunds. Colonel Jenkins on this point observes, "It has been proposed occasionally to have a greater variety of rates on the lands, but any attempt at a minute valuation of lands, or crops, cannot in my opinion be followed by any benefit to the Government, and must be harassing and unsatisfactory to the people. Our rates are considered to be low average rates, that will not be felt oppressive on any lands, and under most circumstances of soils and localities, will bevery light."

50. I concur in these views: the rates are very light, and they are such as can be paid in all years, and under most circumstances. If rates be increased, it will be necessary to give remission of revenue on ordinary failures of crops.

Rates very light.

51. Captain Dalton objects to increase the rates to meet the loss of Revenue occasioned by the introduction of the enlarged rod. The rod used to be never laid down on the ground, but was thrown by the hand of a single man, who described a circle with it. The Board truly remarked, in their Circular Order, that correctness under such a system was impracticable. The measurement is now made with a long heavy bamboo of thirty feet carried by two men, with a third to mark with pins the head of the rod. This measuring rod is placed on the ground, and cannot give long or short measurements. Captain Dalton says that he found, almost universally, that the beegah measured with the chain, or by a rod of thirty feet, was not more than the dhoon, or quarter poorah, which a Ryot got according to the former mode of measurement, and that therefore there are no grounds for imposing higher rates.

Effect of alteration in the system of measurement.

52. The loss which will accrue to Government (provided there be no decrease of cultivation) is shown to be great, and as the assessment is excessively moderate, I see no reason why Government should not be compensated for the deficiency. I propose therefore that the rates five annas and six pie per beegah for roopit, and four annas for other kinds of land, be declared fixed, and unalterable for the period of the settlement, and that the Muttock rates be gradually raised to this standard. To declare the rates fixed is, in my opinion, necessary for the purpose of creating confidence and promoting outlay and industry.

Rates proposed.

53. In Seebsagur and Luckimpore the Soom forests, on which alone the Muga worm feeds, are assessed. Captain Dalton has assessed them in Luckimpore at three annas per beegah, with the view of settling disputes regarding proprietorship. In Muttock the Ryots are allowed free use of the trees. In Seebsagur they are assessed at the Furringhattee rates, and Captain Holroyd would increase them. Nothing is more desirable than to encourage all products which form the main exports of Assam, and I do not think that the trees should be taxed at all unless of course they are private property, forming part of the Ryot's homestead. There is little doubt, I believe, that all the trees were originally planted, but they are now for the most part buried in dense forests. I would lay down the boundaries of each village, and allow the Ryots the free use of the trees.

Ryots to be allowed the free use of the Soom forests.

54. Waste lands.—The system pursued in giving grants of jungle lands to Ryots has varied in every District. If the Mouzah be leased, the Ryot should make his own bargain with the Mouzahdar, but it is an infringement of the engagement entered into with the Mouzahdar for the Collector to interfere and give grants of this

Licence to break up waste lands.

description within the period of the lease; such interference is sure to produce ill feeling between the Mouzahdar and the Ryot, and generally results in the abandonment of the grant. If the Mouzah be held khass, the Collector should be permitted to give the Ryot, with his pottah, a licence to break up as much waste land as he requires for the period of his lease.

Rules proposed by the Sudder Board for granting waste lands.

55. The Sudder Board have proposed to establish the subjoined Rules for granting waste lands. In a country like Assam, where there is a superabundance of land and a deficiency of labor, I strongly deprecate the granting of waste land to natives of the Province, except under peculiar circumstances: they have no capital, and their only resource is to seduce other Ryots to settle in these grants, so that as much or even more becomes waste in one place than is reclaimed in the other. Few grants have been made, and they have failed. Colonel Jenkins says, they have failed partly from the want of capital, and from the impossibility, in the present abundance of land, of renting any land whatever, and partly because cultivation of the common crops of the country by hired laborers, who are themselves all holders of land and indifferent to working for wages, will not repay in the low state of agriculture amongst all Assamese of either the lower or upper classes.

RULE I.—That it be publicly proclaimed that no person will be allowed exemption from paying the full Revenue for waste lands broken up without the sanction of Government given either in the form of a grant under this scheme, or in whatever form the Commissioner may determine.

RULE II.—No grant to be for less than 150 (or 50,) or more than 15,000 (or 5,000) beegahs, except under peculiar circumstances to be reported for the approval of the Board.

RULE III.—One-fourth of each grant to be exempt from assessment in perpetuity, for the site of houses, tanks, roads, embankments, &c. This one-fourth is not to be distinguished in any manner from the great body of the grant, so as to be separated from it, but the privilege is to be held to extend to the minute sub-division of the soil so as to be absolutely inalienable from the Revenue-paying portion of the grant.

RULE IV.—Forest land to be granted rent-free for ten years, then to be assessed for five at one anna per beegah, for five years at two annas per beegah, and thenceforward for fifty years at three annas.

RULE V.—Reed and grass wastes to be granted rent-free for five years, then to be assessed for five years at one anna, for five years at two annas, for five years at three, and then for fifty years at four.

RULE VI.—Grass wastes to be granted on the same terms as reed and high grass, but the rent-free term to be three years only.

RULE VII.—One-fifth of the land granted is to be brought into cultivation by the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the grant, in failure whereof the grant shall be liable to resumption.

RULE VIII.—Grants for hill forest shall be made upon special terms to be agreed upon in each case.

RULE IX.—No claim to the proprietary right in the lands, or the rents of a grant, will be recognized as valid unless on proof of the registry of the claimant's name as proprietor in the Collector's book.

RULE X.—These Rules do not apply to waste lands granted to actual cultivators, which will be granted on the terms current in the District.

56. When land is taken up by speculators, involving outlay and a distant return, the terms cannot be too liberal. Colonel Jenkins states that every European speculator expresses himself dissatisfied with the Rules, and that nothing but the absolute rent-free tenure of the land will induce people to bring English capital largely into the market. The best plan would be to sell the waste at once, but this is opposed, I believe, to the orders of the Court of Directors. We must not look for a return too soon; the object is to clear these vast tracts of forest, and promote immigration.

Objections to the investment of capital.

57. I would propose that waste land be granted to speculators on the following conditions:—that no grants be for less than 100 acres; that they be rent-free for fifteen years, to be assessed at one anna per beegah for ten years, and thenceforward for the remaining period of the lease (the whole term being fixed for 99 years) at two annas per beegah; and that, on pain of resumption, one-fifth of the land be brought into cultivation by the expiration of the tenth year.

Proposed conditions.

58. I have mentioned in my report on Seebsagur the system which obtains of decreasing the rent in proportion to the quantity of land under cultivation, and the manner in which it has been abused. It appears to me a very objectionable system, and I would advise its gradual abolition. I would allow the present incumbents to hold the lands they now possess, on the terms agreed upon, for their natural lives, in consideration of the extreme distress which the Ahom gentry have been subjected to by the sudden emancipation of their slaves. I cannot find that the circumstances of the slave-holders were made known to Government when Act V. of 1843 was passed, or that its effects upon the Assamese were considered. A census of the slaves should have been taken, and the quantity of land tilled by slave labour should have been ascertained, and some compensation, in the shape of a remission of rent for a stated period, should have been made to the owners of the slaves. There is no doubt that this measure reduced the only men of substance in Assam to absolute poverty.

Gradual abolition of the system of decreasing rent in proportion to quantity of land under cultivation.

59. Chamooas.—The Ryots in Kamroop are in the habit of interposing an intermediate tenure between themselves and the Chowdrees, by selling their pottahs to a Chamooadar. This is done to obtain exemption from the exactions or annoyances of their Mouzahdars, but the transfer is merely nominal; the Ryots still hold the land, and imagine that though they have transferred their pottahs, they have not transferred their land. The Board have encouraged this move as likely to be beneficial to the country, and as operating as a useful check upon the Mouzahdars, but the Collectors are generally opposed to the measure. Captain Butler looks upon it as a great evil: he says, a Chamooadar cannot live without oppressing the people, and the system retards the improvement of the country, and does not tend to create a respectable and influential class of men. Where, as is generally the case, the lands transferred are scattered in small patches over several

Chamooas in Kamroop.

Mouzahs, the system is likely to lead to much inconvenience. In some cases, too, Chamooas have been formed, and land taken away from the Mouzahdars, within the period of the lease; this is decidedly a breach of the contract. After the expiration of a lease, the creation of compact Chamooas might, with well-defined boundaries, be allowed, but I would declare that no Chamoon assessed below 100 rupees should be entitled to a separate apportionment of jumma on the Towjee. Some of these holders get no commission; I would fix the commission of the Chamooadars, as well as the Khatdars, at fifteen per cent.

In Kamroop there were in 1836-37, 107 Chamooas; they have been increased to 160.

60. The objection urged to the Revenue system which I have sketched out in the foregoing paragraphs, are, that the Mouzahdars are for the most part ignorant, poor men, and in many instances not better off than the Ryots; that if they take leases for the inundated mehals they will as certainly default, that long leases would be very unacceptable to the Ryots, and the additional power given to the Mouzahdar would certainly be abused.

Objections urged to the proposed system.

61. It is my desire to re-constitute village communities, to raise up gradually an influential class of men as middlemen between the Ryots and the Government, to do away with constant interference in village concerns, which now overwhelms the Collectors, to give a money value to the land, and at the same time afford efficient protection to the Ryots. The right of every Ryot will be known and fixed, the extent of his holding and rent determined, and he will enter into engagements direct with the Collector. If the Chowdree abuse his authority, redress can be obtained either from the Magistrate's Court or the summary suit Court; in short, he is on the same footing with the cultivator of Cuttack, and I do not see what greater protection he can require.

Re-constitution of village communities, and the gradual raising up an influential class of middlemen between the Ryots and Government.

62. There are three descriptions of Mouzahs in Assam, the well cultivated and peopled Mouzahs, those comprising large alluvial churs thrown up by the Bhramapootra and its tributaries, and the third consist of hills and forest, interspersed with patches of cultivation. The Mouzahdars of the first will readily enter into long leases, and as regards the others, the Commissioner is empowered to reduce the period of settlement.

Three descriptions of Mouzahs in Assam.

63. If the Mouzahdars be found unwilling to take the leases of mehals, I would form them into compact divisions and place them under Tehsildars, in the manner proposed by Major Vetch. In this case I would look to the Ryots for extension of cultivation, and allow them to cultivate as much land as they liked rent-free, besides their pottah lands, for the period of the lease. The Tehsildar should be paid by commission on his collections; he would act as a mediator in all differences between the Ryots, promote cultivation, and protect the

If Mouzahdars refuse, Tehsildars should be appointed.

interests both of Government and the people. The Commissioner proposes to introduce the new system, if approved, into Kamroop and Seebsagur first, as these two Districts have been more accustomed to be under the management of the upper and better informed classes, and are more prepared for the introduction of long settlements. . In Kamroop some of the Chowdrees are affluent, and most of them very influential. In Seebsagur, the old Officers of State, the Phookuns, Burrooahs, and Rajkhowahs, have taken to the management of Mouzahs. These Districts are no doubt better prepared for the change, but, I conceive, the sooner we can get rid of the ignorant and incompetent persons who manage many of the villages, the better will it be for the interests of all, and I would not restrict the introduction of the system into any particular District.

Commission to be increased to twenty-five rupees per cent. on estates held by Rajahs.

64. There are some estates which are held by Rajahs, who have succeeded hereditarily to the management, with which I would not interfere; such are the Deshes, and some of the Dowars in Kamroop, the Jummoona Mookh, and Jaggee mehals in Nowgong. I would increase the commission allowed to twenty-five rupees per cent. They were feudal tributaries under the Assam Government, and though it is stated that they were removeable at the will and pleasure of the ruling power, yet the power was seldom or never exercised, and they may fairly be considered to have proprietary right in the soil, equal if not superior to that of any of the Zemindars of Bengal.

The immoderate use of opium is one of the greatest barriers to improvement.

65. As regards the barriers to improvement which it is within the power of Government practically to diminish or remove, the greatest is the immoderate use of opium. The correspondence is before the Government, and I need not descant on the opinions of the Collectors on the subject. All agree,* the Sub-Assistants, the Collectors, the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, as also the late Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Matthie, that something should be done to check the immoderate use of the drug, and rescue at least the rising generation from indulgence in a luxury which destroys the constitution, enfeebles the mind, and paralyzes industry; moreover, the indulgence has been so abused as to cause the Ryot to disregard the culture of the more valuable products, and to take large advances to be repaid in opium, which, owing to the uncertainty of the seasons, oftentimes entails great loss, and establishes a demoralizing system of gambling.

* I consider Dr. Barry's views to be greatly exaggerated; the Assamese did not acquire the habit of taking opium from us. They indulged in this luxury in the time of their kings, and Colonel Jenkins assures me that the degradation of the people is not lower than it was at our acquisition of the Province. They may consume more of the drug now, but this, he says, is owing to their being delivered from the bondage in which they formerly lived.

The increased growth of the plant and manufacture of the drug are injurious to the morals of the people

66. Judging from my own personal observations, I am of opinion that the picture drawn by the Collectors is not over-colored; three-fourths of the population are opium-eaters, and men, women, and children alike use the drug. At the same time, I must state that I witnessed very little of

the terrible effects of eating it in the appearance of the people. The use of opium has with many almost become a necessary of life, and in a damp country like Assam it is perhaps beneficial if taken with moderation, but experience has shown that to allow every man to grow the plant and manufacture the drug unrestrictedly is most injurious to the morals of the people. Opium they should have, but to get it they should be made to work for it.

Three courses proposed for checking the evil.

67. Three courses are proposed for adoption, the introduction of the opium Regulations into the Province, and placing cultivation consequently under surveillance; the immediate suppression of the cultivation altogether; the gradual extinction of the cultivation by means of an increasing assessment on the lands. The latter remedy is that proposed for adoption by the Board. The objections to it are, firstly, that it is impolitic to assess lands with reference to the products grown on them, but a great evil requires a sovereign remedy, and I think we should be justified under the circumstances in departing from this sound principle; secondly, that grown as the plant is, chiefly on sequestered churs and amongst forests, on spots freshly cleared out, it would be almost impracticable to prevent concealment of cultivation; thirdly, that the higher rate of taxation could only be fixed on the lands as the leases expired, and the introduction would not be simultaneous and general. It would be of course necessary to exclude the Affootullee lands from the settlement, and measure them annually in October and November, when they have been cropped, as the assessment must be fixed on actual cultivation. This is an objectionable course, entailing expense on Government, and causing vexation to the Ryots.

Cultivation of opium to be suppressed at once.

68. It seems to me that the simplest and most effectual plan is to suppress the cultivation at once, and pour into the stations and into the Mofussil, at certain places, a sufficient quantity of Government opium for the consumption of the people. The Collectors are generally in favor of the Board's proposition, chiefly because there would be a great difficulty in setting down a sufficient number of shops in some parts, and the people might suffer in consequence.

Were the tax on Government opium high, there might be concealment of poppy lands.

69. Moreover, it is stated, that if the tax on Government opium were high, there might be concealment of lands, but the poppy land would not bear any great assessment at the reduced price of the Government drug, and the cultivation would soon cease.

Cultivation would rapidly decrease if Government opium can be bought cheaper.

70. Referring to the opinion of the authorities on this point, I would preliminarily adopt the Board's proposition, taking care at the same time to have a sufficient quantity of the drug in readiness to supply the wants of the people. It is probable that the cultivation will rapidly decrease when Government opium can be bought cheaper and the intention of Government to raise the assessment, and eventually to interdict the cultivation, is made known.

71. The suppression of the growth of poppy would greatly extend cultivation. Captain Butler informed me that in lieu of one poorah of Kanee the same amount of labor would cultivate ten of Sursoo, Maskalai, or Ahoo Dhan. This would greatly benefit the country and the people. A greater extent of land would be cultivated, which would enhance the Revenue, and the Ryots would reap the advantage of increased trade. The moderate price at which opium is sold will, I think, stop the clandestine importation of the drug.

Suppressing the growth of poppy would greatly extend cultivation, and benefit the country and people.

72. From the inquiries I have made from the different Collectors and the people, I do not think the capabilities of the Province are such as to admit of the production of opium on a large scale, with a view to the establishment of an Agency, while the difficulty of procuring labor would operate against the carrying on of a factory; nor is there any reason to believe, considering the small quantity of the Government drug sold among an opium-eating people, that it is exported to the Eastward towards the Chinese territory.

Province not sufficiently productive of opium for the establishment of an Agency.

73. It has been suggested to the Board, that endeavours should be made to improve the breed of cattle by introducing bulls from the North-Western Provinces. The cattle of Assam are inferior to the cattle of Bengal. Captain Butler remarks that the cattle are systematically starved, and that under such a system the finest breed would degenerate in size and usefulness. The Collector of Kamroop and the late Collector of Tezpoor are more sanguine as to the results, and the Collector of Seebsagur has addressed me, strongly advocating the measure. I see no possible objection to trying the experiment: bulls are procurable from the Hissar Establishment*; the expense would be trifling, and the advantage to the agriculture of the country which might arise from this measure may be considerable.

Introduction of bulls from the North-western Provinces for improving the breed of cattle.

* See Order of the Lieut.-Governor, North-western Provinces, dated 27th May 1851.

74. The agriculture in Assam is in a very primitive state. The roopit land, which yields the most certain and at the same time a very profitable crop, is not scratched by the plough until July, when it is well saturated with water: the soil is then slightly turned up, and the rice is planted.

State of agriculture in Assam.

75. The plough is suited to the strength of the cattle; any attempt to alter the implements or the mode of husbandry would, in my opinion, be of no advantage whatever. Captain Rowlatt has paid much attention to the subject of agriculture, and is having prepared a small work on it, which he intends to publish and distribute gratuitously to the people.

Alteration in the implements or mode of husbandry of no advantage.

76. The subject of the roads is one of much importance. Full reports have been called for, and submitted by the local authorities, on the state of the present roads and the new

Roads in Assam.

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ones which it would be advisable to open. I have also marked the number and the present condition of the roads in my reports on the Districts.

Outlay for roads considerable; system of buildings temporary bridges objectionable.

77. The outlay on the roads has been considerable, but it has been lost to the country by their being allowed to fall into disrepair. The system, too, that has been established in Assam, of building temporary bridges is objectionable, as they annually require repairs, and these have in many instances exceeded the cost of a masonry bridge.

Two main roads should be in Assam, and under the Executive Officer.

78. There should be two main roads in Assam, one leading from Bengal and running along the South bank by Gowalparra, Gowhatty, Nowgong, Golaghat, Seebsagur, Debrooghur and Saikwah; the other on the North bank, going from Gowhatty to Mungledye, Tezpoor and Luckimpoor. These roads should be placed under the order of the Executive Officer. The main road South of the Bhramapootra is the most important, and should be first bridged and put in repair by the two Executive Officers. Broad and expensive roads are not required in a country where at present wheeled carriages are unknown: they should be embanked of sufficient height with masonry bridges. It is of the greatest importance to open out the jungles in Upper and Middle Assam: wherever the jungles are opened, the people settle along the road on the new waste lands: the moneys too would be expended amongst the people, and, as Colonel Jenkins justly observes, "Nothing would be more calculated to advance the clearing of land than such an expenditure; not only would the wastes be rendered accessible, but the people would have the means of clearing them put into their hands."

Roads which connect the station with the thannahs and markets should be placed under the Magistrate.

79. The roads which connect the stations with the thannahs and markets should be committed to the Magistrate. A fixed sum should be annually appropriated to the repairs of these roads, and those only constructed and repaired which can be properly kept up out of the sum to be allotted for the purpose.

Extension of steam communication to Upper Assam.

80. I have noted above the encouragement which I would give to European speculators to take up waste land. Want of labor is the great impediment to persons undertaking such enterprises, and on this subject I have received through you a memorial from the Assam Company. I visited their tea barrees, and from personal observation can testify to the present advancing position of the Company, and to the great benefit which their expenditure has been in reclaiming parts of Seebsagur. They have cleared a great deal of forest, and are ready to clear more, and have established, I think, a claim for that degree of aid which, as they truly observe, "operating chiefly for the benefit of the general interests of the country, would, by removing radical difficulties, greatly tend to the advancement of this undertaking." They

accordingly submit the subjoined propositions for the consideration of Government:—

That the existing steam communication be extended to Debrooghur, in Upper Assam.

That the steamers plying be accompanied by cargo flats for the conveyance of goods and passengers, and for produce downwards.

That the rate of passage charged for coolies by the steamers be fixed upon such a moderate basis as would be calculated to encourage and promote their introduction to the Province.

That a monthly communication be maintained with Gowhatty.

That the trips to Debrooghur be periodical, at intervals not exceeding two months.

River navigable for steamers; abundance of coal and fuel.

81. The river is in the dryest season of the year navigable for the inland steamers up to the mouth of the Debroo River, and when the river rises up to the station, abundance of coal and fuel is procurable; and if the exigencies of the service will permit of the regular employment of the steamers in the manner proposed, nothing will be lost to Government by the money which is expended in assisting the Company in the way suggested.

Steam communication would add to the efficiency of the different departments, and effect a saving of expense to Government.

82. The establishment of a steam communication would also add to the more efficient superintendence of the different departments; at present the time taken by a pinnace to go to Debrooghur is, in the cold weather a month, and in the rains much longer. If steamers plied regularly on the river, the Commissioner's and the Deputy Commissioner's visitations would be more frequent and of course more effective, while the establishment of office boats kept up for their use might be saved to Government. Another saving might also be effected in transporting the troops, when required to be relieved, by the steamer, instead of in boats, which are kept up all the year round at a considerable expense.

Difficulty in remitting funds to Assam for mercantile purposes.

83. Great difficulty is also experienced by the European and Native traders in remitting to Assam the funds necessary for carrying on their mercantile ventures. I have alluded to the petitions presented to me by the Marwarries in my Reports on Gowalparra and Luckimpoor, and Colonel Jenkins has sent to me a copy of a letter from three gentlemen traders in the District, which is enclosed, on the same subject.

Surplus money in Assam to be reserved to meet drafts drawn by the General Treasury on the Treasurers in the Province.

84. Colonel Jenkins states that there are about two lakhs of rupees surplus in the Treasuries which must be sent to Calcutta, and he suggests that it be reserved, in whole or in part, to meet drafts drawn by the General Treasury on the Treasurers in Assam. The privilege asked for by the gentlemen in question has been conceded to the Assam Company, and may reasonably be extended to all. The Government will be saved the expense and risk of remitting treasure to Calcutta, and the interests of the Province will be promoted by removing a serious impediment to the extension of mercantile operations.

85. I was desired to inquire whether there was any objection to the Excise duty, at present levied only at the Sudder stations of Kamroop, Nowgong and Durrung, being extended to the other Districts.

Levy of Excise duty.

86. The Revenue for the current year from these sources is fixed at Rupees 1,926; that for theDurrung District is only Rupees 398. There is no objection to extend the Excise duties to the other stations, but to extend the duty on liquors beyond the stations would be most unwise, as it would give great dissatisfaction to the wild tribes who habitually drink spirits. Colonel Jenkins says, "they do not use rum, but generally a fermented liquor, a kind of beer called Mudh, but towards the Eastern part of the valley the Singphoos and Kamptees distil a spirit from rice. To attempt to enforce the Excise tax on the ruder tribes down here, who live so much amongst the jungles, would be difficult, and it would be still more difficult to collect such a tax in Upper Assam. The establishment required by the Collector would swallow up all the profits, and to allow the servants of farmers to levy the duty would, I fear, be attended with disturbances." I entirely concur in these views: the forests are extensive, and the hill people who reside in them are so rude that it would be dangerous and impolitic to meddle with them.

No objection to extend the Excise duties to other stations, but to do so beyond the stations would be unwise.

87. Adverting to the subjoined extracts from the Reports of the first Collectors, I was much struck at the large quantity of land which had been confirmed at half rates and rent-free. In the whole Province 7,75,464-2-10 of land and the services of 5,262½ Paicks have been confirmed, and 3,96,846-5-4½ land and the services of 360½ have been resumed; and, excluding Gowalparra, 7,48,168-3-7¼ of land and 5,262½ Paicks have been confirmed, and 3,86,115-3-8½ and 360½ Paicks have been resumed, as shown in the accompanying statement.* I called upon the Commissioner to explain the principle which had been observed in confirming tenures, and to state whether they had been confirmed on actual production of sunnuds or merely on the evidence of witnesses. The information will be found in the accompanying letter† from that Officer, dated 13th of June 1853. As it did not appear to me altogether satisfactory, I called for specific replies to the queries noted in the accompanying paper.‡ As at present informed, I am led to believe that the inquiries into the rent-free claims have been conducted in a lax manner. I have alwaystaken a very lenient view of such claims, when founded on long pessession and reasonable proof, but where, as in Assam, possession had been lost, and three-fourths of the land claimed was jungle, it answered no good purpose to confirm jungle land, and still less can I approve of the plan followed by Colonel Jenkins, of upholding more land than the grantees originally claimed in their suits. He adds, "they often only sued for the amount of cultivated land in the Perah Kagis, or in their Phullees, whereas they had all

Inquiry into claims for rent for lands conducted in a lax manner.

*Appendix G. † Appendix H. ‡ Appendix I.

along been in possession of the whole land as defined in the grant, andthe cultivated land was greatly increased since the grant was made." This is the more, I think, to be regretted, because the Lakhirajdars are the worst cultivators and rent-payers in the District, the Revenues of the endowments are universally appropriated to private uses, and the holders of the land do nothing towards bringing under cultivation the large tracts of jungle assigned to them. The description given by Captain Butler of the priests, as quoted in the margin, is, I believe, faithfully drawn.

"The very great consideration shown to these priests, by allowing them such an extent of country on half Khiraj rates, would from any other class of men have called forth the utmost gratitude, but the reverse is the case with these grasping priests; they may truly be said to be the only disaffected subjects of Government in the plains of Assam. They had lost everything under the Burmese reign, and on the British conquest have acquired grants they had lost all title or claim to. They may be considered the greatest impediment we have to contend with, in enlightening the rising generation. Possessed of great power over the minds of the people, bigotted, ignorant and avaricious, they did not in the smallest degree, through the means at their disposal, aid in the education of the people."

Captain Brodie, Collector of Nowgong,—dated 14*th November* 1835.

In alluding to these, it would be satisfactory to have had sunnuds to refer to, but the fact is, that though there are about 100 claims to such lands registered, there are in this District very few men who have any written documents to produce in support of what they may lay claim to. All these lands are claimed as rent-free, but this principle appears never to have been admitted by Government or by the local authorities to that extent; they have been subjected to a lighter tax than other lands.

To deal fairly with the subject, it is requisite to look at the total quantity of land claimed, and to take into consideration the terms of each grant. The total quantity of land claimed appears to be between 17,000 and 18,000 poorahs, which is about equal to the whole of the cultivation at Nowgong, and which pays about one-third of the Revenue obtained from the whole of this division. I have only seen one sunnud, and this appeared to be nothing more than a grant of 128 poorahs of house-land, with thirty bhokuts or servants of the temple, to a Brahmin, who was, he and his heirs, for ever to pray for he welfare of the Rajah.

Nothing appears to have been said on the subject of exemption from taxation, but this perhaps has happened because any taxation that existed was of a very limited nature. Since, however, the principle of a reduced tax has been admitted in some measure, it would, I think, be well to keep to that rule, and to charge half the ordinary rate on all lands which may be admitted as real grants by the former kings of Assam.

It certainly may have happened that during the Burmese rule, and through the confusion that then existed, some individuals may have lost their title-deeds, but this could not have been very general, for people naturally look to the security of such proofs of their rights nearly as much as they would to the safety of their lives. The necessary conclusion I come to, therefore, is, that a considerable number of the claims are without any real foundation.

Captain Bogle, Collector of Kamroop,—dated 1*st of September* 1835.

The quantity of Lakhiraj amounts to nearly one-half of the cultivated area of the district, besides an immense extent of garden and other lands of great value, but adverting to the circumstances under which the British Government conquered Assam, who had held it for seven or eight years, and had annihilated everything in the shape of rent-free tenures, I see no reason why the whole should not be fully assessed; as, with the exception of a few small grants for the support of the temples and Shasters, it is quite clear that every right or privilege given under the former Rajahs of Assam was extinguished by the Burmese invasion, and that the British Government has in no way pledged itself to revive them. Our troops did not conquer the Province for the Brahmins; therefore, as they have by our aid obtained peaceful possession of their lands, which they had in many instances entirely lost, they have no reason to complain if they are required to pay full cess for them, nor can they reasonably expect that the policy observed by our Government with regard to Bengal and other ceded districts should be followed here, for there is a wide

difference between the acquisitions of an infant power gained by treaties and negociations, and the conquest of a great empire made at the point of the bayonet.

Extract of a letter from Government, dated 25th August 1834, No. 791.

The British Government cannot be required to acknowledge as a right, claims to tenures which the claimants did not possess at the time of the conquest of the country from the Burmese, neither could special exemptions granted by the Burmese, or their predecessors, be admitted as establishing claims which the conquerors were bound to acknowledge.

All rights to exemption from payment of Government Revenue, emanating from any preceding Government, were cancelled by the conquest, and it is important that all these claimants should understand the exact position in which they are as regards Government.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct that Captain Bogle be employed on the particular duty of making inquiry into all claims to rent-free land, on the part of Rajahs, or as Dewutter and Dharmuttee, or any other plea, throughout the District of Assam, and to empower him, subject to your orders and control, to assess at *full rates* all the lands held in excess of what was held and possessed *on bonâ fide grants* before the British conquest, or for services which are now performed.

Services of Paicks.

88. With respect to the Paicks confirmed, I do not see how any title to the services of these persons could be upheld; they scarcely differed from slaves: they have now obtained release from their serfdom, and the decree of the Special Commissioner, adjudging the right of the temple to their services, is a nullity, as it cannot be enforced against their wishes.

Applications for the exemption of taxation of the confirmed lands.

89. Numerous petitions have been presented to me, praying for the exemption from taxation altogether of the confirmed lands. The Government have already decided against the petitioners, and, as will be gathered from the foregoing explanation, I have nothing to urge in their favor. Previous to the Burmese conquest, the Lakhiraj land had occasionally been assessed by the Assam Rajahs themselves. The Burmese annulled every claim, and the British Government was fully justified in assessing the land so claimed, or not, as seemed to it proper.

Schools in Assam.

90. My attention was drawn by the Council of Education to the following points of inquiry:—

Schools.—The actual influence these institutions exercise on the mass of the population, the estimation in which they are held, the probable motive which takes them to school, and the number of pupils educated in them who have obtained Government employment, and the benefits which have resulted therefrom.

Schools of great benefit to the people. State of education on taking possession of the country.

91. There is no doubt that the schools, such as they are, are of great benefit to the people. When we took possession of the country, the education of the people was in a most deplorable state: the individuals who could read and write were very few. Captain Butler, of Nowgong, states, that in 1838 perhaps thirty educated individuals could not be found in his District, and that universal ignorance pervaded the whole community without distinction. He adds, "times have changed in the course of thirteen years; hundreds of

boys have gone forth from these little village schools, able to read and write." Captain Rowlatt and Captain Dalton fully corroborate Captain Butler's views. It will be seen from the statement of the number of pupils who have received Government employ, that the humble office of village accountant is freely accepted by them, but, as far as I can judge, the respectable classes seem to take little or no interest in the institutions, and my observations are borne out generally by the statements of the Collectors. Captain Butler's remarks are, I think, much to the point: "They (the respectable classes) show no desire whatever to see the rising generation educated or made wiser than themselves; in fact I believe if the higher classes could prevent the Assamese youth being educated, they would not hesitate to do so. The supineness and indifference of the most influential men in the District, the Mouzahdars, can scarce be conceived, except by those in personal and constant intercourse with them. They seldom visit the schools, and when required to build or repair a school-house, they deem it a kind of oppression which can only be overcome by pointing out the probability of their losing their Mouzahs if they do not comply with the requisition. The motive which brings the boys to the schools is simply the prospect of getting Government employ." I have been as it were besieged by applicants. The one cry with the higher classes is:— "you have given us education under the promise of employ, and unfitted us for an agricultural life, and you do not fulfil your promise." The people should be disabused of the idea that the one great aim and end of giving them education is to qualify them for public employ, but the natives of the Province have great reason to complain of the preference which is too often given to Bengallees, when selecting officers to fill vacancies. A number of Bengallees came into Assam when we took the Province, and from the uneducated state of the Assamese it was necessary to give them service, but there are now in Seebsagur and Gowhatty many young men of high family and good character who have qualified themselves for employ, and it is most discouraging to them to see most of the high and even some of the inferior offices filled by foreigners. When I was Commissioner of Cuttack, the Government at my recommendation interdicted the employment of Bengallees, not domiciled in the country, without the special sanction of the Commissioner in Orissa, and I think the same order might with the greatest advantage be introduced into Assam. In Durrung there are eighteen, in Nowgong twenty, and in Kamroop forty-five; and the Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioner's establishments number thirty. I exclude Gowalparra, as it is partly peopled by Bengallees.

Indifference of higher classes to instruction. Complaints against the substitution of Bengallee for the Vernacular Assamese.

92. That the Schools have not done more good is attributable to the indifference of the higher classes to instruction, but more particularly to inefficient schoolmasters, the want of proper class-books, and defective supervision; but there is I think good cause for the unpopularity of our schools. The people complain, and in my opinion with much reason, of the substitution of Bengallee for the Vernacular Assamese. Bengallee is the

language of the Courts, not of their popular books and Shasters, and there is a strong prejudice to its general use. It is because instruction is imparted to the youths in a foreign tongue that they look only to Government for employ. Assamese is described by Mr. Brown, the best scholar in the Province, as a beautiful, simple language, differing in more respects from than agreeing with the Bengallee, and I think we made a great mistake in directing that all business should be transacted in Bengallee, and that the Assamese must acquire it. It is too late now to retrace our steps, but I would strongly recommend Anundaram Phookun's proposition* to the favorable consideration of the Council of Education, *viz.*, the substitution of the Vernacular language in lieu of Bengallee, the publication of a series of popular works in the Assamese language, and the completion of the course of Vernacular education in Bengallee. I feel persuaded that a youth will, under this system of tuition, learn more in two than he now acquires in four years. An English youth is not taught Latin until he is well grounded in English, and in the same manner, an Assamese should not be taught a foreign language until he knows his own.

Since drafting this Report I have received the accompanying letter, (Appendix I, *A*,) from Mr. Danforth, Missionary, Gowhatty, containing a statement of his views of the educational interest of the Province, which entirely concur with my own.

93. The American Missionaries have published some elementary educational works in Assamese, and would readily undertake to publish more, so that the change might be introduced at once.

Works published by American Missionaries in Assamese.

94. The schools now number seventy-one ; many of them are located in parts of the country thinly populated, and the attendance is of course very small. I think, as suggested by the Inspector, that the number of schools should certainly be reduced to the extent proposed by him, *viz.*, twenty-eight, if not to a greater extent; they should be established only in the most populous villages.

Schools to be reduced and established in populuos villages.

95. The salary allowed to the Masters should be increased; there should be a Sudder school at each station, and second class schools in the Mofussil. The Head-Teacher of the former should get fifteen Rupees per mensem; the Assistant Master and the Mofussil School-master should receive ten Rupees each.

A Sudder school at each station and second class schools in the Mofussil. Head-Masters to get Rupees fifteen and ten each.

96. There should be only one Anglo-Vernacular School in the Province, and that should, in my opinion, be established at Seebsagur, which was the ancient seat of royalty, and is the residence of all the old nobility.

One Anglo-Vernacular school at Seebsagur.

97. As regards supervision, Colonel Jenkins is so convinced of its defectiveness that he has, in anticipation of the sanction of the Council of education, committed the immediate

Supervision of schools entrusted to Collectors.

* Appendix J.

direction of the schools to the Collectors. Although the Collectors have little leisure to attend to schools, they will be able to exercise a more efficient supervision over the Masters than is obtained under the present system. The distance of the stations, the time a voyage up the Bhramapootra occupies, the number and inaccessible situations of the village schools, render it impracticable for the Inspector, who resides at Gowhatty, to do anything more than cursorily examine the schools, once a year some, and once in two years others. Mr. Robinson's proposition, of appointing native examiners and superintendents to each school, and keeping up a correspondence with them, should not in my opinion be for a moment entertained: in such hands there would be no supervision at all.

Indigenous schools supported, and the Book Fund increased.

98. I would give some support to the indigenous Schools, and increase the Book Fund so as to have always in hand a supply of the best works, making the boys at the same time pay for their books. If my plan of appointing Patgherries and Tecklahs to certain divisions of the country be approved, I would make a knowledge of reading and writing, and of keeping land accounts, an indispensable qualification for these appointments, and give the preference to those who hold school certificates.

Examination of schools to be left to the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Collectors.

99. Colonel Jenkins suggests, that the examination should be still conducted by the Inspector: this arrangement would be distasteful to the Covenanted Officers, and would not work well. I am of opinion that the services of an Inspector are not, in the present state of education in Assam, required, and that the money expended in his tours might with far more benefit to the public be applied to the furtherance of the objects above stated. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner visit all the stations at least once a year, and their visits will be more frequent if a regular steam communication be kept up between Gowalparra and Debrooghur, and I think the examination of the schools might advantageously be left to them and the Collectors.

Salt trade in Assam.

100. The supply of salt is in the hands of the Marwarree merchants, who are located at the several Sudder station and principal marts in the interior. There is no means of forming anything like an accurate estimate of the quantity imported, but it is considerable. The salt supplied is Liverpool and Pungah, and is sold at the prices noted in the margin. There is no reason to believe that smuggled salt is brought from Arracan into Bengal. Salt is also freely imported from Bootan and the Naga Hills, and is bartered for the

			Rs.	A.	P.
Gowhatty, Salt,	per maund,		3	14	0
Debrooghur	,,	,,	5	0	0
Nowgong	,,	,,	4	8	0
Seebsagur	,,	,,	5	0	0
Tezpoor	,,	,,	4	8	0
Gowalparra	,,	,,	4	0	0

products of the plains, but the quantity so imported is not large. I see no cause for any interference with the trade in salt as it now exists in Assam.

Appropriation of the Revenue of a larger quantity of land required for the municipal improvement at Luckimpoor.

Sub-divisional Stations.
Burpetta.
Mungledye.
Golaghat.
North Luckimpoor.

District Stations.
Gowhatty.
Tezpoor.
Nowgong.
Seebsagur.
Debroo.

101. The Revenues of certain tracts of land in and around the Stations noted in the margin are set apart for municipal improvements. A proposition is before the Government for taking in a larger quantity of land round the station of North Luckimpoor for the above purpose. I could not visit this sub-division, and cannot therefore speak from personal knowledge of the necessity of the appropriation, but the Collector and the Deputy Commissioner recommend the measure and it seems to me unobjectionable. I am of opinion, however, that these station lands should be brought on the Towjee, and that the gross collections, after being carried to land Revenue, should be transferred to the head of Station Improvement Fund. In Gowhatty the introduction of Act XXVI. of 1850 has been sanctioned, and the Commissioner appointed under the Act drew up a scheme of taxes and bye-laws, which have been amended by Government, and now await adoption by the Commissioner. The assessment was before levied on hearths; it is now to be fixed on incomes, incomes under five rupees being exempted. The people are dissatisfied with the proposed alteration of assessment, because the amendment lightens the burthen of taxation on the poor, and increases it on those in better circumstances. They wish to maintain the rates that before existed.

Mineral resources in Assam.

102. Assam is prolific in minerals, but the want of labor deters speculators from embarking their capital in developing its resources.

Coal, limestone, and iron are found in Assam, and several streams washed for gold.

103. Coal, limestone, and iron are found in different parts, and several streams are washed for gold. The coal-fields are extensive; one is only worked, and that almost entirely for the Government service. The mine is near Jeypoor, on the borders of the Seebsagur and Debrooghur Districts. The contractor is allowed four annas per maund on the spot, he loading the boats. The expense of freight is as follows,—to Gowhatty four annas per maund, Gowalparra six, Doobree seven, and Serajgunge seven annas.

Contract for the supply of coal.

NOTE.—By the time the Coal reaches Gowalparra, Doobree and Serajgunge, not more than one-fourth is serviceable.

104. The coal is quarried by a Native. Colonel Jenkins, in the accompanying letter, (Appendix K,) states, that "the beds are much broken, making it difficult to follow the seams, and to raise the coal in large lumps." However that may be, the coal though of fair quality is much broken; of the quantity paid for at the mines not more than a

moiety can be used by the steamer, so that the cost becomes exceedingly high. If better coal cannot be procured, it would be cheaper to draw the supplies for the Serajgunge and Doobree depôts from Sylhet; but I am not satisfied that a contract on terms less open to abuse may not be obtained in the Province. The present contractor is unfettered by any condition; he can send down whatever kind of coal he thinks proper, and thus defraud Government to any extent. Tenders should be invited to supply the depôts with coal, and it should be stipulated that no coal shall be received which can pass through a riddle with bars three-fourths an inch apart.

Survey of one Pergunnah remaining to be completed. Extension of the Survey to the Garrow Hills not advisable.

105. There is only one Pergunnah (*viz.*, Parbut Jowar,) in Gowalparra,* remaining to be completed by Mr. Kelso, unless it be deemed necessary to re-survey four Pergunnahs, which were surveyed by Mr. Bedford some years ago, in that District, for general Revenue purposes. I agree with the local officers that there is no occasion for re-surveying these Pergunnahs. The Garrow Hills, being covered with dense tree forests, would not admit of main circuits without great expense, and the survey would not, in all probability, be effected without collision with the wild tribes. I would on no account extend the survey to these Hills.

* Pergunnah Curreebarree, was surveyed at the expense of the Zemindars with prismatic compass alone.

Survey to be closed; a small party under an Assistant kept to complete Parbut Jowar.

106. The Board lie under the impression that the Lakhiraj estates in these Pergunnahs have not been surveyed, but this is not the case; they have been defined. I advise the closing of the survey at once, a small party under an Assistant being kept up to complete Parbut Jowar. Mr. Bedford has laid down the whole frontier boundary between Bootan and Gowalparra, as well as between Bootan and the Cooch Behar country.

Mr. Kelso physically unequal to perform the duties of a Surveyor.

107. I mentioned, in my Report on Rungpore, that Mr. Kelso did not conduct his duties satisfactorily, and I find that Colonel Jenkins has since reported him to the Board in the terms noted below. Mr. Kelso is very infirm, and physically unequal to the performance of the active duties of a Surveyor.

"I regret to bring to the Board's notice the Collector's Report, in his third paragraph, of the unsatisfactory manner in which Mr. Kelso conducts his duties, as alluded to in the foregoing paragraph; he takes no active part in the survey, considering apparently that his duties are to the superintendence of the protraction and verification of the field-work and calculation."

State of business in the Commissioner's Office.

108. I have shown in the District Reports the state of business in the several District Offices, and it remains for me only to notice the returns of the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. The business performed in the Office of

Commissioner, from the 1st of January to the 31st of May, 1853, is shown in the following statement:—

Description of Cases.	Instituted during the months of Jan., Feb., March, April and May 1853.	Disposed of.
Appeals against sales under Act I. of 1845,	.....	1
Ditto of, all other kinds against the acts or Orders of the Collectors or other subordinate officers,	95	61
Ditto to the Board against the orders of the Commissioner, presented direct to the Board or through the Commissioner, in which the papers or the reports have been called for,	2	2
Regular settlements,	44	44
Summary ditto,	7	7
Petitions of Suits under Regulation II. of 1814,	1	1
Cases under Section IV. Regulation III. of 1828,	0	3
Petitions,	181	181
Proceedings written and answered,	82	82
Summary Cases,	7	16
Letters written and answered,	808	796
Contingent and other bills checked and passed,	46	46

State of business in the Deputy Commissioner's office.

109. The state of the Deputy Commissioner's Civil file, on the 16th of May 1853, was as follows :—

	Pending.	Pending above 1 year.
Regular Suits,	0	0
Appeals,	13	0
Miscellaneous Cases,	16	1
Total,	29	1

In the Criminal department there pended the following cases :—

Appeals from Orders passed in Miscellaneous Cases,	7
Ditto „ „ „ in Criminal Trials,	13
Ditto under Act IV. of 1840,	1
Commitments,	3
Total,	24

The business is well brought up.

State of Administration in all departments, Civil and Criminal.

110. It is gratifying to me to be able to report very favorably of the state of Administration in all departments. The Civil and Criminal business is very light, and is conducted efficiently and with tolerable despatch; but the importance of speedily discharging witnesses is not sufficiently attended to in two Districts. The Courts are guided by a brief code of rules, the general principle of the regulation being observed in all points not distinctly specified therein, and on the whole I consider that justice is as fairly and equitably

administered in Assam as in the Regulation Provinces. The Principal Assistants and their subordinates record every judgment and order, whether relating to Fiscal, Civil or Criminal matters, in their own handwriting. The Court have recommended the introduction of this admirable practice into our Bengal Districts, and if feasible in Assam, it is equally so in Bengal. In Assam, however, the thing is overdone, inasmuch as the Principal Assistants are required to record in English, in a book called "Bund Bahi," the order they pass on every petition, report, or representation by whomsoever made. The omlah complain of the labor it involves, and of the inutility of the register itself, as every paper is entered in some other register; and the Principal Assistant, of the unprofitable waste of his time. This register should, I think, be immediately abolished.

Character of civil litigation and value of suits.

111. The character of the civil litigation is generally very simple, and the suits are mostly of small value, as shown in the returns appended to the District Reports. One of the chief subjects of litigation is the enforcement of conjugal rights, or the recovery of money expended in the ceremony of betrothal, in consequence of nonfulfilment of engagements. Cases of this description and claims on simple bond-debts and balances of accounts, constitute three-fourths of the suits in the Province, and should be all decided on *vivâ voce* examination. The Assam Code, Clauses 5 and 6, Section II., provides for the summary disposal of these cases by the Principal Assistant, but the provisions have not been carried out.

Introduction of Stamp laws into the whole Province.

112. The Stamp laws are in force only in the Gowalparra District. Major Vetch proposes to introduce them into the whole Province, levying, however, only a moiety of the taxes on the institution of suits and at the various stages in progress. Litigiousness is a prominent feature in the character of the Assamese, but I am not in favor of taxing litigation, and I believe the Court of Directors have positively prohibited the levying of any such tax.

Assam Civil Code defective.

113. During Colonel Matthie's administration, it seems to have been the practice to follow the Regulation system as closely as possible. Major Vetch is anxious to give effect to the Assam Code, and has especially enjoined his subordinates to exercise the power vested in them by it, but the rules in the Assam Code, Clause 8, Section I., which prescribes that suits for money shall be instituted in the Court of the Assistant, and Clause 5, Section II., which gives to the Assistant the power to make a summary inquiry into the merits of the cases by confronting the parties, extend only to Assistants, and the Assistants have no time to take up these cases themselves; while to require the attendance of parties, some two or three days' journey from the Station, would be extremely harassing to them. The Assam Civil Code is otherwise very defective. A Revised Code was submitted for the approval of Government, and printed, but has not yet been passed. This Code will also require recasting. It is a decided improvement on the first Code, but it does not go far enough.

System of written pleadings not suited to the people of Assam.

114. The system of having four written pleadings, drawn up and filed in every case, is ill suited to the simple habits of the people of Assam. There should be provisions for the confronting and mutual examination of parties, and for the more summary decision of claims in all cases of marriage, simple debt, and damage; for parties to bring forward by consent cases of every description for decision without the delay of regular pleadings; for the Court to order specific performance of a contract; for vesting Sudder Ameens with powers to try and decide suits, without limitation as to amount; for vesting Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs with the power to receive plaints within their competency, and to decide and execute their own decrees; for substituting a shorter period than twelve years for the ordinary period period of limitation, and reducing it to one year in cases of marriage and caste, in cases of non-fulfilment of engagement after betrothal to one year calculated from the date* of the betrothed attaining a marriageable age, and to six months in cases to obtain or recover conjugal rights. There should be a provision for. giving the Court the power to name an arbitrator with a casting vote, each party naming one when they cannot agree in the nomination of a single arbitrator. These are some of the principal provisions required. I need not detail here minor alterations.

* This event is easily known, as it is celebrated by public festivals.
"It is no uncommon thing," says Major Vetch, "for a man to claim a woman for his wife after she has been absent from him for two years and had children by another man."

Practice of selling female relatives.

115. The practice of heads of families selling to the highest bidder the persons of their female relatives is unfortunately very prevalent in Assam, and many cases arise out of it; the effects of the custom are very demoralizing. To remedy this evil, it has been suggested to me to consider those contracts only legal and cognizable in our Courts that are made in writing. I do not think this to be necessary; it will be far more acceptable to the people to allow them to make their own arrangements.

Ignorance of the pleaders in the Courts of Assam.

116. The Pleaders in the Courts of Assam are, as may be expected in a country where the state of education is at a very low ebb, a most ignorant set, and it has not been found practicable to introduce the rules regarding the settling of issues by the pleaders on the hearing of a case. There are no regular pleaders; every man is allowed to select his own, and great complaint is made of their incapacity and want of principle, but as nearly all the suits in Assam are under 100 Rupees, I do not think the enrolment of a regular body of vakeels would be beneficial to the community. Justice would be made too expensive to poor suitors, and nearly all the suitors of Assam are of this description.

Heinous crimes very rare.

117. Crimes of a heinous nature are very rare. Dacoities were in years past prevalent, especially in Kamroop and Durrung, but the annexation of the Baska Dowars has had the effect of entirely putting down this crime.

118. The heinous crimes are almost all homicides, committed in moments of irritation, and most commonly connected with women.

Prevalence of homicides.

119. There has been a great decrease in the number of petty thefts, which is attributed to the introduction of the Government opium, by which the price of the drug, which was before very high and drove the poorer classes to commit crime solely for the purpose of purchasing it, was equalized.

Decrease in the number of petty thefts.

120. The Police in their detective capacity do not seem to be very successful, but considering the extent and character of the country and the number of Police employed, I do not think that the imputation cast on the Police by Anundaram Phookun, *viz.*, that "it is wholly inefficient to preserve life and property," is at all deserved.

Detective Police not very successful.

121. In the administration of Criminal Justice the salutary provisions of Clause 6, Section II. of the Assam Criminal Code, authorizing the taking of evidence *vivâ voce*, and the recording of the substance either in English or in Bengallee, as the Commissioner may direct, in misdemeanors, thefts to the amount of fifty rupees, and offences for which Magistrates are empowered to pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months, have been also greatly neglected. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Vetch, has very properly enjoined their enforcement, but the law leaves it to the option of the Assistant to adopt the practice or not, and with those who do not approve of it, it may become a dead letter. The rule should be made imperative, and the examination should be recorded in English by Europeans, and in Bengallee by the Native Judges. I examined the note-books, and found the decisions carefully and accurately drawn up, and received no complaints against or heard any dissatisfaction expressed regarding the working of the rule. The Principal Assistant translates his decision into Bengallee from his note-book, which is hardly necessary; it would answer every purpose, I think, were the decisions written on half sheets of paper, and attached to the record, an abstract of the order being entered in the register-book.

Administration of Criminal Justice.

122. There are three great defects in the Criminal Rules, which should be amended. The first is, that the Deputy Commissioner is empowered to enhance punishment and penalty. This power has been taken away from the appellate Courts in Bengal, and I see no good reason for retaining it in Assam. The second is, the admission of a special appeal on the merits of the case. A Sudder Ameen, for instance, convicts a defendant and fines him one or two Rupees, (the penalties are generally very light); he appeals to the Magistrate, who confirms the order; dissatisfied with this, he prefers an appeal to the Deputy Commissioner, who perhaps mitigates the fine. Second appeals of this kind are numerous, and

The great defects in the Criminal Rules.

are surely unnecessary; they only promote litigation, and should, in my opinion, be stopped.

Sub-Assistants have no power to receive complaints.

123. The third is, there is no provision in the Assam Rules for conferring powers on Sub-Assistants to receive and pass orders on complaints, when employed in the interior of the District; they can now only try referred cases. Their usefulness when so employed is much impaired by their not being able to receive petitions. It would be a great improvement were the Moonsiffs and Deputy Collectors stationed in the Mofussil empowered to receive, try, and determine petty complaints.

Appeals to Magistrate from Subordinates.

124. I would also suggest, that appeals from the decisions of the Junior and Sub-Assistant, should be preferred to the Magistrate, in cases not involving a higher sentence than six months' imprisonment, or fine not exceeding fifty Rupees. In a Province nearly 400 miles long, and where the postal communication is by water, and necessarily very slow, it is quite out of the power of a person, sentenced to a short period of imprisonment, to prefer an appeal before the sentence expires. If, for instance, in Luckimpoor or Debrooghur a man be sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and send his petition by dâk, before an order staying execution of the sentence could be received at either place, the sentence would, unless the greatest despatch be used, have expired. Major Vetch supports this proposition.

Powers of Junior and Sub-Assistants in charge of sub-divisions.

125. Junior Assistants and Sub-Assistants in charge of sub-divisions are guided by the Rules laid down for the observance of Deputy Magistrates in Bengal. The Magistrate should be told that their responsibility is in no degree lessened by the appointment of one of these Officers to the charge of a portion of their District, and that they are still answerable for the peace and good order of the District, and for the detection and apprehension of great offenders. I remarked in my Report on Durrung, that Mr. Hudson had assumed to himself almost independent powers.

Rules introduced by Major Vetch.

126. Major Vetch has introduced three rules which require notice; one is, that a party shall not be allowed to produce his own witnesses without depositing money for their subsistence, though he may have made his own bargain with them. This I think bears hard upon the people, and should be abrogated. The second is, that the defendant should be simultaneously summoned with the witnesses for the complainant, to attend on a fixed day. I approve of this provision, and have advocated its adoption in the Bengal Provinces. The Draft of an Act for repealing the Bengal Regulation which renders it necessary for the Magistrate to satisfy himself of the truth of the plaintiff's charge, before summoning the defendant, has been printed, but it has not yet passed into law; the

third is that the several officers exercising magisterial powers may dispense with the record of questions put to witnesses, except where such record may be necessary to explain the just effect and value of the answer. This is, I think, an excellent rule.

Murder and other heinous crimes tried by jury.

127. Persons charged with the offences of murder or other heinous crimes are tried in the presence of a jury. In the event of the verdict being for conviction, or of the presiding officer disapproving of the verdict of acquittal, he forwards the papers with an English letter, containing an abstract of the evidence and his own opinion upon the merits of the case, to the Deputy Commissioner. This system works very satisfactorily; it gives to criminals less facilities of escape, and causes less vexation and annoyance to the parties than our Bengal system.

Sub-Assistants as Deputy Collectors vested with powers of Collector.

128. Sub-Assistants, in their capacity of Deputy Collector detached to out-stations, are vested with the full powers of Collectors in the decision of all cases happening within their jurisdiction, whether as summary suits for arrears of Revenue exactions and over assessments, or miscellaneous cases of every sort, including fines and forfeitures; and all appeals from their decisions are to lie to the Commissioner under rules drawn up by the Commissioner in 1846. They are empowered to appoint and suspend the native fiscal officers and to revise settlements within their jurisdiction, submitting the same to the Revenue Commissioner through the Collector. There was much misunderstanding between the late Captain Reynolds and Mr. Deputy Collector Hudson regarding the exercise of the powers thus conferred, and I was requested by the Board to consider whether it is expedient in any way to modify them. Mr. Hudson was considered entitled under these rules to exercise powers co-ordinate with those of the Collector. The rules in fact made him only nominally under the Collector, and such subordination is, I think, altogether objectionable. The Collector should retain in his own hands the general superintendence and conduct of the Revenue affairs of his District; the settlements should be submitted through him, and any order passed in connexion with the settlements should be subject to his revision and control. In Assam it is most expedient that the Collector should exercise this power with the view of securing uniformity of system. I would suggest that the rules be rescinded and the Sub-Assistants be vested with subordinate powers, such as Deputy Collectors are endowed with under Regulation IX. of 1833.

System of collection.

129. I have shown in my Reports on the several Districts, that the system of collecting the rents is not uniform, and I have commented on the indiscriminate manner in which the Commissioner has suspended the demand of Revenue, and on the large outstandings in Durrung and Kamroop.

Clear and definite rules required in regard to summary suits for rent.

130. The summary suit for rent has been converted, by the process observed and the pleadings required, into a regular suit, and it is most desirable that some clear and defined rules should be drawn out to ensure uniformity

of procedure and system. It will be observed that though I propose to give the Mouzahdar some additional powers, I have not vested him with the powers of distraint. It would, I think, be unadvisable at present to trust the Mouzahdar with this power, as though there are some very respectable men among them, the majority are ignorant persons,* and the power of distraint is a formidable instrument of oppression in the hands of unprincipled persons. I would require the Collector to give more efficient assistance to the Mouzahdars on filing their bakeejai. The Collector should issue a written notice by a single peon, and should the tenants not liquidate the arrears within the period allowed, dustucks should be issued at the verbal request of the Chowdree. The defaulter should then be brought before the Collector; his objections should be heard and disposed of at once, and if the money be due he should be made to pay it. The Ryot will of course have the option of suing the Mouzahdars separately for unjust exactions, but his objections as respects the demand made upon him should be at once settled.

* In Durrung and Kamroop the Mouzahdars are a better class of men.

131. I have spoken favorably of the manner in which the Treasury accounts are kept, but the system should be made uniform, and the numerous useless forms and registers that are now kept up should be abolished. In all departments the forms and registers are needlessly numerous, causing immense labor without corresponding profit.

Treasury accounts; uniformity of system required.

132. It was made a matter of complaint that the best qualified officers are not appointed to the judicial bench. There is much truth in this. The judicial officers as a body are persons of inferior ability, and seem to have been selected, some on account of their respectability of character, and others from political motives, more than on account of their superior sagacity. The seniority rule also, in my opinion, has been carried out in this Province much too strictly. Colonel Jenkins acts on the principle of placing officers in the appointment to which they are entitled by seniority, with a warning that they are on their trial, and if unable to perform the duties they will be removed.

Judicial officers as a body are persons of inferior ability.

133. Some rules for the examination of candidates for Moonsiffships were submitted to Government by the Commissioner, with his letter No. 53, of the 22nd of February 1848; they appear to me well calculated to attain the object in view. I would merely suggest an alteration in the constitution of the Examining Committee, substituting one Junior Assistant or one Sub-Assistant, one Sudder Ameen and one Moonsiff, for three Sub-Assistants and four Sudder Ameens.

Rules for examination of candidates for Moonsiffships. Alteration in the constitution of the Committee.

134. It has been attempted to introduce trades into the jail by substituting in-door for out-door labour, but it has been altogether a failure.

Introduction of trades into the jail a failure.

The employment of convicts in trades be abandoned.

135. Colonel Jenkins and Major Vetch are both opposed to the system as premature and unsuited to the present state of the people. With reference to the subjoined remarks of the Commissioner, which I entirely adopt, I would strongly recommend that the employment of convicts in trades be abandoned :—

"Our population is essentially an agricultural one, and the attempt to teach professions foreign to rural employment appears only a loss of their services, for at such trades they will be necessarily very imperfect workmen, and when released, as they must return to their fields, their instruction while in the jails will have been thrown away as far as their future subsistence is concerned, except in very few instances, and as at all our stations we are so greatly in want of funds for hiring of labourers, and labourers are also so difficult to be obtained, it appears to me that our convicts could not be more advantageously or profitably employed, whether as regards themselves or the State, than in keeping our towns clear, and in making and repairing the roads and tanks of the stations and immediate neighbourhood. Adverting to your letter, No. 579, dated 5th April 1853, I am of opinion that convicts should be retained at the out-stations, with a view to keep such stations and roads in repair."

The occasional banishment of prisoners from the Bengal jails to Assam.

136. Tezpoor has a well situated capacious jail, and I think the occasional banishment of prisoners from the Bengal jail to Assam would be attended with advantage to the Province. The subject was brought to the notice of Government by the Commissioner, in his letter dated the 16th of December 1847, and by the reply of Government, dated 12th January 1848, No. 40, it would appear that the proposition was approved, but it has not as yet been carried out. The convicts might be sent up by the steamers without occasioning any additional expense to Government.

Deficiency of tradesmen in Assam,—Bengallee convicts skilled in handicraft, be introduced into the Assam jails.

137. Assam is very deficient in persons skilled in handicraft. Colonel Jenkins states that there are no chamars in the Province, and that the valuable skins of animals with which the District abounds is lost to the country; further, he remarks, that though recently the use of shoes has become general, yet there is not a family of shoe-makers in the Province. If convicts from the various castes of Bengal were introduced into the Assam jails, the Assamese prisoners might be taught many useful professions which they would bring to account on their release, and benefit the Province generally.

Administrative establishment of Assam—more officers than are required.

138. A detailed statement of the different establishments is given in Appendix L. The officers appointed to administer Civil and Criminal justice, Police and Revenue in the Province, are one Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner, six Principal Assistants, three Junior Assistants and eight Sub-Assistants, one Principal Sudder Ameen, six Sudder Ameens and seventeen Moonsiffs. One of the Moonsiffs is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, and is employed solely in the Revenue Department. I am of opinion that the Province has more officers than its requirements in all departments demand. The

Principal Assistants are all Military officers, as are also two of the Junior Assistants; and I am of opinion that timely provision should be made for filling up the vacancies which are not unlikely soon to occur in the covenanted line, by having Junior officers well qualified from their knowledge of the language, practice of the Courts, and habits of the people, to succeed to the posts that may be vacated. The covenanted Juniors are Captain McDonell, and Captain Bivar who is on special duty in Northern Cachar, both promising officers, but with very little experience.

Alteration in the number of Assistants.

139. Every District has on its frontier savages, with whom hostilities may at any time and with little or no warning take place, and the Principal Assistant is frequently called on to conduct military expeditions or prosecute Police inquiries in these hills; scarcely a year passes without a detachment being sent into the hills against some tribe or other, and this duty can, in my opinion, be performed with more efficiency and less risk of life by Military officers than Civilians. Influenced by these considerations, and adverting to the expediency of training up officers to qualify themselves for filling the situations of Principal Assistants as vacancies occur, I would venture to suggest, that in the place of eight Sub-Assistants and three Junior Assisants, there should be six Junior Assistants, Military officers*, selected for their abilities and proficiency in the language.

* I do not, of course, intend to dispense with the services of Mr. Hudson, who was promoted to a Junior Assistantship under peculiar circumstances, and as a reward for good service.

Junior Assistants would obtain charge of Districts in five or six years.

140. In the ordinary course of events, a Junior Assistant would not obtain the charge of a District under five or six years, in which time he would become thoroughly conversant with the duties.

Continuance of the present system of electing Principal Assistants.

141. The Principal Assistants of Assam have hitherto been all officers of the Army; they have not succeeded to the charge of a District until after considerable service as Juniors, and as a body have, I think, done excellent service and given the greatest satisfaction. It is, I think, highly desirable to provide for the continuance of this arrangement, as the Province has largely benefited by having Officers of tried experience and mature age at the head of each District.

Statement of the proposed establishment.

142. The establishment thus modified would stand as follows:—

4 Principal Assistants, ...	at	1,000	Rs. per	mensem,	48,000
2 „ „	„	750	„	„	18,000
6 Junior Assistant Commissioners	„	500	„	„	36,000
Special allowance to Assistant in Northern Cachar, as now sanctioned,.....	„	3,000	„	„	3,000
				Co.'s Rupees,	1,05,000

143. The present establishment, consisting of four Principal Assistants of the First Class, two of the Second Class, three Junior Assistants, and eight Sub-Assistants, cost Company's rupees 1,23,000; under this arrangement, therefore, a saving will be effected of 18,000 rupees per annum.

Saving of rupees 18,000 per annum, by the proposed change of Establishment.

144. The number of Native Judges is, with reference to the state of business in each district, I think more than is required to perform the duties devolving on them; it will be seen that in none of the Courts are the regulated number of suits decided owing to the paucity of cases instituted. I would advise the reduction of the number of Judges as follows :—

Reduction in the number of native Judges.

145. The regular files of this Court on the 1st of January 1853 showed 310 cases pending, and 662 original suits and appeals filed in 1852. One Sudder Ameen, and one Moonsiff stationed at Doobree, are quite equal to all the duties. I would abolish one Sudder Ameen and one Moonsiff.

Reduction of judicial establishment in Gowalparra.

146. There pended 394 suits on the regular file of this Court on the first of January 1853, and in 1852, 1,195 suits and appeals were instituted. At present there are one Principal Sudder Ameen, one Sudder Ameen, and five Moonsiffs. I should consider one Sudder Ameen and one Moonsiff for the Sudder station at Gowhatty, and two Moonsiffs for the Mofussil, quite sufficient for the duties of this district.

Reduction of establishment in Kamroop.

147. There are three Moonsiffs and one Sudder Ameen in this district; 217 suits pended on the 1st of January 1853, and 741 suits and appeals were instituted in 1852. I think the duty could be efficiently performed by one Moonsiff and one Sudder Ameen, so that two Moonsiffs may be abolished.

Reduction of establishment in Tezpoor.

148. The regular file of this district gave on the 1st of January 1853 187 suits pending, and 899 suits and appeals instituted in 1852. I would allow one Sudder Ameen and one Moonsiff for this district.

Reduction of establishment in Nowgong.

149. The returns for this district exhibited 191 suits pending on the first of January 1853, and 406 original suits and appeals instituted in the year 1852. There are two Moonsiffs and one Sudder Ameen attached to this district: I would abolish one Moonsiff.

Reduction of establishment in Soobsagur.

150. In this district there are three Punchaits, (each exercising the powers of a Moonsiff,) one Moonsiff and one Sudder Ameen. There were 124 cases pending on the 1st of January 1853, and 367 original suits and appeals were instituted in the year. I would retain one Sudder Ameen and one Moonsiff.

Reduction of establishment in Luckimpoor.

Advocates increasing the salaries and establishment allowances of the judicial officers.

151. Under this arrangement two Sudder Ameens, seven Moonsiffs, and three Punchaits would be abolished, by which a saving of rupees 17,040 per annum would accrue to Government, but as the Moonsiffs only receive eighty rupees per mensem, the Commissioner has recommended that the salaries of four Moonsiffs be on the score of their long and good services raised to 100 rupees per mensem. This recommendation has my entire approval, and I would take the opportunity of placing all the Officers more, if not quite, on a par as regards emoluments with their Bengal brethren. I would therefore recommend that the salaries of the Sudder Ameens be raised to 300 rupees and the Moonsiffs to 100 rupees, and if, as I propose, the Moonsiffs be all vested with the powers of Assistant for the purpose of taking up petty criminal cases, it would be necessary to increase their establishment to sixty Rupees per mensem. The native Judicial Department thus organized would stand as follows :—

Gowalparra, ..	1 Sudder Ameen at	Rs. 300 per month.	
	Establishment, ...	„ 100 „	
			400 0 0
	1 Moonsiff, ...	„ 100 „	
	Establishment, ...	„ 60 „	
			160 0 0
Kamroop,.....	1 Sudder Ameen at	Rs. 300 per month.	
	Establishment, ...	„ 100 „	
			400 0 0
	3 Moonsiffs at 100 =	Rs. 300 „	
	Establishment, at 60 =	„ 180 „	
			480 0 0
Tezpoor, ...	1 Sudder Ameen at	Rs. 300 per month.	
	Establishment, ...	„ 100 „	
			400 0 0
	1 Moonsiff at 100, ..	„ 100 „	
	Establishment, ...	„ 60 „	
			160 0 0
Nowgong, ...	1 Sudder Ameen at	Rs. 300 per month.	
	Establishment, ...	„ 100 „	
			400 0 0
	1 Moonsiff, ...	„ 100 „	
	Establishment, ...	„ 60 „	
			160 0 0
Seebsagur, ...	1 Sudder Ameen at	Rs. 300 per month.	
	Establishment, ...	„ 100 „	
			400 0 0
	1 Moonsiff, ...	„ 100 „	
	Establishment, ...	„ 60 „	
			160 0 0

Luckimpoor, ..	1 Sudder Ameen at Rs. 300 per month.				
	Establishment,..	„ 100 „			
			400	0	0
	1 Moonsiff, ...	„ 100 „			
	Establishment,..	„ 60 „			
			160	0	0
		Total,.....	3,680	0	0

—or rupees 44,160 per annum.

Increasing the salaries of the Judges will raise their respectability.

152. The present establishment costs, according to the returns forwarded to the Civil Auditor on the 1st of April, 3,650 rupees per mensem, so that there will be a small increase, in the amount of judicial salaries, of thirty rupees per mensem, or 360 rupees per annum, which will be covered by the savings stated above. By increasing the salaries of the Judges, the general respectability of the class will be raised, and by placing their establishments on a better working footing the duty will, I feel assured, be more efficiently and speedily performed. Vacancies, as they occur amongst the Native Judges, should not be filled up until the establishment is brought down to the above scale, and opportunity should be taken to provide for the European Sub-Assistants in the Bengal districts.* It would, however, be desirable to retain for sometime the services of two or three of the best qualified Sub-Assistants, (Mr. Thornton and Mr. Bedford, who are competent Revenue Surveyors, especially) for the purpose of making the first long settlements, and instructing the Ameens in defining and mapping the fields.

Changes proposed in the Police Foujdaree, Civil, Revenue and Jail establishments.

153. The Police, Foujdaree, Civil, Revenue and Jail establishments. I suggested in my Report on Seebsagur that an outpost should be established at Majouli and that the salaries of the Revenue and Foujdarree Sherishtadars and Police Tecklahs should be raised. Captain Rowlatt has urged that twenty rupees per mensem be added to the head ministerial Officer's salary of the Civil Court of that district, who now only receives thirty rupees. In Tezpoor and Gowalparra, the Jail Guard are out of all proportion to the number of prisoners to be guarded, and Captain Vincent has recommended a total revision of the Police establishment. He would abolish the Thannah of Chatgore, replacing

* It will be seen from the subjoined extract from a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, date and number unknown, that the Sub-Assistants when appointed were distinctly apprised that they could not rise to a higher grade :—

"As connected also with the nomination of Junior Assistant, I am directed to remind you that a distinct pledge has been held out to the officers employed in the Assam Local Corps, that when they shall qualify themselves by character and knowledge of the languages for civil employment, they shall by preference be eligible to the situation of Junior Assistants. The whole character of the establishment would be changed if, instead of appointing Junior Assistants from this class, persons not in the service taking employment first as Sub-Assistant should be allowed to rise afterwards through all the higher grades."

"His Honor in Council is inclined to think that the pledge given to the officers serving with the Local Corps will preclude his sanctioning the promotion of Messrs. Hudson and Hugon, who, though deserving officers, must look for the reward of their exertions in an increase of salary, on the principle established for Deputy Collectors and subordinate judicial officers, and not through promotion to the offices reserved for Military men."

it by a pharee, and retaining the Thannah at Kurreaparra; he would reduce the pay of the Mohurrirs from twenty to fifteen, and from twelve to ten rupees, abolish the Kagottees, reduce the pay of the Burkundazes from five to four rupees, raise that of the Tecklahs from two rupees eight annas to three rupees, and create two new outposts. The salaries of the ministerial officers are generally unequal; I see no reason why the Sherishtadar of Luckimpoor should receive sixty rupees and the Sherishtadar of Seebsagur only forty, or the Chupprassees of the former district six rupees each and those of Luckimpoor four rupees each, neither do I think that the services of so many Mohurrirs at the Thannahs are required. There are also many differences in the salaries of officers of the same grade, which a comparison of the abstract statement will exhibit, and I beg to recommend that the Commissioner be required to revise the different establishments after consultation with the several officers. I intended to undertake the task myself, but find I have not obtained information on several points which is necessary to make the revision complete.

Reductions practicable in the Commissioner's Revenue establishment.

154. The Commissioner's Revenue establishment costs 8,202 rupees, and his Political, 39,703-13. It appears to me that both establishments are susceptible of reduction. I do not see the necessity of a Translator who knows only Bengallee, or of Troopers, nor do I see why so many Chupprassees should be required. It appears to me also that the Treasury department might be dispensed with, a Mohurrir being only retained. There are eleven Clerks, too, in the two offices, which is I think too large a number, considering the extent of the correspondence. I have not consulted Colonel Jenkins on the feasibility of reducing his establishment, as the Political Department is not within the scope of my inquiry.

Too many Chuprassees in the Deputy Commissioner's establishment.

155. The Deputy Commissioner's establishment costs rupees 9,860 per annum. The number of Chupprassees is large, otherwise I do not see any ground for reduction.

Sums allowed to Assamese youths employed in the different offices, should be added to the educational fund.

156. To each office in the Province are attached some Assamese youths, who receive salary varying from three rupees to seven rupees per mensem, the total expense on this account amounting to 277 rupees per mensem. The object in establishing this class of stipendiary aspirants to Government employ was to bring forward Assamese youths and bar the intrusion of Bengallees, but it does not appear to have been gained. The Bengallees bring up their relations and manage to get them employed. I think this allowance should be stopped, and the educational fund increased by that amount.

Relations with frontier tribes.

157. Appendix M contains letters from Colonel Jenkins and the several Principal Assistants on the subject of our relations with the frontier tribes and states.

158. Proceeding up the river, Gowalparra is the first district to be noticed on the North bank. Gowalparra adjoins Cooch Behar and Bootan. With the latter, the Principal Assistant has no direct official intercourse, and it does not appear that the Bhooteahs have much trade with our subjects. The Principal Assistant states that "the principle laid down by the Court of Directors, in their despatch of the 27th May 1835, appears to have been that which has guided us in our demand for, and surrender of, petty offenders who have fled from or taken refuge therein." He adds "except from the Sidlee Rajah (a Bhootan independent), who has not unfrequently carried off subjects of ours, I do not remember to have had occasion to require the delivery of an offender from any of the independent States since I have had charge of this district." The correspondence with the Cooch Behar authorities is carried on through the office of the Agent of the Governor General. On the South bank our neighbours are the Garrows: there are three classes, the independent Garrows, the Garrows who pay tribute, and those whose country forms part of the neighbouring Zemindaree estates. I have described the present state of our relations with the Garrows in my district Report, and recommended the continuance of the blockade of the plains until they deliver up the perpetrators of the brutal outrages committed in our territory. I proposed also to reform the Garrow Police by embodying Garrows, or those of the races allied to them, for Police duties; to abolish the office of Surburakur, if a qualified man could not be found for the appointment; and to require the Principal Assistant to maintain a freer communication with the tribes, himself visiting the hills and receiving the tribute once a year. Since I drafted that Report I have received from the Agent to the Governor General the accompanying Report, No. 273 of 1853.* The Commissioner's views regarding the the state of the Police entirely coincide with mine, but he goes further, and suggests the occupation of the hills with a strong force of Police militia with the view of compelling the Lushkars to entire submission to our authority. He observes, "the dogged manner in which the Lushkars have joined to set us at defiance allows us no alternative, in my opinion, but to use unqualified military coercion, for if allowed to remain in this refractory state, there will not only be no chance of our ever reclaiming them, but the whole of the frontier dowars will be abandoned by their present cultivators." "Our stockade of the hills," he observes, "has been less successful in commanding obedience than the one before instituted, and from the obstruction of the usual cotton trade our Zemindars and Ryots are suffering great losses, and I have no doubt that the Garrow people are equally suffering distress, and we may shortly expect that they will retaliate on our border villages, being driven to violent measures both by revenge and famine." Nothing but dire necessity should, in my opinion, induce us to occupy and administer this country; its climate is most deadly, and unless a European functionary can reside in the interior, and superintend the administration,

Political relations with the hill tribes. Military operations against the Garrows and Lushkars.

* Appendix N.

which it is known he could not do, we should not attempt to extend our rule over unprofitable hills. All past experience proves that we cannot trust entirely to native agency in the management of wild tribes. There is nothing to be gained by occupying the country; the revenue that could be derived from it would not cover one-sixth of the cost of maintaining the Police force; the expense of Government would be considerable, and the loss of life in all probability appalling. Matters have not yet, I think, come to such a crisis as to compel us to take possession of the country. Three of the offenders have lately been given up, and Captain Agnew reports that the Dusani Lushkar, three of his Sirdars, and two of the Chaannee Sirdars have come in and promised to apprehend the criminals still at large; they state that if the hâts be opened, the fugitive offenders will come down to them, and in that case they promise to arrest them. Lieutenant Agnew is of opinion that the Garrows have severely felt the closing of the hâts, and as the Sirdars have manifested a willingness to obey the orders of Government, I would recommend that the hâts be opened, while at the same time it is to be remembered that these outrages are not of frequent occurrence, and that the Garrows have generally shown every desire to be on friendly terms.

Proposed modifications of the Military and Police Militia force in the Province.

159. The Commissioner proposes the reduction of 100 men from each of the Local Infantry Corps to meet the expense of the new Militia Force. I am averse to increasing the Police Militia, because they are not disciplined and without an Officer to drill them. I do not think they can be so well relied on as the Light Infantry. In the two Local Corps in the Province we have a body of men in every way *efficient* and admirably adapted for every purpose of internal Military Police duty, as well as for the punishment of those who commit aggressions on our frontier, and I think it cannot but be doubtful policy (and certainly it will be no real saving to Government) to reduce the strength of efficient corps, and expend what is saved in entertaining a body of men who must in every sense of the word be *inefficient*. I would rather reduce the large number of Militia in Luckimpoor, Seebsagur and Nowgong to the strength noted in the margin, and placing the Garrow Police in the same footing, make the Local Corps take the whole duties throughout the Province. Connected with this subject I beg to submit a letter to my address from Major Foquett, Commanding 2nd Light Infantry, (Appendix O,) suggesting that a party of Artillery be attached to his Regiment, and that the arms with which the men are provided be changed for percussion muskets. As regards the first suggestion, I am of opinion that it would be conducive to the complete efficiency of the corps were a gun detail of fifty men attached to it, with two six-pounders at each head-quarter Station, and four mountain guns

2 Native Officers, at 17	34	0	0
3 Havildars..... „ 12	36	0	0
3 Naicks, ... „ 10	30	0	0
60 Dhoaneahs for the frontier post of Magoom, ...	315	0	0
Co.'s Rs.,	415	0	0

A like number for the guard on the Naga frontier of the Seebsagur District.

A like number for the post of Demapoor, in Nowgong.

A like number for protection of the Garrow frontier, in lieu of the present establishment, which costs Rs. 293-8.

in store; and it appears to me the object in view might be effected without subjecting Government to any additional expense, by reducing the number of Artillery in Upper Assam, and, if necessary, some men of each corps, so as to bring the additional Artillery-men within the present strength of the two corps.

Inexpediency of renewing collections on the cotton brought into the Garrow hâts.

160. The Commissioner proposes to renew the collections on the cotton brought into the Garrow hâts. This, in my opinion, would be altogether inexpedient, duties of the kind having been abolished throughout the Presidency.

Kamroop—its position and trade with Cossiah.

161. Kamroop on the South bank is bounded by the Cossiah hills, which are under British administration represented by Colonel Lister, the Agent to the Governor General. The hill Cossiahs carry on a large trade with the Cossiahs and other races of the plains, frequenting the hâts on the border: they are stated to be a very civil inoffensive race.

Inconvenience felt for want of a boundary between Cossiah hills and the Kamroop jurisdiction.

162. No boundary has been laid down between Colonel Lister's jurisdiction and the Kamroop territory, and Colonel Jenkins states that occasional inconvenience is experienced for the want of it, but he does not suggest its demarcation.

Conduct of the Bhooteahs.

163. On the North bank the Bhooteahs are our neighbours; they had when we took the country usurped possession of five Doars. They paid a small tribute to the Assam Government, which they agreed to continue to present to the British Government, but they soon disregarded the treaty; hordes of plunderers invaded our territory, and committed frightful atrocities; numbers of our subjects were carried off, and the Government having at last obtained satisfactory proof that these inroads were instigated by one of the highest officers under the Bootan Government, demanded reparation; it was promised, but not given, and the Doars were attached. Aggressions however still continued, and after a gallant action fought by Captain Matthews with seventy-five men of the Assam Light Infantry against a large force of the enemy stockaded, in which the Bhooteahs were routed with great slaughter, certain officers on the part of the Bootan Government signed a treaty of peace in 1836, and the Doars were restored. In 1839, the Bhooteahs again made an inroad into our territory, and in 1841, Government determined to annex the Doars to the British possessions. Since that time gang-robberies have ceased; the Bhooteahs have occasionally made incursions into our territory, and carried off some of their people who had settled in our Doars, but since 1844, it has not been found necessary to keep our guards on the frontier. The Bhooteahs come down in large numbers into the plain in the cold season, both to trade and visit a holy shrine near Gowhatty. Two hâts, which had been for some years neglected, have lately been re-established, and every encouragement is held out to them to trade and barter.

164. A sum of 10,000 rupees has been assigned to several chiefs, entitled to receive compensation, which was considered to be equal to one-third of the Revenue derived from the Doars, but the chiefs have come to no permanent arrangements; Captain Rowlatt remarks that they increase their demand as the Revenue of the Doars improve. This year, in consequence, says Colonel Jenkins, of their own internal broils, the payment of the 10,000 rupees has been withheld, as it has been claimed by two rival parties. Bootan itself is stated to be in a deplorable state of anarchy and confusion.

Compensation of 10,000 rupees assigned to several chiefs on account of Doars annexed by Government.

165. The practice in regard to demanding refugees is for the Principal Assistant to make requisition by letter or through the Governor General's Agent, and if it be not complied with, to close the Doars, as the Bhooteahs are completely dependent for subsistence on the plains. This expedient, it is said, has always had the effect of ensuring compliance with our demand, but I am of opinion that the demand should always be made by all the Principal Assistants through the Governor General's Agent, and the blockade should not be established without his express sanction.

Manner of demanding refugees from the Bootan Government and forcing compliance.

166. The Tezpoor frontier has to the eastward the Dufflahs, the Akahs and the Bhooteahs, all of whom are subdivided into different clans. The Dufflahs and Akahs were in the habit of levying black mail from the inhabitants of the plains, but this practice has happily been abolished, and our subjects are now relieved from the degradation of paying tribute to these savages, and the chiefs are compensated with pensions for their losses.

Position of the Tezpoor frontier.

167. The Bhooteahs on the frontier are divided into three separate clans,—first, the Thebengea Bhooteahs; second, the Sath-rajahs of Rooprae and Shergawn; and thirdly, the Sath-rajahs of Kurriaparra Doar.

Separate clans of Bhooteahs.

168. The Bhooteah chiefs formerly held the Kurriaparra Doars for a period of eight months of the year, the British Government holding it for the remainder. The misrule in this and the Kullung and Boree Goomah Doars, which were also held in the same manner, gave rise to constant disturbances on the frontier, and gradually led to the expulsion of the Bhooteahs by the British. In 1844 the Bhooteahs signed a treaty with Captain Gordon, giving up all future claims on the Dowars, in consideration of receiving 5,000 rupees per annum as compensation.

Doars formerly held by the Bhooteah chiefs resigned to Government in 1844 for a consideration.

169. There is a fair established at Oodalgooree, whither the Bhooteahs resort in great numbers, and barter the products of the mountains for those of the plains. Government has also sanctioned the opening of a road from Oodalgooree to

Fair established at Oodalgooree. Road opened from Oodalgooree to Mungledye.

NOTE.—The Thebengea Bhooteahs are tributary to the Towong Rajah, who is subordinate to the Deb and Dharma Rajahs of Lassah. The Sath-rajahs of Rooprae and Shergawn do not admit subordination to the Towong Rajah. The Sath-rajahs of Kurriaparra are tributary to the Towong Rajah.

Mungledye for the purpose of affording facility to our subjects to convey their goods to the fair, as well as with the view, if it be found practicable, of changing the locality of the fair to Mungledye.

Misunderstanding with the Thibet Government.

170. During the past cold season there was some misunderstanding with the Government of Thibet. It was occasioned by the flight of one of their chiefs, the Ghelling Rajah, into our country, and on our refusal to surrender him, a large force was assembled on the frontier, and the surrender of the fugitive was claimed on pain of war. A force of 400 men was assembled on our part, and after some negociation peace was restored, and a treaty was signed by Captains Reid and Campbell on the part of the British, and three of the Sath-rajahs on that of the Bhootan Government. It appears, however, that shortly afterwards the Bhooteahs, in revenge, seized some unfortunate refugees, who in full reliance on the terms of the treaty had returned to the hills, and murdered seven of them, carrying off the heads and hands to impose them, as it is supposed, upon the authorities of Lassah as the heads and hands of the Ghelling and his people. The Agent of the Governor General considering it not improbable that they may make another attempt next year to recover the Ghelling, recommends as a precautionary measure that two Companies of the Regular Corps at Jamalpoor be stationed at Tezpoor. I do not myself see the necessity of adopting this measure at present, as I do not doubt the ability of the Assam Light Infantry to cope with the enemy on the plains. It is well however to be prepared, and I would suggest that the force at Tezpoor be strengthened with a detachment from Gowhatty and Debrooghur together with Artillery.

Detachment of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry at Tezpoor, Mungledye and Oodalgooree.

171. There is a detachment of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry now stationed at Tezpoor, Mungledye, and Oodalgooree, amounting to 293 men of all grades.

Establishment for collecting information as to what is going on at the other side of the frontier.

172. Lieutenant Vincent proposes that a Jemadar on ten rupees, and twelve Chowkeedars on four rupees each, be entertained for the purpose of going through the Doars, and collecting information of what is going on on the other side of the frontier; good intelligence is always worth paying for, and Lieutenant Vincent might be authorized to entertain the establishment for six months.

Nagas on the Nowgong frontier.

173. From Northern Cachar to the extreme Eastern point of our territory, the mountain ranges are occupied by Nagas of various clans, but mostly similar in their habits. Captain Butler has furnished an interesting account of the different military expeditions that have been sent into these hills, demonstrating clearly to my mind the impolicy and inutility of our attempting to put a stop to the wars which, arising out of feuds, they are constantly waging on each other. We should either occupy the country altogether, or abstain entirely and unreservedly from

meddling with their affairs; in my opinion the latter is the wisest course. The Nagas have lately manifested a great desire to trade, and I would give encouragement to it by establishing a hât at Deemapoor. Captain Butler has suggested that the Government should open a shop there for the sale of agricultural implements, such as *daws* and *koodalls*, as also salt, which is indispensable to them, and cornelian beads, which are greatly prized. This suggestion appears to me judicious, and is I think well deserving of an experimental trial. Captain Butler deprecates our giving muskets to the Nagas to use against us; he says "we have given them muskets, and by our annual tours have taught them the art of war." I quite concur with Captain Butler, and I would not only prohibit the practice for the future, but also the sale of arms and ammunition by our traders, as also the transport of these articles across the frontier. If any of the tribes should unfortunately commit atrocities in the plains, and the chiefs refuse to surrender the offenders, we shall be compelled to retaliate, but as the trade increases (and that it is increasing, Captain Butler bears testimony) we shall, as remarked by that Officer, "by stopping the trade have greater power in punishing them, and by tact, in time we may induce them to surrender delinquents, whereas to capture them by military expeditions is perfectly impossible."

Assistant in North Cachar should be subordinate to the Principal Assistant at Nowgong.

174. Captain Bivar is stationed in Northern Cachar. He has not been there sufficiently long to enable the Commissioner to state whether the arrangement has been productive of any good result, but for the reasons stated in my District report, I would suggest that he be placed under the orders of Captain Butler, who is always at hand to instruct him how to act, and whose experience and intimate acquaintance with the Nagas point him out as the person most fitted to assist him in maintaining peace and avoiding war.

Captain Bivar's deputation to Northern Cachar.

175. Northern Cachar is chiefly peopled by Nagas and Kookies, and it is the object of Captain Bivar's deputation to this naturally fine tract of country "to keep peace amongst these clans, to prevent them and the other tribes from making aggressions on each other, and to protect them from the attacks of the Angamee Nagas."

Resumption of the country made over to Toolaram. Pensions to Toolaram's sons.

176. The country made over to Toolaram lies between our territory and the Naga frontier. Colonel Jenkins in the accompanying letter* to my address, with its enclosure, dated the 30th of May 1853, No. 283, recommends the resumption of the country. It appears that a party of Angamee Nagas attacked the village of Semkah, and killed, it is reported, eighty-six Cacharees, and carried off many others as slaves. In this letter Colonel Jenkins gives it as his opinion, that without assuming the management of the country it is out of our power to afford the protection which we are bound to afford to the

* Appendix P.

subjects of Toolaram, and expresses his belief that had Semkah been considered as a part of our territories, the Angamees would never had attacked it. Colonel Jenkins desired the sons of Toolaram to wait on me at Nowgong, but they did not make their appearance, and on my arrival at Gowhatty, I learnt that Nookoolram, one of the sons of Toolaram, had led a party of Cacharees into the hills to retaliate on the Nagas, that he himself had been decoyed into an ambuscade and murdered, and his party routed with the loss of many of his followers, some killed and some captured.* This act renders it the more desirable that we should resume the management of the country, as the younger son is not a fighting character, and the people, having no confidence in his ability to protect them, will assuredly desert the country. Colonel Jenkins also observes that the occupation of the country is necessary to the maintenance of a detachment in the country and to opening communications with our frontier posts. It appears to me that there is nothing left for it but to interfere and resume the country. The country is ours, and Nookoolram has broken one of the conditions of the treaty, in going to war with the Angamee Nagas without the sanction of Government. Further, it is the opinion of all the local authorities, in which I fully concur, that the country under its present administration is a serious obstacle to the settlement of the Naga territory. Colonel Jenkins proposes to bestow the following pensions and a free grant of land round the Kacheemaree, including all the lands cultivated by themselves and families and dependents, together with all the jungle within the bounds enclosing these lands.

Since drafting this Report I received the accompanying letter, No. 398, dated the 18th July, with its enclosures, giving a correct account of the occurrences which led to the death of Nookoolram. It appears that he espoused the feuds of the Nagas, and aided by the Kanomah tribe had a battle with the Deshorrah Nagas and was killed in the engagement.

		Per Mensem.		
To Nookoolram for life,	.....	100	0	0
„ Brijnath „	.....	100	0	0
„ Kanoram „	.....	50	0	0
Total,	.....	250	0	0

177. The first is dead, and, with advertence to the gross rental of the country, which is only rated by Captain Butler at 1,208 per annum, the low origin of the family, and their present means, I think the proposed pensions are on too liberal a scale. It appears to me that the assignment of fifty rupees to the family of Nookoolram, fifty rupees to Brijnath, and thirty rupees to the daughter of Toolaram, married to Kanoram, together with the grant of jungle land for life, would provide for their maintenance in a manner suited to their condition. Captain Butler suggests that they should not be allowed to remain in the country as they would be likely to impede the

Pensions proposed to be given to the family of Toolaram. They should not be allowed to remain in the country.

* Appendix Q.

arrangement for settling it; this is a proper precaution, and should be enforced.

Captain Butler says, "I found them living in a wretched small hut situated on the edge of a tank choked with grass, in the middle of an extensive plain, little cultivated. A few straggling huts, inhabited by Cacharees and dependents of Toolaram, was all that could be called a village. A few pigs, fowls, and ducks were seen, but there were no signs of comfort about the huts, no gardens or enclosures, and the people appeared poverty-stricken here, as in all other villages I have seen belonging to this chief. Toolaram, an infirm old man, was clothed in a cotton garb, and looked more like a skeleton than a living mortal. As he has experienced great vicissitudes in life, we cannot omit to notice them, to show how principalities are not unfrequently found in India."

The position of Seebsagur and our relations with the neighbouring hill people.

178. The District of Seebsagur has to the East the numerous Naga hills which form the boundary between Burmah and Assam. These hills have been twice visited, since our resumption of Rajah Poorunder Sing's territory, by Captain Brodie, who induced many of the chieftains to enter into an engagement to abstain from outrages in the plains, to refrain from hostilities amongst themselves, to refer disputes that might arise to the British Government for adjudication, and to discontinue the practice of exporting Naga children as slaves to the British territory. Captain Brodie's Reports, dated, No. 7 of the 9th of April 1842, and No. 16 of the 6th August 1844, contain an interesting account of his tour, and of the habits and mode of warfare of the Nagas. He deprecated, I remark, all interference with these savages.

Our relations with the Nagas satisfactory. Three Nagas convicted of murder, sentenced to death.

179. Our relations with the Nagas are now in a satisfactory state. Captain Holroyd succeeded a few months since in inducing one of the chieftains to give up the perpetrators of a brutal murder which four Nagas committed in our territory, and the Nizamut Adawlut (Messrs. Colvin and Mills) sentenced three of the offenders, at the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, to suffer death. The sentence has, I was informed, made a sensible impression on the Nagas, and no outrages have since been committed.

Encouraging Nagas to take up lands in our territories.

180. Some of the Naga chiefs hold small plots of land in our territory at the foot of the hills, which, as Captain Holroyd remarks, "binds them in a measure to us." I would encourage them to take up land in our territory. They value these grants, and in proportion to the degree of valuation they put upon them so will the threat of their resumption act upon them towards complying with our orders. Captain Holroyd's proposal to make similar grants to those clans who are now without them, should be sanctioned.

The Militia guards at the Doars are too small.

181. The Militia company has been lately re-organized under orders of Government, and is being drilled. The present strength of the Guards at the Doars seems to me, if I may venture to give an opinion on a Military point, too small. Small parties are despised by the Nagas, while detachments in two or three compact bodies, and stockaded in good selected positions, overawe and command respect.

182. The duties of the Political Agent in Luckimpoor consist in the management of the Singphoos and Shan clans, settled within our frontier, who acknowledged the paramount power of the British Government and are bound to obey its orders, in keeping a watchful eye on their proceedings, in mediating in quarrels, and in keeping peace between rival clans. His establishment consists of one Mohurir at 12, a Jemadar at 10, and seven Hurkarahs at 5 each, and an Interpreter at 8. To aid in the defence of the frontier is a Company of Militia of the strength noted in my District Report.

Duties and establishment of the Political Agent in Luckimpoor.

183. Major Vetch, the Deputy Commissioner of Gowhatty, holds the appointment of Political Agent of Upper Assam, under orders of Government. This I conclude is merely a temporary arrangement, made with the view of enabling Government, while the war with Burmah continues, to avail itself of the large experience and political knowledge acquired by Major Vetch during the long period he held the office of Principal Assistant and Political Agent of Upper Assam. The territorial jurisdiction of the Agent as distinguished from that of the Magistrate is undefined, and to define it would be inexpedient, as regard must be had to the resources of the country and the military position which it may be necessary from time to time to take up in determining what part of the country shall be held under positive control, and what protected. Major Vetch's residence at Gowhatty too, which is seven days' journey by steamer to Suddya, renders it totally impracticable for him to discharge the duties. They are now indeed performed by Captain Dalton, and for the above reasons it is obviously convenient that they should be entirely entrusted to the officer in charge of the District. Captain Dalton is an officer admirably fitted in ability, in knowledge of the Assamese language and of the habits and customs of the tribes, and in amenity of manner so well calculated to conciliate the regard of savages, for the appointment.

Office of Political Agent.

184. On the South bank of the Bhramapootra, in the Luckimpoor District, we come in contact with the Duflas, Meris and Abors. The Meris receive annually rupees 851-3-9 and twelve maunds of salt. The Meris and Abors of Bor Dolanee receive rupees 230-5-4 and six maunds of salt, and the Abors and Meris of Sesee Deemogee are allowed rupees 265-12-6 in commutation of their claims for black mail. The Duflas of Chardowar and Banstollah also get rupees 392-1-6, with twenty-four maunds of salt in lieu of certain hât duties. The peace of this frontier has not been disturbed for some years.

Allowances given to Duflas, Meris and Abors, in commutation of their claims to black mail.

185. On the South bank the Nagas, the Mishmis and Bor Abors are our border neighbours. The most amicable relations at present exist with these tribes. The Mishmis visit all the stations in Upper Assam. The crop-haired Mishmis are a very savage and warlike race, and it is only within the last few years that they have ever ventured into the plains except on marauding

Description of the Mishmis and Bor Abors settled on the South bank of Bhramapootra.

excursions. Our relations with the Abors, says Captain Dalton, are maintained though some Meris settled on the Dehing River, who in considerationof this service do not pay any capitation tax. Captain Dalton describes the Abors as a warlike race, jealous of their independence and proud of having maintained it.

Arrangements entered into with the Singpho and Kamptee Chieftains.

186. The nature of the arrangement entered into with the Singpho and Kamptee Chieftains is fully described in the printed Report of Colonel White, dated 28th of July 1837, and Captain Dalton has, in a tabular statement, shown the alterations that have since taken place by succession to Chieftainship or by migration of Khels.

Proposed communication between Upper Assam and Burmah.

187. When peace and good faith with Ava shall have been established, I think means should be employed to open a communication between Upper Assam and Burmah. For information on this subject I would beg leave to refer His Lordship to Major Hannay, who possesses great geographical, geological and statistical knowledge of both Assam and Northern Burmah. He informs me that the best route for intercourse with Burmah from Upper Assam lies in a direction nearly South-east of Seebsagur, through a portion of the Naga mountains, which are highly populated, and possess good resources in grain. By this route the Koyendween river could be reached in eight days, and from thence Rangoon might be reached in boats in twelve or fourteen days. The route leads from and to the most populous Districts of both valleys, and debouches below the rapids of the Koyendween, within sight of the mart of Singolain, near the Serpentine mines, resorted to by Chinese and people from Lower Burmah Proper, Arracan and Muneepoor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS,

Offg. Judge, Sudder Court.

MYMENSING,
The 24th July 1853.

List of Appendixes.

A. Statistics of Assam, 1853.

B. Colonel Jenkins' letter, No. 275 of 1853, on the progress and prosperity of the Province.

C. Major Vetch's letter, dated 22nd June 1853, submitting observations on the Revenue system of Assam.

D. Some remarks by Colonel Matthie on the same subject.

E. Memorial of the Assam Tea Company.

F. Letter from S. Mornay, Esq., and two other gentlemen, on the subject of remittances.

G. Statement showing the quantity of Lakhiraj land confirmed and resumed.

H. Colonel Jenkins' letter, No. 327, dated 13th June 1853, regarding Lakhiraj inquiries.

I. Extract of a letter to the Commissioner of Assam on the same subject.

I. A. Letter, dated 19th July 1853, from Mr. Danforth, on the subject of Education.

J. Anundaram Phookun's Remarks on the Revenue and Judicial system of Assam.

K. Colonel Jenkins' letter, No. 326 of 1853, regarding Coal.

L. Abstract of Salaries and Establishment of all Offices in Assam.

M. Letters from the Commissioner and Assistants regarding relations with the frontier tribes of Assam.

N. Colonel Jenkins' letter, No. 273 of 1853, regarding disturbances in the Garrow hills.

O. Letter from Major Foquett on Military matters.

P. Letter from Colonel Jenkins, dated 18th July 1853, regarding the death of Nookoolram.

Q. Letter from Colonel Jenkins, regarding the resumption of Toolaram's country.

Appendix A.

STATISTICS OF ASSAM, 1853.

No.	Name of Zillah.	Total Area including Hills and Forests, &c.	Area of Cultivation.	Nett Revenue.			Population.	Number of Inhabitants in each Square Mile of total Area.	Amount of Taxation on each Individual.			
	ASSAM PROPER.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Rs.	A.	P.	Lacs.					
1	Kamroop, ..	3,345	562	2,95,993	3	9	3,87,775	116	0	12	6	Mouzahs farmed out for 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 years.
2	Nowgong, ..	8,712	276	1,30,437	3	1	2,41,300	28	0	8	8	Ditto.
3	Durrung, ..	2,844	346¾	1,52,795	6	9	1,85,569	65	0	13	3	Ditto.
4	Sibsagur, ..	5,440	256¼	1,19,032	6	4	1,59,573	30	0	12	0	Ditto.
5	Luckimpoor, ..	9,900	134	43,714	1	1	85,296	9	0	8	0	Ditto.
	Total of Assam Proper,	30,241	1,575	7,41,972	5	0	10,59,513	35	0	11	0	
6	Gowalparra, ..	4,104	677	12,836	3	8	1,41,638	34	0	1	5	Gowalparra formed part of Bengal till 1822, and is permanently settled with the Zemindars.
	Grand Total of the Province under the Commissioner of of Assam, ..	34,345	2,252	7,54,808	8	8	12,01,151	35	0	10	0	

Appendix B.

No. 275 of 1853.

From

Lieut.-Colonel F. JENKINS,

Agent, Governor General,

North-East Frontier,

To

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS, Esquire,

Judge of Sudder Court,

On Deputation.

Dated Gowhatty, 23rd May 1853.

Sir,

In obedience to the instructions contained in the 4th para. of your letter of the 24th March last, I shall endeavour in the following paragraphs to give you the information you require on the progress and prosperity of this Province, the condition of the people, &c.

To give some adequate idea of the progress of the Province, it will be necessary to take a brief survey of its state just previous to our occupation of the country.

2nd.—To go no farther back than 1792-3, when we first became acquainted with Assam by the deputation of Captain Welsh with a regiment of Native Infantry to the assistance of the reigning Rajah, Gourinath Sing, at the time of Captain Welsh's arrival at Gowhatty, he found the Rajah had fled to this town, and the whole country was in a state of rebellion and anarchy. The Rajah had been driven from Upper Assam by the Muttocks, or the inhabitants of the country round Debrooghur between the Berhampooter and Dehing, disciples of the Moamariah Gossain, joined by the remainder of his priests and followers West of the Dehing, who were most numerous about Jorhath.

3rd.—The Muttocks pursued the Rajah, laying waste the whole country on their way to Gowhatty, and he was driven from his house here, which was burnt by the rebels the day before Captain Welsh arrived at this station.

4th.—Taking advantage of the revolution on the South bank, and the destruction of all the Rajah's forces, the Rajahs of Durrung, of the race of the Bijnee family, who had formerly been the independent Governors of Kamroop, rebelled, and took possession of the North bank, having taken into their service some thousands of Hindoostanee and Sikh Fuqeers, aided by a levy of Cacharrees from the Doars, who together plundered all Kamroop on the North bank.

5th.—At the same time the half independent Rajahs of Cosseah race, under the Southern hills, threw off the yoke, and refused to pay any tribute or to give the Rajah any assistance.

6th.—From this state of prostration, the Rajah, who appears to have been a man utterly worthless, was rescued by Captain Welsh, and in the three years he remained in Assam he drove back the Muttocks beyond the Dehing, sent all the bands of Hindoostanee freebooters out of Assam, and had very nearly restored the complete ascendancy of the authority of the Rajah, or rather of the great council of state, for the Rajah Captain Welsh kept a prisoner under pretence of placing a guard over him for his safety, when Captain Welsh was recalled, and ordered to evacuate the Province under the change of system adopted by Sir John Shore, on the departure of the Marquis Cornwallis.

7th.—The country quickly relapsed into a state of anarchy, two or three members of the royal family contending for the throne under the leading of different great Officers, but the chief power of the state for many years fell into the hands of the Boora Gohain, the first of the great councillors, and he held rule more or less perfect over the whole country until Chunder Kunt Sing, a Rajah he had set up, cast off his yoke, and with the aid of an army of Burmese, whom he had brought into the country, drove him out of Assam in 1821. Before this period the Boora Gohain, in punishing the Muttocks and establishing his power, had desolated all the Province above the Dikho, from Ghergong to Sadya, rendering the whole country nearly a desert.

8th.—Then followed an attempt of Chunder Kunt Sing to get rid of the Burmese, who from being allies had set themselves up as Governors of the Province, and in the vain struggles of the Assamese, they lost immense numbers of people, partly in battle, but more by subsequent famines. In this manner, the District of Luckimpoor was nearly depopulated, and some parts of Kamroop suffered very greatly.

9th.—The Assamese revolts were no sooner quelled, Poorunder Sing and Chunder Kunt Sing, both pretenders to throne, being driven out of the country, and Joggessur Sing set up in their stead, when the invasion of the Province by the British troops ensued, and by 1826 all the Burmese were driven out, but in their retreat they committed the most atrocious barbarities, driving off before them all the young people they could get hold of, and in such numbers that Mr. Scott from nominal returns presented to him, reported that 30,000 Assamese had been carried off into Ava by the Burmese and Singphos.

10th—When therefore we assumed the charge of Assam, nothing could possibly be more unpromising than the state of the country. The small remnant of the people had been so harassed and oppressed by the long civil and internal wars that had followed the accession of Rajah Gourinath Sing in 1780 down to 1826, that they had almost given up cultivation, and lived on jungle roots and plants, and famine and pestilence carried off thousands that had escaped the sword and captivity. All men of rank, the heads of the great Ahom and priestly families, had retired to one District, of Gowalparra, having with little exception lost the whole of their property. With the nobility and gentry retired a vast body of the lower classes; the former mostly returned to Assam after our occupation, but large numbers of the latter never returned, and their descendants form still a large part of the population of Hubbraghat and Koontaghat.

11th.—We not only got possession of the country after a long period of devastating wars and invasions, but we found a system of management existing totally foreign to anything we had been accustomed to, and which under our Government must have proved most unprofitable. A change of that system was essentially required, but Mr. Scott was unable to attempt any change, for up to the date of his death the Government had not determined whether they would retain Assam or whether they would give it up to its native rulers, and it was not until 1832 that any modification of the old Assamese mode of fiscal management by Khels began to be made.

12th.—Adverting to the very low state to which Assam had been reduced at the period of our occupation of the country, and that nearly half the country, or the divisions of Sibsagur and Luckimpoor, only came under our management in 1839, I think the progress which has been made in restoring some degree of prosperity to the country may be considered as satisfactory. But it was not only in its wars that the Province was unfortunate, but its position, shutting it out from all communication with more advanced districts, except at one end of the valley by a very difficult navigation, precluded its deriving benefit from the free intercourse opened out with our old Provinces, except by small and slow degrees, and Assam, from the previous restrictions which had existed on foreign trade, and its extreme poverty, was not in a state to avail itself of the profits to be made by commerce. On all other sides of the valley, except Bengal, hill-tribes shut it out from intercourse from all other countries in any degree of civilization, and they themselves, till a very late period, have more frequently been the objects of alarm, and rather visited the valley for purposes of plunder and rapine than for barter.

13*th*.—The Assamese had very few wants : they lived principally upon rice, and were clothed in their own silks and cotton, and none of them had ever been traders, nor are they now, nor had they any other than domestic manufactures. The trade of the Province was consequently confined to the sale of such articles as would procure for them the salt of Bengal, and the few luxuries and necessaries they wanted, not obtainable in their own country. The whole traffic of the country has consequently fallen into the hands of Kyalls and Bengallees, and in the manner it has been managed, the Assamese have had to pay maximum prices and received only minimum profits ; for those experienced traders have usually taken advantage of the necessities of our Ryots, and made them advances at an almost incredible interest for impossible returns, and then ruined the defaulters in the Civil courts. This system arose very generally out of advances of opium for crops, but I hope the introduction of the Government opium, and the consequent provision of the drug at a low rate at all seasons has nearly put an end to these extortions, and certainly there has lately been a very great diminution of Civil suits and petty crimes.

14*th*.—Notwithstanding its greatly impoverished and depopulated state, and the disadvantage of being beyond all trade, having no connexion with any other Province of the Empire, and only savages as its neighbours, Assam has greatly recovered its cultivation and much of its internal prosperity. It has had to labour, however, under other difficulties in its progress, the greatest perhaps of which has been the utter impoverishment of every man of rank in the country, first by the sequestration of their Pykes and next by the emancipation of their slaves. These formed the estates of the native gentry, who were not generally land proprietors, and though they had in many instances small patrimonial farms, that is, estates which they had originally cleared from jungle, called khats, they were unable to cultivate these when their slaves were liberated, and they have with small exception either thrown them up or allowed them to be sold for arrears of revenue and debts.

15*th*.—There was then left no class of people in the country who could be called landholders above the mere Ryot and actual cultivator, holding the merest plot of land on which he could subsist, and that liable to sub-division amongst all his heirs. In this infinite sub-division of land, it is difficult to imagine what further extension of cultivation could have been expected other than what followed the increase of population. And there has been in the whole of Assam an uninterrupted increase of cultivation from this source up to this date, notwithstanding that during the last four years the country has been very unfortunate in great losses by inundation and unseasonable weather, and during the last two years by a terrible pestilence among the cattle and the people.

16*th*.—The Assamese are now, I may safely affirm, I believe, as well off in all respects as any Ryots in India ; the trade of the country has very greatly increased, and though its management has been most unprofitable to its own population, yet through it the Assamese are now daily commanding an increase of foreign luxuries, and they have an abundance of all the necessaries of life. With a little increase of industry, they could no doubt place themselves in a still higher position of comfort, but with the abundance of rich and productive lands at their disposal, and long established habits of being satisfied with the produce of their own fields, it will take no inconsiderable period of time to overcome their usual apathy.

17*th*.—Much reform and progress, however, has already taken place by intercourse with foreigners, and especially by the settling of European planters in the Province, particularly those connected with the Assam Tea Company. They have brought in an abundance of money, and being obliged to pay very high to prevail on the Assamese to work at hired labour, to which they had never before been accustomed, the Ryots have been thus induced, when they had spare time, to work in the adjoining plantations, and have found that with a short period of labour they have been enriched beyond what they could ever have had any record of. Instead, therefore, of employing themselves in making their own clothes, they are now very generally substituting those imported from England, and this will no doubt lead to the establishment of a much greater trade than we yet possess. They are now content to sell their raw silk and cotton for manufactured cloths.

18*th*.—The trade, though now of no very great amount, consists mostly of articles of value and of products which may be multiplied to any extent. Horns, ivory, lac-moonga, silk, cotton, munjeet, are some of the old staple commodities of the country, but those most likely to benefit the agriculture of the country are mustard-seed, tea, sugar, and before long jute will be introduced, and perhaps the cultivation of other textile fabrics, as China-grass, will be established. The introduction of any crop which would occupy much breadth of land will be of essential benefit to Assam, by giving a value to the lands now cultivated or unoccupied. The great quantity of available spare land appears to be a very sensible evil as inducing to idle habits of migration.

19*th*.—The present rates of taxation are acknowledged to be light by all classes of the people, to the best of my information, but they frequently pay considerable sums beyond the mere taxes of Government, as by exactions of the Chowdrees and other officers, and they not seldom subject themselves to heavy payments, owing to their own dilatoriness in paying their Revenue, by peadahs' fees and expenses of Courts.

20*th*.—I have nothing to suggest on the amount or mode of taxation. The rates, I think, should not be increased. I am aware that it has been proposed occasionally to have a greater variety of rates on the land, but any attempt at a minute valuation of lands or crops cannot in my opinion be followed by any benefit to the Government, and must be harassing and unsatisfactory to the people. Our rates are considered to be low average rates, that will not be felt oppressive on any lands, and under most circumstances of soils and localities will be very light. The introduction of a supposed real valuation of lands, with reference to their kinds and the facilities of disposing of the produce, has been advocated, but I think any such scheme will be fallacious for the most part, however conducted, and would be very apt to run into maximum rates for all lands.

21*st*.—Amongst the causes which have retarded the progress of improvement in the Province, perhaps the greatest will be found in the small quantity of the Revenue of the Province which is now expended in it. The people having been deprived of their own Government, the money that would have been spent amongst them by their Courts and Military and Civil establishments is now largely drawn out of the country, and the trade being solely in the hands of the Marwar traders, the profits mostly go to enrich Rajpootana, and do not accumulate in this Province.

22*nd*.—The measures for accelerating the progress of the Province I need only here touch upon very briefly. A systematic improvement of the main roads is one of the most obvious means we have. A regular outlay of a certain percentage of the Revenue in the repairs and construction of the roads would not only remedy a very great defect in the present state of the Province, but as all the money so laid out would be spent on the agricultural population, nothing would be more calculated to advance the clearing of land than such an expenditure. Not only would the wastes be rendered accessible, but the people would have the means of clearing them put into their hands.

23*rd*.—A great obstacle now to the clearing of wastes is the want of communication between these tracts and the cultivated districts: whenever this is removed, clearances will take place. The outlay on roads, if the works be regularly conducted and permanently established, and be not again allowed to fall into disrepair, will as certainly be returned to Government by increased Revenue as the money which has been expended on canals in the Western Provinces. The people cannot settle amongst wastes that are cut off from all communication with the present villages, but wherever the jungles are opened out, colonization does and will take place.

24*th*.—The only other great means of improvement that we have is the encouragement to Europeans to take up waste lands for the purpose of cultivating the great staples of external commerce. There are few Provinces the lands and climate of which are more favorable than those of Assam for some of the great articles of trade, but a long, tedious, and expensive commu-

nication with the seaport of Calcutta is a great drawback to European enterprise, and another is the want of laborers. The Government steamers have in some measure removed the former impediment, though the despatch of the vessels has never been so certain and regular as is required for the purposes of trade, nor are the steamers well adapted for the navigation. They are greatly wanting in power when flats are used, and they are wanting in capacity when sent alone. The want of laborers can only be obviated by importing settlers, or a great increase of population, rendering good lands scarce.

25*th*.—I would here beg to bring to your notice a circumstance connected with the remittance of money, which renders the taking up of lands in Upper Assam by Europeans, especially in the fine country round Debrooghur, very difficult. The remittance of money through shroffs, by hoondees, cannot be effected above Gowalparra, except at great risk and a very heavy expense, and the Accountant-General has refused, I understand, to allow drafts through the Government Treasury to Debrooghur. Did the steamers run regularly or at any fixed intervals, nothing more would be required, as arrangements could be made by remittances of cash, but otherwise I should consider it highly desirable that drafts should be allowed on any Treasury where the money might be required, the charge of one per cent. being quite sufficient, I should imagine, to cover the risk and expense of making the necessary despatches to meet these drafts. We are at present obliged to make a remittance of about one lac of Rupees yearly to Debrooghur to meet the pay of the Troops and Establishments, and a remittance of 25,000 or 30,000 Rupees more would put the Government to no inconvenience that I am aware of, and this would suffice to meet all demands; but in future the Government remittances are likely to be much less, as the sale of Government opium will bring a considerable amount of cash to that Treasury.

The inconvenience I now refer to was brought to my notice a few days ago by Mr. Goodman, who has been establishing a tea barri at Debrooghur, in partnership with a Mr. Jenkins,* and he told me they were nearly on the point of abandoning the plantation from the impracticability of procuring remittances. The loss of the benefits from such plantations in Upper Assam, because the Government Treasuries were put to a little inconvenience, would be much to be deprecated.

* The supporter of this plantation is, I learn, Mr. Warren, one of the great Tea merchants of London, and he is disposed to carry on the plantation on a very extensive scale.

26*th*.—I ought perhaps to have noticed above, as bearing on the position of the Assamese Ryot, that beyond the rates on the land occupied by himself, he is liable to no further imposition or exaction whatever. He has nothing to pay for the grazing of his cattle, for cutting of grass or of fuel and timber; all large wastes, whether of grass, of reed or of forests, not granted away, are free to him and to all, and he can collect untaxed any product of the jungles, as lac, dammer, wax or caoutchouc. The Assamese Ryot is also perfectly free to plant or sow any kind of crop, he is only taxed in the lowest rate for his Furringhattee land, whether he raises on it a crop of ouse rice or mustard, or grows poppy or sugar-cane on it, or converts it into garden-ground, and plants on it sooparee trees, betel, vines or any kind of fruit-trees. The industry of the Ryot is in no way fettered as regards the kind of crop he puts on the ground or the number he may grow during the year. And the same rule of taxation extends to European planters. The rate is invariable, whatever crop the land may be made to produce.

27*th*.—With regard also to the manner of levying the taxes, it may be necessary to observe that, as far as has fallen under my observation, there is no germ of any village community in any part of Assam; every Ryot is equal to and independent of every other Ryot, of whatever caste, and there never were village servants. All collectors of taxes, from the highest Phokun to the lowest Bora of a village, were officers of Government, and were liable to dismissal, though in most instances a successor to a vacant appointment caused by death was generally taken from the same family.

28*th*.—I have already had the honor of laying before you all the recent correspondence regarding roads, and in the 22nd and 23rd paras. above, I have adverted to the necessity of a regular annual expenditure being authorized for the repair of the internal lines of communica-

tion, but this Province is so cut off from all the civilized world, that a junction with all the neighbouring zillahs, are far as that can be effected, is as essentially requisite as the construction of the roads within it, and this might be executed, in regard to Rungpore, by a road on the North bank, to Mymensing by a road on the South bank, to Sylhet by the Cosseah Hills, and to Cachar by the Northern Cachar Hills. By each of these roads we should open the way for increased trade, and when they were well established, there can be scarcely a doubt that some of the overflowing population of the three neighbouring Bengal zillahs would find their way to the waste lands of Assam, but in the intervening division of Gowalparra there is so much waste land, and much of it very productive, that unless small colonies of Bengallees are induced first to settle in Assam by making them advances, or in some such measure, it does not seem probable that any but single and occasional individuals of that race could emigrate to so great a distance to reside amongst foreigners unassisted, for if they were not poor and requiring assistance they would not remove from their own villages.

29*th*.—I will now conclude this letter by referring to the decennial statement annexed, to show that in the last two decennial periods there has been an increase in the revenue of lower Assam from Co.'s Rupees 1,83,196-5-10 to Co.'s Rupees 4,98,759-1-8½ in the first ten years, and Co.'s Rupees 5,76,698-8-11¾ in the second ten years; and that the Revenue in Upper Assam has increased in the last ten years from Co.'s Rupees 1,15,573-1-8 to Co.'s Rupees 1,90,610-8-9.

The present land Revenue of all the Province, including North-east Rungpore with Abkarree (and at Gowalparra Stamps) is Company's Rupees 8,78,796.

In the Abstract on the back of the statement is given the grand total of all the Receipts and Disbursements for the first year, amounting to, Receipts, ... 9,13,498 1 2¼

Disbursements,	.....	.....	6,24,785 11 3¾
Balance,	.....	.....	2,88,712 5 10½

—exclusive of the pay of the two local Regiments, the whole expense of which is unknown to me, and is only in part fairly chargeable to this Province.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRAS. JENKINS,

Agent to the Governor General, and Commissioner.

ABSTRACT of the total Receipts and Disbursements of all the Divisions for the past Year, 1852-53.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
Names of Districts.				Names of Districts.			
Gowalparra, ...	1,22,079	1	9¾	Gowalparra, ...	74,282	7	9¼
Kamroop, ...	2,91,001	3	1½	Kamroop, ...	1,17,711	4	6¼
Durrung, ...	1,62,216	3	2	Durrung, ...	1,57,236	3	2
Nowgong, ...	1,37,380	8	0	Nowgong, ...	82,568	10	6
Seebsagur, ...	1,26,303	11	10	Seebsagur, ...	79,611	12	4¼
Luckimpoor, ...	74,517	5	3	Luckimpoor, ...	1,13,375	5	0
Total Rupees, ...	9,13,498	1	2¼	Total Rupees, ...	6,24,785	11	3¾

FRAS. JENKINS,
Agent to the Govr.-Genl., and Commr. of Assam.

A. G. Genl.'s Office, N. E. Frontier,
The 23rd May 1853.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Nett Jumma of the Divisions of Lower Assam for 1239, *or* 1832-33 ; *of Upper and Lower Assam for* 1249, *or* 1842-43 ; *and of all Assam and Gowalparra in* 1259, *or* 1852-53.

Nett Jumma of Lower Assam for 1832-33.

	Names of Districts.	Rupees.	As.	G.	Remarks.
1	Kamroop, ...	1,10,181	0	17	At this period only Lower Assam was in our possession ; this was the year before I received charge of the Province.
2	Durrung, ...	41,506	4	13	The amounts are the sum collected ; the outstanding balances were very heavy, and subsequently at my recommendation remitted.
3	Nowgong, ...	31,509	0	0	
	Total Rupees, ...	1,83,196	5	10	

Nett Jumma of Upper and Lower Assam for 1842-43.

	Names of Districts.	Land Revenue.						Remarks.
		Rupees.	As.	Pie.	Rupees.	As.	Pie.	
1	Kamroop, ...				2,52,991	3	6½	
2	Durrung, ...				1,35,453	8	0	
3	Nowgong, ...				1,10,314	6	2	
4	Seebpoor, ...				80,843	2	11	We took possession of the Seebsagur District in 1839, and the Jumma of the first settlement was 70,135-10-5. The first regular settlement of Luckimpoor was 16,340, and the first settlement of Muttock amounted to 16,3121-2-0.
5	Luckimpoor, ...	17,197	5	7				
6	Muttock, ...	17,532	9	2	34,729	14	9	
					6,14,332	3	4½	

Nett Jumma of Upper and Lower Assam for 1852-53.

	Names of Districts.	Land Revenue.			Abkarree.			Total of each Division.			Grand Total.		
		Rupees.	As.	Pie.	Rupees.	As.	Pie.	Rupees.	As.	Pie.	Rupees.	As.	Pie.
1	Kamroop, ...	2,82,304	13	9¾	1,192	0	0	2,83,496	13	9¾			
2	Durrung, ...	1,57,795	6	9	2,585	0	0	1,60,380	6	9			
3	Nowgong, ...	1,29,873	12	5	2,947	8	0	1,32,821	4	5			
4	Seebpoor, ...	1,14,463	4	2	6,657	8	0	1,21,120	12	2			
5	Luckimpoor, ...	50,691	4	10	18,798	7	0	69,489	11	10	7,67,309	0	11¼
6	Muttock, ...												

Add Revenue of the Gowalparra District, or North-east Rungpoor.

	Rupees.	As.	Pie.	Rupees.	As.	Pie.	Total.			Grand Total.		
Land Revenue, ...	14,022	8	6	81,723	7	1	1,11,487	14	3	8,78,796	15	2¾
Cooch Behar Tribute, ...	67,700	14	7									
Stamps, ...	7,713	0	0	29,764	7	2						
Abkarree, ...	22,051	7	2									

FRAS. JENKINS,
Agent to the Govr. Genl., and Commr.

A. G. Genl's Office, North-east Frontier,
The 23rd May 1853.

Appendix C. C

FROM

MAJOR H. VETCH,

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM,

To

A. J. M. MILLS, ESQUIRE,

SUDDER JUDGE, ON DEPUTATION.

Dated Gowhatty, 22nd June 1853.

SIR,

IN compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit some observations on the revenue system of Assam. I may first briefly notice, that under native rule the male portion of the labouring classes, with the exception of slaves, were the property of the State, and these, under the denomination of Pykes, had to do personal service, each for four months in the year, and being told off by threes, one of the three was always in attendance.

2nd.—The salaries of Government officers and retainers were paid by assignments of Pyke labour, and for the support of the Pyke himself he had an allotment of two poorahs, or six beegahs, of the best rice land, with his garden and homestead rent-free. The former description of land belonged to the khel, or community of which he was a member, and could not be alienated, but his garden was his own, and it he might sell.

Rice land held in excess of two poorahs was liable to assessment, at a fixed rate of one rupee per poorah, in S. Upper Assam.

3rd.—A commutation, in lieu of personal service, was taken by our Government at the rate of 3 Rupees a year,* the Pyke retaining his garden and rice land as before. The introduction of the present system at once raised the cultivator from a serf to a free tenant, and secured to him the lands he had occupied as a Pyke on payment of a moderate rent, and I question if any other plan could have been devised which would have yielded the same amount of Revenue, and given such general satisfaction to the Assamese as a body; at the same time, it pressed heavy on the upper classes, and the subsequent abolition of slavery, without any compensation whatever, completed their downfall.

* Gold washers and braziers at 5 each, and fishermen without any allotment of land 3 Rupees.

4th.—I think the chief objection to the system lies in its levelling tendency, for while no cultivator with common industry need be without his little farm and garden, yielding himself and family abundance of all the actual necessaries of life, or the means of obtaining them, unfortunately this easily attained competency tends rather to foster an indolent contentment than act as a stimulus to further exertion, so that while few can, fewer take the trouble to raise themselves above their neighbours where this has to be accomplished by their own manual labour.

5th.—Whatever, therefore, may be the defects of a system which goes so much into minutiæ, I believe I may safely affirm that the condition of the lower orders has very greatly improved under its operations, and if the system has failed to give so much satisfaction as was expected, I believe this has been owing in a great measure to endeavouring to graft into what was only

calculated for khass management, profit and loss settlements for terms of years, with which it seems incompatible, for these long leases diminish the power of the Collector to encourage extension of cultivation on the one hand, or relieve distressed Ryots on the other, without at the same time doing injustice to the Chowdree, who is expected to make good all losses by deaths, desertions, or defaulting Ryots, and these can only be met by assessing new clearings, or exactions from those who remain, or end in his becoming himself a defaulter, nor can the Ryots obtain that ready adjustment of alterations in their holdings, often much needed to prevent oppression or confusion.

6th.—As a general remedy, I would suggest khass management. It is true that in many of the old settled and well cultivated Pergunnahs this is not so necessary, but even in these, where the holdings are so numerous and so small, matters for adjustment must always be occurring from deaths, desertions and default among the Ryots, which if not effected at once are sure to grow into serious evils. In the less settled districts the changes are very numerous, but easily adjusted if taken in time.

7th.—The Pergunnahs should be of moderate extent, so as to be easily visited in every part by one Overseer, say, averaging in jumma from 1,500 to 3,000 Rupees, and no middlemen should be permitted between him and the Ryots ; he should however be assisted by a mohurir (or village writer) to keep the accounts and make the land measurements, and village chowkeedars, all servants of the State.

The Overseer or factor should, if possible, be selected from among the most respectable men in the Pergunnah, and with the general assent of the Ryots, and he should be bound to reside there.

8th.—His duty would be to collect the Government rents, furnish the Collector with returns of all the land brought under or thrown out of cultivation in each year, and to receive and carry out the orders of the Collector ; he should be held generally responsible for the well-being of the Pergunnah, and afford assistance to the Police by reporting crimes, and aid in apprehending criminals. He would thus be brought in constant contact with his superiors, and failing to give satisfaction, he should at once be removed.

9th.—For his trouble he should be allowed 10 per cent. on the collections, the writer, 5 per cent., and the chowkeedars, 1 per cent.,—total, 16 per cent. This I believe to be ample remuneration for persons resident at their own homes, and holding at the same time their own private farms.

10th.—At first sight, the plan may appear to involve endless labour to the Revenue department, but if carefully supervised by the Collector, I really believe it would lighten the business, and give less trouble than the unravelling of the confusion which must arise from the perpetual fluctuations among the holdings of some 200,000 tenants if they are allowed to remain unadjusted till the end of a ten or even five years' settlement.

11th.—While advocating khass management with Overseers, for moderate-sized pergunnahs, in preference to the Chowdrees and Takooreeahs now employed in making the collections in Kamroop, I am by no means favorable to holding the Ryots in leading-strings beyond the time when they shall be able to unite and take the responsibilities of the payment of the Revenue on themselves as a community, or in any other way that will afford equal contentment combined with the extension of cultivation of waste lands, and would keep this steadily in view for ultimate introduction as soon as the people were fit for it.

12th.—I have already adverted to the ease with which the Assamese can provide for their moderate wants, and their little inclination to exert themselves further. It therefore becomes an object for consideration, as to what can be done to stimulate their industry, either through their present wants or other means. One want they have, and that amounting to a craving, which has hitherto been the bane of Assam, and which if it cannot be turned into a blessing, may at least be mitigated as an evil by using it as a stimulus to industry ; this is, I need scarce say, the universal and excessive addiction of the Assamese to opium-eating.

13*th*.—For as the climate of Assam, as far as I can judge, is not very favorable to the growth of the poppy, I believe that the time and labour the Assamese now bestow on its culture, if devoted to other products fit for export (such as surso, jute, reah, cotton, mogah, &c.,) would not only enable them to purchase all the opium they require cheaper than they can grow it, but afford a handsome profit, bring a greater breadth of land under cultivation, and conduce to the general prosperity of the Province.

About twenty-three years ago the late Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. David Scott, had experiments made to ascertain whether opium could not be grown in Assam with a view to its being received as Revenue, money then being so scarce in Assam. It was found, on a careful investigation of the relative value of Assam opium, that it could not be delivered at anything like the price at which Government would receive it. If my memory serves me right, the prime cost for pure opium would have been 9 or 10 rupees a seer.

14*th*.—I would therefore strongly urge that Assam be placed on the same footing in respect to opium as the adjoining district of Rungpoor in Bengal, either at once, or by such intermediate steps as would bring this about in the course of three or four years at most.

15*th*.—Encouragement should be given to induce the Ryots to extend and improve their holdings, and to bestow more care on their gardens and orchards, more particularly with a view to fixing those who are given to shifting from place to place; and I think it might be good policy to allow gardens and homesteads to be held rent-free in a fair proportion to the extent of the farms attached. This, as already noticed, was the custom under native rule, say for every single Ryot one beegah of garden to every five under the plough culture, two for every ten, and three for every fifteen, but only to be granted after the garden has been enclosed and planted. A further encouragement to Ryots to increase their holdings, as well as expedite the collections, might I think be found in allowing all those paying a nett annual rent of say 12 Rupees the privilege of doing so direct into the treasury with a deduction of one anna on the Rupee, provided the payment is made on or before the day on which the mofussil kist falls due. This privilege, with the rank of *opykhan* (or *respectable*) attached to his pottah, would, I believe, be greatly coveted under the present system; the direct payments would no doubt add considerably to the labours of the treasury and jummah novees' department, but not more than to be found in some other districts, and I think it would lead to this class combining in each pergunnah to elect one of their own body to make the payments for all, or to do so by the hands of the Overseer himself if he was respected, and thus lead to a community of interests.

16*th*.—Notwithstanding what I have stated in respect to the necessity for annual or bi-annual adjustments, I would by no means desire to intermeddle beyond what was absolutely necessary to prevent confusion, and for the relief of those Ryots who required remission; and after providing for any deficiency on the one hand out of the increase from new cultivation on the other, if the Ryots would combine for the purpose of renewing their lease at the former rate year by year, within a limit of say ten years, they might be permitted to reap the surplus profits from the breaking up of waste lands, as a reward for their industry.

17*th*.—I would also suggest that the rent-rate per beegah should be fixed for terms of not less than twenty years.

18*th*.—But for the rapid development of the resources of the Province, we must look almost entirely to the introduction of foreign skill and capital. It may be asked what are the obstacles which have so long and still operate to keep it out of a country having a soil and climate so admirably adapted for the culture of tea and sugar. They are, I think, to be found in its inaccessibility and the difficulty of procuring labour. At present the ordinary time taken by a country boat of 1,000 maunds' burden from Calcutta to Debrooghur is as great as that of a voyage round the Cape to London by a sailing-vessel, while an answer to a letter can scarce be had much under a month. The first could be overcome by having steam-boats running regularly from Calcutta to Debrooghur, on unquestionably the finest river in India, and the one best suited for steam navigation, not only from its depth of water, but from the abundance of coal and other fuel to be had in the Province. The time occupied in the transmission of the dâks might also be very considerably shortened by having more dâk boats and shortening the stages.

19*th*.—The next difficulty is that of procuring labour. The suppression of the growth of the poppy would, I firmly believe, throw a very considerable supply into the market, but far from enough to meet the demand for the culture of tea or sugar on an extended scale. Here again a regular line of steamers might be turned to profitable account in the importation of coolies from Bengal.

20*th*.—With such difficulties as these and others to be overcome, encouragement will still be needed to induce capitalists to settle in Assam, and this brings the subject of grants of waste lands under review; and I beg to refer you to the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 62, of the 23rd March 1853, to Colonel Jenkins, for my sentiments at that time, but on further consideration I would propose to hold out still greater advantage to capitalists, and suggest, under restriction as to the number and extent of grants, that the grantee should have the option of redeeming the after rent by purchase of his grant, any time within that allowed to clear it, at ten or twelve years' purchase, calculated at the average rent of land in the district where it lies.

21*st*.—I would limit the extent of these purchaseable grants, the smallest to 300 and the largest to 6,000 beegahs, also the number to be allowed in each district, not to take in more than, say to 50,000 beegahs in all. To begin with, a bounty might be held out by granting a remission of half the purchase-money on all land which had been planted with tea for a period of three years and upwards.

22*nd*.—This would, I think, be a greater encouragement to the capitalist to embark in the cultivation of tea and sugar, than by allowing an immediate purchase of land in untried localities, or by the most favored terms of grant subject in the end to a land-rent, as giving him the best security for the capital laid out, after having had time to test the value of the investment.

23*rd*.—In a country so abounding with waste land as Assam, and with so scanty a population, Government may well part with a portion, on any terms, if thereby settlers be induced to come into the country, trusting to the general advantage to be gained by the impetus to trade and agriculture from planting factories in different parts of the Province.

24*th*.—Should I have omitted any point on which you desire information, or not have been explicit enough in those treated of, I shall, as far as I can, be happy to furnish any further information you may desire.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. VETCH,
Deputy Commissioner of Assam.

No. 62.

FROM

MAJOR H. VETCH,
OFFG. COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE, ASSAM.

TO

COLONEL F. JENKINS,
COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE, ASSAM,
ABSENT ON OFFICIAL DUTY, COOCH BEHAR.

Dated Gowhatty, 23rd March 1853.

SIR,

WITH reference to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue's letter, No. 98, of the 31st August last, forwarding a revised draft of Rules for the grant of waste lands in Assam, having now received the replies of the several Collectors, as called for by the Board, I beg to enclose them herewith, as from my being only in temporary charge, the Board will doubtless desire to have your sentiments thereon rather than mine.

2nd.—In case, however, it be expected that I should offer an opinion on the subject, I beg to say that with the exception of grants for such objects as those adverted to in the annexed extract from my letter of the 27th August 1837 on the same subject, *i. e.*, to encourage the introduction of foreign skill, capital and population, and for which no terms can be too liberal, I consider grants of waste lands objectionable in a country where these (wastes) are so vastly out of proportion to those under cultivation, and tantamount to making the grantee a present of just so much Government Revenue as theretofore paid by the Ryots he must necessarily entice to his grant, and whose lands would in turn become waste. This is not all, for the shifting of Ryots from old locations to new ones in the jungles is generally, I may say always, attended with heavy mortality among the young and tender and old and frail members of the family, and acts as a check to population, so much wanted in Assam. It also for the time, I believe, narrows the breadth of cultivation, as a family who cultivates, say, 9 beegahs of roopit or rice land which has been brought under regular tillage, would probably not cultivate half that quantity on new clearing for the first three years.

3rd.—In respect to Rules IV. and V., I am of opinion that the forest lands in the former are entitled to no preference, in regard either to term of grant or after rating, over those coming under the latter Rule, and I would include both kinds in Rule V. Forest lands are generally taken up by the most wandering and least industrious of our Ryots, who after taking a few crops of rice, mustard-seed and opium, abandon them as useless and exhausted at the end of the third year.

4th.—I do not observe any proviso in case Government should hereafter wish to place restrictions on the present free growth of opium, which has been attended with such injurious results to the people and detriment to the Revenue of the Province.

5th.—I hope it may not be out of place in suggesting some measure for encouraging the culture of the tea plant, so linked with the advancement and prosperity of the Province. I would therefore recommend that a drawback of the entire rent for thirty or even fifty years be made on all land actually under tea. Even 100,000 acres so cultivated would make Assam a most prosperous and thriving Province, and the Government would eventually gain fourfold by this remission, as I think it may be safely calculated that every acre brought under tea would force four more of waste into cultivation to meet the wants of the tea-growers and tea-makers. A like premium might, I think, be beneficially held out to all sugar planters who would import their own labourers from the populous Districts of Bengal.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. VETCH,

Officiating Commissioner of Revenue.

Appendix D.

MEMORANDUM BY LIEUT.-COLONEL MATTHIE.

Respecting the cultivation of Assam kanee or opium.

THE evil that has resulted to the Assamese, particularly the lower classes, from the inordinate use of "kanee," caused by the absence of all restraint on it, is beyond doubt very extensive. The Commissioner and the Collectors have given a very clear and correct description of it, so I need not repeat it. One attempt to check it has lately been made by the introduction of the Behar drug, which has been disposed of by the Collectors at a very cheap rate, cheaper than kanee is sold for, but it has met with no success, as nearly all the Collectors report the cultivation has not decreased: although the sale of the Government opium has been extensive, it has however been productive of some good, as the confirmed "kaneeahs" are now perfectly aware that they can purchase opium at a moderate price near their homes from the Collectors. The most effectual checks of all, in my opinion, may be applied now without apprehension of bad results, *viz.*, the imposition of a high tax on poppy cultivation for a short time, and eventually a prohibition to it altogether. I think that for one year it might be assessed at double the rate for finest rate, or roopit, rice lands, from the next year at treble the rate, and that after two years the cultivation might be stopped altogether, and the regulations respecting it in force in Bengal might be extended to Assam, but great care must be taken that the Collectors always have a large supply of the Behar drug, and that they make the sale of it as extensive as possible. With some portion of the present generation, kanee is really a necessary of life; they positively could not exist without it, and I am perfectly sure that no checks that could be devised would ever cure them of taking it in large quantities. Stopping the cultivation will be of use chiefly to the next generation, and partly to such of the present as have not yet learnt to use it intemperately. I perfectly agree with the local authorities in thinking, that aiding in the cultivation and preparation of kanee gives the Assamese a relish for it, and that the practice of itself has created a large number of kaneeahs, or confirmed opium-eaters.

Whatever rules may be prescribed to bring into effect such checks, will, I think, be sure to be carried out carefully, and therefore be attended with beneficial results, as they accord with what all the local Revenue authorities have themselves recommended.

The residents of the Nowgong, Seebsagur and Muttock districts are more addicted to kanee than those of the Kamroop and Durrung divisions. It is the poorer classes who become emaciated from taking opium, as they will often forego all other kinds of sustenance to obtain it. The higher classes who are addicted to it keep their condition very well, because they take their usual food besides, and are not exposed as the poor are. No person on merely seeing them would ever suspect the respectable portion of the Assamese of taking opium to excess.

Revenue administration of Assam generally—how it has worked and its results.

The present Revenue administration is in my opinion quite as good as any that could be devised for the Province of Assam; it is very simple, well comprehended by the people, *gives employment to many of the Assamese gentry*, and assuredly works well, as under it the Revenue has been collected regularly, and has gradually increased almost annually. There being no great increase just now is chiefly to be attributed to the population having obtained as much land as it can afford to cultivate, and as suffices to meet the very limited wants of the people. The cultivators are extremely poor.

Population—cause for its slow increase.

The population increases very slowly indeed, on account of the extensive mortality that takes place annually from cholera and small-pox. It is never increased by foreign settlers. Neither Bengallees nor Hindoostanees can be induced to settle in Assam for fear of those and other diseases, although the utmost encouragement has been given to them and others to do so, ever since the Province has been in our possession. Waste lands have been offered to them on very liberal terms.

Trade.

There is no thoroughfare through the province, and, it being situated above the productive and well populated districts of Rungpore and Dinagepore and in a remote nook of Bengal, there is no inducement to trade. There can be no doubt, however, that the province is capable of producing the most valuable articles of trade, but up to the present time only a very few persons have been induced to embark their capital in speculations of any kind. This has not been occasioned from want of encouragement from the public authorities, as I am sure every private gentleman who has visited that country to ascertain its capabilities would vouch for; it is from the peculiar circumstances of the province that its speedy improvement is retarded. The great difficulty in procuring on the spot work-people from amongst the Assamese or from other parts of India, the badness of the climate, dangerous rivers, difficulty of procuring and great expense of water as well as land carriage, distance from Calcutta &c., are the chief checks, and are well known to every person who has resided for any time in, and had to move about the province *in boats*; and, with such carriage as is procurable in it, how to get over these formidable impediments to rapid improvement it is very difficult for any public officer to devise. To show that the Zemindaree system offers no better inducement for cultivators of other districts to take up waste lands, I may mention that in the Gowalparra district, in the pergunnahs of which jungle lands exist to an enormous extent, the Zemindars are unable to induce the Ryots of the large and over-populated districts in their immediate neighbourhood to come over to them to re-claim the wastes on any terms.

Waste lands—Rules for granting them.

The rules for granting waste lands of all description have long ago been sanctioned, and are in the office of the Board of Revenue, they are as I have said before, extremely liberal; the local officers took great interest in the preparation of the rules. I consider the Chowdree and Mouzahdar system is satisfactory to the people and that those officers are the best that could be appointed to be entrusted with the collection of the Revenue. The people prefer their own gentry getting charge of them to Bengallees. Their proceedings are efficiently checked now; to increase their present powers would be dangerous to the independence and welfare generally of the cultivators under the present restrictions by which Collectors may receive istiffas &c. direct from the Ryots, and otherwise interfere with the internal management of the pergunnahs and mouzahs. There is never any want of candidates for the situations whenever a vacancy occurs, which is a sufficient proof that the appointments are considered of value. As the Ryots can generally get ready access to the Revenue authorities of Assam, the Chowdrees and Mouzahdars cannot commit malpractices of any kind on them without it being reported against them.

Chowdree and Mouzahdar system.

Migration.

It is only the cultivators of the low or Furringhattee lands and some of the wandering tribes of Meerees of Upper Assam that have migratory habits, and even they very seldom leave the district to which they belong: they change their lands after cultivating them for two or three years.

Rates of assessment.

The highest of the rates of assessment in any district in the Province might safely be extended at once to all the districts: the present rates in some districts are too low, and there is nothing now in the circumstances of any particular district to require distinction.

Number of petitions.

The number of petitions presented to the Revenue authorities appearing large, is to be accounted for by the nature of the settlements and of the local checks adopted to secure their working well. It must be remembered that the Collector represents the proprietor of the land, and has to settle every dispute the cultivators may have about lands and with the Chowdree, and that stamps are not in use in Assam.

Objections to increasing the rights and powers of Chowdrees and Mouzahdars.

To give the Chowdrees any additional right to the lands, or greater powers over the cultivators than they now have, would, I feel assured, tend to create much dissatisfaction amongst the cultivators, and to retard every kind of improvement and increase to the revenue hereafter. It will be far better to extend the system that Captain Dalton proposed, of inducing *the cultivators* to take long leases of their plots, and to make the settlements with the Chowdrees and Mouzahdars for no period less than three years. If the present holders of pergunnahs object to such terms, there will be no want of candidates who will be able to give good security for punctual payment of the Government demand.

JAS. MATTHIE.

Appendix E.

Calcutta, 6th June 1853.

To

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K. T.,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

&c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

WE the under-signed Directors of the Assam Company, having been informed that your Lordship has it in contemplation to proceed shortly on a visit to Assam, in which Province the operations of the above-mentioned Company, in the cultivation of tea, are carried on, are induced to hope that this address, bringing to your Lordship's notice the nature of certain natural impediments at present existing to the progress of our operations and to enterprise generally in the Province, with the aid that it appears to us it is in the power of Government to afford in their removal, may not be deemed by your Lordship inappropriate or ill-timed.

The Association of the Assam Company was organized in the year 1839, under what appeared to be auspicious circumstances, the project being countenanced and favorably viewed by the Government, and supported by a highly respectable and wealthy body of proprietors in England and India, and sanguine expectations were entertained that, with the means at command, this new agricultural staple of the country would soon be largely and profitably raised.

Upon the formation of the Company, a charter of incorporation was applied for. To this the assent of Government was accorded, under the condition that one-fourth of the total amount of the Capital of the Company (£125,000 sterling) should be first paid up. In conformity with this stipulation the above amount was at once contributed and the charter eventually granted.

At that time but little was known regarding Assam beyond the fact that tracts of indigenous tea-trees had been discovered growing in its forests, nor were any peculiar or serious difficulties anticipated. Influenced by the favorable opinions entertained of the merits of the enterprise, liberal scope was given to the expenditure of the ample means provided, in such directions as the information received from Assam indicated as necessary and judicious. The information and data so received ultimately proved to be imperfect and generally fallacious, and whilst nearly a quarter of a million of pounds sterling were expended, little was gained beyond the experience so dearly bought.

In the year 1846, the Executive Members of the Board in India, notwithstanding their heavy disappointments, still entertaining a favorable opinion of the intrinsic merits of the enterprise, took measures for obtaining information that could be relied on with a view to the reorganization of the system of proceeding on an effective footing. These efforts have resulted to a certain extent in success, under which the Company has gradually attained a profitable and advancing position. The difficulties have been numerous but generally surmountable, with the exception of that arising from the dearth of population, rendering the local supply of labor inconstant and altogether inadequate to any practical and well organised system of operations, and from occasional embarrassment experienced in placing funds for the conduct of current operations at the plantations when the local Government treasuries contain no surplus funds available to meet drafts, and no opportunity offers for the dispatch of treasure per steamer.

With a view to supply the primary want, that of labor, the Company have made attempts on several occasions to import coolies from Bengal, but with very partial success; several bodies of labourers were thus introduced, but in all cases the heavy expense at which it was accomplished, arising out of the difficulty of the river navigation, extending four to five hundred miles, for frail boats against a downward stream of great force, and the frequent breach of engagement and habit of absconding on the part of the coolies which the wild state of the country gives free scope to, proved, notwithstanding the urgency of the want, that the cost at which it was attained rendered it of doubtful advantage, and for some time all further attempts were suspended.

The establishment of steam communication between Calcutta and Gowhatty in the year 1847, by the Government, has proved to the Assam Company, and doubtless to all residents and persons engaged in commercial pursuits in the Province, of essential service and benefit, in the greatly improved facilities it has afforded for a safe and speedy communication with the Province, and for the transit of treasure and produce, &c., to and fro. It appeared also to offer a practical means for the effectual conveyance of coolies, and in 1848 we accordingly entered into correspondence and arrangement with the authorities of the Government Steam Department for the conveyance of labourers in this way to Assam, from whom on this as on all previous occasions we experienced a prompt desire to meet and aid the object of our Company as far as they deemed themselves authorized to do. Two despatches of people were effected under these arrangements by the steamers. The terminus of steam communication with Assam, however, being at Gowhatty, situated in Lower Assam, whilst the seat of operations of the Assam Company and that to which enterprise is generally directed being in Upper Assam, the attempt to transport labourers from Bengal by a partial steam and boat system of transit, proved that the expense was neither much reduced, nor the facilities greatly increased, certainly not in a degree to develope practical and successful results. The experience, however, which we have derived from our efforts, hitherto ineffectual, and the attention the interests of the Company have called forth from us, lead us to the conviction that improved means of communication and transit with Upper Assam will prove effective for the removal of the existing difficulties, and for the general advancement of the Province, and under this conviction we venture to suggest for your Lordship's favorable consideration,—

That the existing steam communication be extended to Debrooghur, in Upper Assam.

That the steamers plying be accompanied by cargo flats for the conveyance of goods and passengers and for produce downward.

That the rate of passage charged for coolies by the steamers be fixed upon such a moderate basis as would be calculated to encourage and promote their introduction to the Province.

That a monthly communication be maintained with Gowhatty.

That the trips to Debrooghur be periodical, at intervals not extending beyond two months.

In soliciting your Lordship's assistance as above indicated, founding our application upon our own particular difficulties and interests, we have been emboldened to do so in the conviction that the measure is eminently calculated to benefit and advance the interest of Assam generally, simultaneously with our own, by giving an impulse to immigration and affording facilities for general enterprise in the fertile Province suffering from paucity of population, hitherto tedious of access; and hence up to the present time a comparative wilderness. Upon the broad principle of the advantage which we feel assured the country would generally derive, the measure would probably be most happily advocated; but this, we have humbly considered, it did not become the managers of a private enterprise to take as the basis of petition, where their own special necessities so immediately give rise to such petition. At the same time, we are in hopes that this Company's efforts sedulously exerted for the past fourteen years in the conversion of uninhabited jungles to a smiling cultivation in raising an important staple, peacefully and steadily conducted, may be deemed by your Lordship as affording a claim for all that legitimate degree

of aid, which, operating chiefly for the benefit of the general interests of the country, would, by removing radical difficulties, greatly tend to the advancement of this undertaking.

The annual expenditure of this Company in the Province already exceeds one lakh of rupees a year, and this would be speedily doubled, to say nothing of its ultimate amount, were more labour available. The chief portion of this expenditure is distributed through the resident population, and consequently so affords them the means of bringing under rice cultivation the contiguous wastes in the various Monzahdarees by which the people are benefitted, and the revenues of the district simultaneously advanced. Any extra expenditure, therefore, incurred on the part of Government in perfecting the arrangements for a regular steam communication would be indirectly compensated, irrespective of the benefits the Province would otherwise derive unconnected with the operations of this Company.

In addressing your Lordship prior to your departure for Assam, we have not done so with the expectation or desire that the concession prayed for would be finally resolved upon at present, but have considered that it might not be incompatible with your Lordship's wish that we should present to your Lordship the views we entertain as calculated so far to facilitate your Lordship's purpose in the contribution of local information regarding the Province with which we have been so long intimately connected, and in the hope that after making all the inquiries your Lordship may deem necessary on the spot, your Lordship may be pleased to confer upon us the honor of a communication conveying the intentions of Government regarding the measures herein prayed for.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) JNO. JENKINS, *Chairman.*
" W. BURKINYOUNG, *Managing Director.*
" SAMUEL SMITH, *Director.*
" WM. ROBERTS, *Ditto.*
" J. W. ALLEN, *Ditto.*
" WM. J. JUDGE, *Ditto.*

} Directors of the Assam Company.

Appendix F.

FROM

S. MORNAY,
W. H. JAQUES,
G. G. JONES,

TO

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. JENKINS,
AGENT TO THE GOVR. GENERAL, N.-E. FRONTIER,
GOWHATTY.

Dated Gowhatty, 16th June 1853.

SIR,

WE, the undersigned planters located in Assam, have the honor to address you on the subject of the difficulty we experience in placing in Assam the funds necessary for carrying on our Mercantile ventures, whenever Government withhold the granting of drafts upon the treasuries of the Province. This, we would beg to submit, is a principal obstacle to developing the resources of the Province.

Under this consideration we solicit the favor of your bringing to the notice of Government the advantage of assisting us by means of drafts on the treasuries of the Province.

We beg leave to add that we have not the opportunity of receiving our necessary monthly remittances by the steamers, as they are not kept steadily on the line, and that an ordinary mode, *viz.*, by remittances in Bank of Bengal notes is also denied us, as they are only negociable here at a ruinous rate of discount. They are generally refused by native merchants, but have been lately cashed at 5 per cent. discount, equivalent to 90 per cent. per annum on the most moderate calculation.

Private bills of exchange are only negociable at still more disadvantageous rates: it must therefore be apparent, that unless Government grant us the accommodation of drafts upon the treasuries of the Province, our commercial undertakings must fail for want of the means of getting up our funds from Calcutta.

We have taken the liberty of thus troubling you with a matter in a great degree of a private nature, encouraged by the great interest you have ever taken in all matters conducing to the prosperity and welfare of the Province.

We have, &c.,

(Sd.) S. MORNAY,
Niggri Ting Tea Factory.

(Sd.) W. H. JAQUES,
Mungledye, Lac Dye Factory, &c. &c.

(Sd.) G. G. JONES,
Ditto.

Appendix G.

Total of Lakhiraj Lands confirmed and resumed by the Special Commissioner of Assam.

Names of Districts.	Confirmed and resumed by the Assistants on Special Duty and Collectors.				Confirmed and resumed by the Special Commissioner.				Total Lands confirmed and resumed by the Assistants on Special Duty, Collectors and Special Commissioner.			
	Lands confirmed.		Lands resumed.		Lands confirmed.		Lands resumed.		Lands confirmed.		Lands resumed.	
	Lands.	Paicks.	Lands.	Paicks.	Lands.	Paicks.	Lands.	Paicks.	Lands.	Paicks.	Lands.	Paicks.
	P. D. C. L.	Ghots.	P. D. C. L.	Ghots.	P. D. C. L.	Ghots.	P. D. C. L.	Ghots.	P. D. C. L.	Ghots.	P. D. C. L.	Ghots.
Luckimpoor, ...	195 3 0 0 or Beegahs 783 0 0 0	0	2943 0 2 10 or Beegahs 11772 0 10 0	216	2349 1 2 10 or Beegahs 9397 0 10 0	36	477 0 0 0 or Beegahs 1908 0 0 0	180	2545 0 2 10 or Beegahs 10180 0 10 0	36	624 0 0 0 or Beegahs 2496 0 0 0	180
Seebsagur, ...	1746 1 0 17¾ or Beegahs 6985 0 3 4	0	12385 0 2 10 or Beegahs 49540 0 10 0	0	61 2 4 0 or Beegahs 246 0 16 0	0	64 0 0 0 or Beegahs 256 0 0 0	0	1807 3 4 17¾ or Beegahs 7231 0 19 11	0	12329 1 2 10 or Beegahs 49317 0 10 0	0
Nowgong, ...	Beegahs 47197 0 16 6¼	296¼	Beegahs 23730 0 4 10¾	0	Beegahs 41432 0 4 10½	466½	Beegahs 7129 0 1 14¼	0	Beegahs 88630 0 0 16¾	762¾	Beegahs 20930 0 0 6½	0
Durrung, ...	6082 2 1 12½ *330 2 3 0 / 5751 3 3 12½ or Beegahs 23007 0 14 10	33½	45006 0 4 5¾ or Beegahs 180024 0 17 3	67½	2087 3 1 5 or Beegahs 8351 0 5 0	33½	1615 3 0 17½ or Beegahs 6463 0 3 10	0	7839 2 4 17½ or Beegahs 31358 0 19 10	33½	40253 3 1 5 or Beegahs 161023 0 5 0	50½
Kamroop, ...	103594 1 1 18½ *464 0 0 17 / 103130 1 1 1½ or Beegahs 412521 0 4 6	3095½	69303 1 1 15½ or Beegahs 277213 0 7 2	1068½	49561 1 2 6 or Beegahs 198245 0 9 4	1707½	22312 3 0 5¾ or Beegahs 90451 0 1 3	90¼	152691 2 3 7½ or Beegahs 610766 0 13 10	4430¼	38087 0 2 0¾ or Beegahs 152348 0 8 3	130
Gowalparra, ...	Beegahs 8980 0 15 12	0	Beegahs 29091 0 13 15¼	0	Beegahs †18315 0 3 10¼	0	0 0 0 0	0	Beegahs 27295 0 19 2¼	0	Beegahs 10731 0 1 15	0
Total Beegahs, ..	499475 0 14 5¼	3425¼	571373 0 2 11	1352	275988 0 8 4¾	2243½	106207 0 6 7¼	270½	775464 0 2 10	5262½	396846 0 5 4½	360½

* Resumed by order of the Special Commissioner.

† Of this quantity, 11,969*b*. 2*c*. 6½*g*. are included in the lands of the Perpetual Settlement.

Fras. JENKINS, *Commr. of Revenue.*

Appendix H.

No. 327 of 1853.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. JENKINS,
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
NORTH-EAST FRONTIER,

To

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS, ESQ.,
OFFG. JUDGE, SUDDER COURT, ON DEPUTATION,
UPPER ASSAM.

Dated Gowhatty, 13th June 1853.

SIR,

WITH reference to your instructions as per margin, I have the honor in the following paragraphs to submit the information you require on the Lakhiraj investigations in this Province.

"I am desirous of ascertaining the number of Lakhiraj tenures confirmed and resumed, quantity of land confirmed and resumed, and the principles observed in confirming tenures, *viz.*:—whether they have been confirmed on actual production of sunnuds or merely on the evidence of witnesses.

"The correspondence regarding the investigation into the Lakhiraj tenures is required for perusal, and with the information called for yesterday, it would be desirable to have a return from the Commissioner's office, showing the number of cases appealed by Government, and appealed by the Lakhirajdars, respectively,—the result of the appeals and the quantity of land involved in each case."

2nd.—In regard to the principles pursued in the investigation, I beg to acquaint you that in all the principal cases, especially of the larger temples, all the Lakhiraj grants are supported by sunnud or copper plates, phullees, and in the greater part of the remaining cases, when phullees were not produced, there are sunnuds on thick strong paper, mohuzurs, sealed with the seals of the Rajahs or of the Bur Phokuns of Lower Assam. In some instances both the phullees and mohuzurs were wanting, having been lost or destroyed during the civil wars of Assam, or during the invasion and occupation of the country by the Burmese.

Where these documents were wanting, there were, however, official records (of which I shall presently make mention) to refer to, in almost all instances, besides the evidence of witnesses.

3rd.—I would beg to premise that many of the religious institutions of Assam and of Kamroop especially, go back to a great antiquity; two phullees have been found in existence, sanctioning grants of land by two Rajahs of Kamroop, Dharmpal and Vanamala, of whom we know nothing, but the late Mr. Torrens was disposed to think they reigned about A. D. 1100 to 1200; however, it is possible their era was long antecedent, as the phullees were written in the old Sanskrit character of the Lat and stone inscriptions, and was only to be deciphered by using Mr. James Prinsep's key to those inscriptions. In one instance the lands held under one of these phullees has been confirmed by all succeeding conquerors of the country.

Some of the temples no doubt, were founded even long before this, and had their possessions from Buddh princes, and the great temple of Hajoo is visited as a place of pilgrimage by the Buddhists of Tibet and Tartary in great numbers to this day.

4th.—The oldest grants that have fallen under my observation are the above phullees, and the next to them are sunnuds of the kings of Delhie and nawabs who ruled over the Eastern Provinces. In all cases of Hindoo temples these merely confirm as Lakhiraj grants made by the Rajahs of Kamroop. They also created a very few and minor Mahometan religious institutions.

The next grants are those of the Koch conquerors of the country, but they are few in number.

These are followed by the grants of the Ahom (Assam) Rajahs, who in all instances of previous grants confirmed the grants, with the expression, whether applied to the Kamroop Rajahs or the Kings of Delhi, of "granted by the Bengals," referring probably to the confirmations of the Mahometan rulers of the country.

5*th*.—In the reign of Rajah Sibsing there was a complete survey made of the whole country, which was completed in A. D. 1742-43. The register compiled on that survey is complete as far as regards the zillah of Kamroop, and three or more copies are extant; two of these, sealed by Mr. Scott, were deposited, one in his own office, and the other in that of the Collector at Gowhatty. This record is called the *perah kaguz*, and contains a register of all the lands granted up to the date of its completion.

The part of the same register embracing the grants in Upper Assam is not forthcoming; it is supposed to be in existence, but to have been concealed from us.

The portion referring to the Durrung division is said to have been lost in the time of the Burmese occupation of the country, but, with very few exceptions, the only free grants in Durrung were the lands held as Jagheers by the members of the family of the Durrung Rajahs, who seem all to have had a provision allowed them; but it was distributed afresh by each Rajah, and the last document of this kind, called *chapmoria kaguz*, prepared by the Boora Gohain, is forthcoming.

The Nowgong district was not surveyed. A certain number of Pykes had to give personal service to the Rajahs. The rest of the country was all divided amongst its own petty Rajahs, who merely gave a nominal tribute, as of hawks, and had to defend the country against the Cossiahs and Cacharrees.

6*th*.—Subsequent to the close of the *perah kaguz*, there were six Rajahs of Assam, Promuttar Sing, Rajessur Sing, Luchi Sing, Gourinath Sing and Chandrakanth Sing, all of whom made grants, but chiefly Brahmootter and of limited amount, or Durmutter, in addition to the former grants made to temples or shasters.

The grants closed with the death of the last great minister, the Boora Gohain, in 1816, in the reign of Chandrakanth Sing. No subsequent grants made by him, or by the Rajah set up by the Burmese, are considered valid.

7*th*.—On our acquisition of the country, Mr. Scott ordered a register to be made of all the Lakhiraj lands in Kamroop, in which was recorded the names of the holders, the quantity of lands and Pykes in possession, and the kind of document produced in support of the claim. This register exists.

8*th*.—A similar investigation was made in Upper Assam under the superintendence of Captain Neufville and Lieutenant Matthie, with the assistance of a Punchait under the Bor Borooah, the officer under whom the records of free grants were kept. In all cases which came before them the Punchait gave a decision, recorded in a fysala countersigned by the superintending officer. Many of these, the nuttees and documents connected with them, where lost in the conflagration of the Cutcherry at Seebsagur in 1840, the cases having been called in for a further investigation under the inquiry now pending, but a register of the cases decided by the Punchait remains.

9*th*.—It does not appear that any special inquiry was made into the Lakhiraj tenures in the Nowgong division, but in the first settlement of Nowgong under Mr. Scott's directions, by Dakhial Phookun, he made a separate settlement of the Lakhiraj lands as he then found them, and that document has remained and been a guide in many cases when the holding of these grants free at a later period was entirely denied; and though in the Nowgong division the grants did not come originally from the Assam Rajahs, and they did not consider it necessary to make any

register of them, there was a good deal of authentic documentary evidence regarding them from the quarrels of the Odikars, or managers of the shasters, which had caused the interference and decisions of the Rajahs to be necessary in many instances. The religious institutions of Nowgong are generally shasters following the doctrines of the Vishnunvitas as taught by Sonkor Acharje in Assam, and Choitonyo and Madhob in Hindoostan and Bengal. Sonkor was born on or near the site of one of these shasters, Bor Doar Shaster, A. D. 1463, and the institution of these monasteries dates from about the end of the 15th century, or before the Assam Rajahs had conquered that part of the country, and when in all probability it was divided amongst its own Lahing Rajahs, but who might have been subject to the Cacharree Rajahs or those of Jyntiah, but all I imagine equally barbarous at that time and equally unaccustomed to make written grants.

10*th*.—The officers who had the preparing and keeping the Lakhiraj records were mozemdar burrooahs and mozemdars, in whose families the appointments were hereditary. We had three or four of these officers at the commencement of the investigation, who were personally conversant with the grants made during the reigns of the three last Rajahs, and they knew from their fathers what grants had been made through the reigns of the three preceding Rajahs, or back to the date of the *perah kaguz*. These officers have been of great use in identifying grants, for in almost all instances one or other of them could recognize the handwriting in genuine mohuzurs.

11*th*.—Mr. Scott, in his first settlement of the Lakhiraj lands, continued on them an imposition called khurrekatanal, (house-tax,) which had been first put on them by the Burmese and Chandrakanth Sing.

This tax was afterwards commuted to a half land-tax, and that has been continued on to the present date through all the variations of the rates.

The only exceptions are the debuttor lands, or lands appropriated to the temples, not to the officers; those have been exempted from taxation.

12*th*.—It may be necessary to observe that when a grant of land was made for religious purposes it was supposed to be made in roopit (*salee dhan*) lands, or lands of the first quality, but if such was not available where the grant was intended to be made, a proportionate quantity of other lands was given, *viz*., twice the quantity of bowtullee (inundated) and three times the quantity of Furringhattee (dry) lands, and this is the practice which prevailed in allotting lands to Pykes.

13*th*.—It is also necessary to mention that the measurements in the (*perah kaguz*) register of the general survey do not include either the jungle lands, (for which no revenue was receivable) nor the (barri bustee) homesteads of the occupants, these being considered their hereditary property and free of Government revenue, and such were not included in the Pyke lands. Thus in a grant where the whole of a mouzah was granted as Lakhiraj, or the grant was defined by named boundaries in the *perah kaguz*, there is only a notice of the land cultivated in the mouzah or grant at the time of the survey. This circumstance of the *perah kaguz* taking no notice of the jungles or bustee lands has been the occasion of my confirmations not unfrequently upholding more land than the grantees originally claimed, for in their suits they often only sued for the amount of cultivated land in the *perah kaguz* or in their phullees, whereas they had all along been in possession of the whole land as defined in the grant, and the cultivated land was greatly increased since the grant was made.

I have considered the grantees, notwithstanding the informality, equitably entitled to the whole land as originally granted, if it was still in their possession.

14*th*.—Appended I have annexed statements of the Lakhirajee lands confirmed and resumed agreeably to your requisition as noticed above.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRAS. JENKINS,

Commissioner.

Appendix K.

Extract from a Letter to the Commissioner of Assam, dated the 4th July 1853.

In how many cases decided by the Commissioner in favor of Government and against the Lakhirajdars were reviews admitted and former orders set aside ?

State the quantity of land so released, distinguishing the quantity adjudged to be held rent-free from that adjudged to pay half rates.

State the quantity of Dharmootar, Dewutter, Bhramootter, Nankar and Peerpal lands confirmed in each district, and state generally the grounds on which Dharmootar and Nankar lands appropriated to individuals and not to temples, (which are not in their nature hereditary,) were confirmed in perpetuity and not for life only.

State whether full power was given by Government to the Commissioner to confirm or resume lands without reference to other authority, and forward copy of the letter vesting him with such power.

What principle was observed in regard to confirming Dewutter lands to be held free from taxation altogether, and to pay half rates respectively ? Many petitions have been presented by holders of Dewutter land attached to temples and assessed at half rates, claiming exemption from rent altogether.

Were any grants not found in the register prepared by Mr. Scott confirmed, and if so, the number of such grants and quantity of land confirmed, whether rent-free or at full rates ?

State the quantity of land in Nowgong confirmed free of rent and at half rates respectively, which was not entered in the first settlement of Lakhiraj land made by Dakhial Phookun.

Was the opinion of the Mozemdar Burrooahs and Mozemdars taken in any case, and did they constitute the Punchait attached to the Commissioner's office in those days ?

A. J. M MILLS,
Offg. Judge, Sudder Court,
on deputation.

Appendix I, A.

To

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS, Esq.,

Judge of the Sudder Court,

on Deputation,

Gowhatty.

Dated Gowahatty, 19th July 1853.

Sir,

According to your request, I have the honor to transmit to you a brief statement of my views of the educational interests of this Province.

Assam, though a rich and beautiful valley, is greatly in want of population, and its resources lie undeveloped. The Ryots are satisfied to cultivate merely enough for their own use, and what little trade there is, is carried on almost entirely by the Bengallees and Kayahs. The want of an enterprising and impulsive spirit is everywhere seen, and until this monotony is broken up by drawing the attention of the natives to the advantages of commerce, and the blessings which honest industry is certain to secure, little can be hoped from the Province. I think I speak advisedly when I say that the taxes are almost the only motive that now moves the great mass of the people to put forth a single effort beyond what is required for the actual *necessities* of life. To find an antidote for this deathlike inertia, the means for arousing the slumbering energies of a people who have the natural ability for greatly improving their own condition, developing the resources of the country and adding materially to its revenue, is a question alike interesting to the statesman and the philanthropist. Nor are we without some principle on which to operate. The self-interest of every native is a motive sufficiently strong, when the means of securing domestic comfort and wealth are laid open before him and shown to be within his reach, to awaken a spirit of enterprise and call forth his activity. That education can do much toward unfolding the bright prospects of affluence is perfectly evident both from history and the nature of the case. It is *new principles* and *new ideas* diffused through a nation, whether by means of books, schools, or commerce, that insprises in her new life and activity. This is education, and constitutes the very foundation and frame-work of all civilization; indeed any system of education that does not aim at this is defective. To qualify a class of young men to be public servants constitutes, as it seems to me, only a small part of the grand objects to be had in view and secured by schools; and yet I cannot avoid the conviction that the present system of education in Assam has a direct tendency to annihilate in the minds of the pupils every motive but the hope of Government preferment. Government situations are the commodity, and the stimulus varies according to the market. When bright prospects are held out, there is no lack of scholars and diligence in the schools; but when there is a probability of a failure there is a falling off of interest. Thus every school must be subject to continued reverses in its prosperity according as hopes are raised or disappointed; and as the ultimate end of education is to secure a passport into the public Service, whatever knowledge is not immediately required for the actual performance of its duties is thrown aside as useless trash. Hence the educated natives are scarcely less narrow-minded and ignorant than the uneducated. For proof of this I need only refer to the great mass educated in Government schools; they are mere sycophants, hanging year after year upon the skirts of Government in idle suspense with the hope of ultimately "getting into office," without contributing a fraction to the general improvement of the people. And why all this?—We answer, because education

is growing up here merely as a foreign plant. It is emphatically an alien, and must continue to be such so long as Government carefully excludes the Vernacular from the schools. It forms no part of the constitution of the people; it enters not at all into their social feelings or interests. It does not combine with or modify their habits and customs. Unlike the blood passing through the heart, carrying life, strength, and energy to every part of the body, it forms a mere excrescence, a machinery of Government, called into existence for, and limited to, a given purpose, with which the people have no especial concern or interest.

Before any great blessing can result to the country from these schools, education must, so to speak, be incorporated into the body politic, and made to tell in its effects upon the mass of the people rather than upon the courts. New, higher, and more general motives must be brought to bear upon the schools, more mental discipline secured, and the course of studies rendered more thorough.

But to secure this must we give up the Bengallee?—by no means. I would have the course in Bengallee rendered more extensive and more thorough. This seems absolutely necessary so long as the business of the courts is conducted in that language. Besides, the Bengallee has so much in common with the Assamese, and the literature of the latter is so meagre at present, it seems desirable that the literature of the Bengallee should be thrown open to the Assamese. But I would make this the completion rather than the foundation of education.

I would have the children carried through their elementary studies in the Vernacular, first interesting their young minds with stories, &c., written in the language of common life. I would try to excite a spirit of inquiry and create a thirst for knowledge by opening before them a new world of life and thought, clothed in that familiar drapery which would soon claim for itself a place in the feelings and associations of the pupils, and be carried by them to their homes to be conversed upon, discussed, and eventually to form constituent elements in the work of civilization. In this way education will take root in the affections of the people, and, having its growth in its native soil, will be natural in its advancement.

When the children become able to read and are somewhat interested in their studies, I would then introduce the Bengallee. They will then be prepared to make rapid advancement, and derive the full benefit of whatever they study. Thus at the close of the period generally occupied in completing their education, they would, I am confident, be much further advanced in Bengallee itself than they are under the present system of education. How can it be otherwise? The boys are set to learning Bengallee; they spend a year or two in running over, parrot-like, unmeaning words and sentences, without the slightest idea of what they read. They then commence with explanations, translations and definitions; thus by degrees they are introduced into the mysteries of the Bengallee. Under these circumstances, how could we expect there should be either interest in education or advancement in study? There is nothing to awaken a taste, or satisfy it when awakened, until the scholar is far advanced in his studies. It is like "learning to swim without going near the water."

We might as well think of creating a love of knowledge in the mind of a stupid English boy by attempting to teach him French before he knew anything of the rudiments of English. To my own mind this feature of the educational policy pursued in Assam is not only absurd but destructive of the highest motives of education, and must necessarily cripple the advancement of the schools, as well as separate them from the sympathies of the people.

Another thing which seems to me essential to the welfare of the schools, and which I have in part anticipated is, that the *exact sciences* should be taught in the Vernacular. The great object of those studies is to excite inquiry, call out the reasoning powers, and develope and discipline the mind; such knowledge should therefore be conveyed through the most natural channels of thought, so that the whole mind may be occupied with the subject-matter untrammelled by the medium. To an ignorant, stupid and bigotted people like the Assamese, abstract studies are often difficult and unattractive even when communicated in the most common language;

how much more so must it be when veiled in a foreign tongue. That the Bengallee should be an impediment in acquiring a knowledge of the sciences is evident from the nature of the case; and moreover, this knowledge when acquired will lie as foreign material in the mind, and being unnaturalized will never be appropriated for the good of the country.

Other suggestions might be made, but the two above referred to, I regard as absolutely essential to the interest of education, and, if they should be adopted, will, I am confident, be of infinite advantage to the schools as well as to the Assamese people at large. It will give a thorough practical education instead of a mere "court dress"; it will unite education to the sympathies of the people, and identify it with their interests; it will create a general move toward education, and form a basis for a self-supporting system of schools at no distant day; it will tend to open the attractions of modern civilization to the masses, and gradually work out the improvement of the people, and thus be a means of developing the resources of the country.

The importance of the subject is my only apology for the length of these remarks, and I trust you will pardon the freedom I have used. They are conclusions at which I have arrived after a residence in the country of five years, and travelling a good deal in the Mofussil and visiting many schools.—They are the convictions of careful observation.

In conclusion, I would simply say that, should the Government be pleased to adopt these suggestions, books in the Vernacular may, I have no doubt, soon be obtained for the experiment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. H. DANFORTH, Missionary,

Gowhatty.

Appendix I.

Observations on the Administration of the Province of Assam, by Baboo Anundaram Dakeal Phookun.

How far the British Administration has proved beneficial to the country.

Our countrymen hailed the day on which British supremacy was proclaimed in the Province of Assam, and entertained sanguine expectations of peace and happiness from the rule of Britain. For several years antecedent to the annexation, the Province groaned under the oppression and lawless tyranny of the Burmese, whose barbarous and inhuman policy depopulated the country and destroyed more than one-half of the population, which had already been thinned by intestine commotions and repeated civil wars. We cannot but acknowledge with feelings of gratitude, that the expectations which the Assamese had formed of the happy and beneficial results from the Government of England, have, in a great measure been fulfilled; and the people of Assam have now acquired a degree of confidence in the safety of their lives and property which they never had the happiness of feeling for ages past. We moreover rejoice to find that the wisdom and sound policy exercised by Government in not extending such regulations and principles of the Bengal Code as have a tendency to affect the well-being of the inhabitants of Assam, and the regard thus shown to the peculiar condition and circumstances of the Province, have contributed in a material degree to render the administration of Assam in many respects superior to that of Bengal. We are glad to observe that life and property are more secure in this country than in any other older Province of the British Empire. Dacoity is seldom or never heard of in any of the districts of the Province. The practice of waging private wars and club-fights, which often prevails amongs the land-holders of Bengal, is foreign to the idea of the people. The road to justice is likewise beset with less formidable difficulties, and redress is generally obtained at a cheaper rate. This state of affairs and the advantage which Assam would seem to possess over Bengal and other Regulation Provinces in point of good government, must however, in a great measure, be attributed to the nature and condition of the country, and the peaceful and simple habits of the people. For instance, the whole population, with little or no exception, deriving their livelihood from the culture of the soil, there is no occasion or inducement for any among them to form organized gangs of Dacoits to make robbery their means of support. The general want of powerful and opulent men like the Bengal Zemindars is the sole cause of the non-existence of affrays and private fights. Though credit is due to those wholesome rules which the wisdom of Government has dictated for the Province, (the suspension of the stamp laws, for example,) we still feel ourselves impressed with an idea, that notwithstanding the superiority of the British system of administration to any under which we have hitherto lived, it is not in its present form so well adapted to the peculiar condition and habits of the people as could reasonably be expected from the liberal and free constitution of England. It has hitherto failed in its effects to improve in any material degree the condition and prosperity of the country, or even to repair the loss it had lately sustained from domestic wars and foreign invasions. Vast extents of deserted villages meet the eye in various parts of the country, and the general aspect of the Province indicates the administration of an Asiatic Government rather than that of enlightened England. The means at present allowed to the people for the preservation of their lives and property are ill-adapted to the simplicity of their habits, to the poverty of their condition, and to the deep ignorance in which they are at present immersed. We are further of opinion, that the object of Providence in raising up England to rule the destinies of Assam, has not

been duly and properly fulfilled. The general civilization of the country, the introduction of the arts and sciences of Europe, the improvement of the civil and social state of the people, and the enlightment of their minds, are subjects which never hitherto appear to have attracted the slightest attention of a Government in every respect admirably qualified to effect those improvements. The heads of the Government have never taken occasion to inquire into the state of the country; and although twenty-eight years have elapsed since the annexation of Assam to the British Empire, little perceptible change has been effected in the condition of the people and the good government of the Province.

Having learnt with much pleasure that the affairs of the long neglected Province have now at length drawn the attention of the Government, and that is the intention of the Governor General of India personally to examine the state of the country, and adopt measures for its improvement, we embrace this opportunity of expressing the sentiments entertained by ourselves and our countrymen in general, on the existing system of government in the Province, and the measures which, in our humble opinion, would conduce to the good government of the country, and to the happiness and prosperity of its inhabitants. We would not have ventured to undertake the task, were we not impressed with a belief that the European authorities from whom alone the Government can obtain any information on the state of the country, how intimate soever may be their acquaintance with the Province, are yet imperfect judges of the condition and state of the people, and are less competent to point out the exact wants and nesessities of the country than we who are actually affected by the administration, who feel its defects and imperfections, and experience its bad or good results. We propose, therefore, to give a succinct view of the present state of the country, and to point out the defects in its revenue and judicial administration, as well as the improvements which it is now in the power of Government to effect; and humbly trust that it will vouchsafe to give to our representations an early and a favorable consideration.

THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Account of the present Revenue system.

THE Revenue system of the Province, and the principle on which the public assessment is now regulated, are far from being much favorable to the advancement of cultivation and the general improvement of the country. According to the ancient custom of the country, the Government having reserved to itself the proprietary right in the lands, the Province has been portioned out into small divisions or mehals, called pergunnahs and mouzahs. The rents are collected from every individual Ryot and cultivator of the soil, through officers styled Chowdrees, Patgherrees, Mouzahdars, or Bisayas, appointed by Government, each having charge of the collections of one of those petty divisions. In general the lands of the Ryots are measured either annually or after every two or three years; and the public assessment being fixed on the basis of the Ryots' cultivations for a term extending generally from one to five years, the Chowdrees and Bisayas are entrusted with its collection from the Ryots for the same term, and are allowed a commission of from ten to seventeen Rupees per cent. as charges of collection. They are permitted to appropriate any increase in the assessment arising from extended cultivation during the term for which the collections are entrusted to their charge, but are, on the other hand, responsible for any decrease in the Revenue which may accrue either from desertions or diminished culture. At the expiration of the period for which the collections are entrusted to the charge of the fiscal officers, a fresh survey is made, and the Revenue is accordingly fixed for a second period, and so on, at the termination of every term. The period of settlement throughout the Province does not generally extend to more than five years. In the majority of instances, the officers in charge of the collections seldom gain anything beyond the percentage allowed them as their remuneration, but instances are by no means of unfrequent occurrence in which they are subjected either to considerable loss or to utter ruin, owing to accidents which it is beyond their power to prevent, such as deser-

tions in particular parts of the country where the tillage is fluctuating and the cultivators are all non-resident Ryots. It is likewise a rule, that when the collecting officer is unable to show any increase in Revenue at the expiration of his short lease, or to assign good reasons for the same, he is liable to dismissal from his charge for mismanagement, without any reference as to whether he had, or had not, sufficient means and inducements to incite him to exert himself in the improvement of his charge. It appears, therefore, perfectly clear that the individuals to whose care the Government has entrusted the improvement of the country, have no interest in such a cause. It is to them a matter of almost indifference whether cultivations advance or diminish, since they are certain that their exertions will in the ensuing year serve only to swell the public treasury, without adding to their own gain. There is no prospect of future benefit to impel them to exertion, and they are generally content if they are sure of receiving the precentage on the amount of their collections. We, therefore, conceive that a system like the present must necessarily need great modifications before much in the way of improvement could be looked for. To our humble judgment it appears that the fiscal officers should have a more lasting interest in their charges, subject to the restriction necessary to guard against abuse. By a more lasting interest, we do not mean to imply in any way that the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis should be introduced into Assam; on the contrary, such a measure would be highly injurious to the welfare and happiness of nearly the whole population. To grant to the proprietors and cultivators of lands the means of effecting general improvements in agriculture by increasing the number of reservoirs, embankments, &c., whereby drought, inundation, and other calamities of the season could be provided against, appear to have been (as explained in the preamble to Regulation II. of 1793) "*the primary objects*" of the British Government in fixing the land Revenue of Bengal and other Provinces in perpetuity, and in declaring the proprietary rights of the land-holders. Ever since the introduction of the perpetual settlement the Zemindars have, in the majority of instances, enjoyed as their private and exclusive profit from three to ten times the amount of the public assessment imposed on their estates; and in many instances, much more. But the experience of more than half a century has evinced that the "*primary objects*" of the Government in creating zemindarees have not been attained, and that they remain yet to be fulfilled. We are aware of no one instance in which the Zemindars of Bengal have made any fair use of their vast and princely income. The art of agriculture at the present day stands in their estates nearly in the same rude state as it was several centuries back.

Why it is not much favourable to the improvement of the country?

Reasons for not introducing the perpetual settlement of Bengal. Its defects and bad consequences.

The creation of reservoirs, aqueducts, canals, embankments, roads, or other extensive works for the advancement of agriculture and commerce, are seldom or nowhere to be met with in any part of Bengal; and we cannot forbear observing, that in the zemindarees immediately bordering on the Province of Assam, there is scarcely a single road fit for foot-passage, although the proprietors have, for their private income, more than twenty or thirty times the amount of the public assessment. No further argument, therefore, appears necessary to prove that the perpetual settlement has only served to place a few Zemindars in indolent ease at the expense of the population. It has afforded them means to administer to their individual pleasures; it has enabled them to entertain hosts of indolent retainers; to vest themselves with awful powers over their helpless Ryots; and lastly, it has been the sole cause of those sanguinary private wars and club-fights which are so often carried on in all Bengal with impunity and in spite of all law. Results similar to these must also ensue from the introduction of a perpetual settlement into Assam. Had the Government even one-fourth of the present income of the Zemindars at its disposal, to be laid out in the improvement of the country, Bengal would certainly have opened a different aspect by this time. We, therefore, sincerely hope that the Government will bless Assam with a system, which, while it will lay the foundation for progressive improvements, by holding out reasonable encouragement to the persons entrusted with the management of lands, may obviate the mischiefs of a permanent settlement similar to the one introduced into Bengal.

Proposed scheme of a Revenue settlement. Long leases.

To promote this end, we would beg to suggest the expediency of granting long leases to the officers now employed as collectors of the several fiscal divisions. Instead of revising the settlements after every two or three years, and including in the public assessment the increase of Revenue accruing during that period, we would beg to propose that the several fiscal divisions of the country be let out in farms or *ijarahs* for terms extending to 20 or 25 years, on the basis of an assessment to be fixed on an accurate survey, and to continue invariable to the expiration of the lease; that the farmers be permitted to appropriate to their own use any increase in the Revenue which they may be able to effect during the period of their lease, holding them at the same time responsible for any deficiency caused by other than accidental natural causes; that at the expiration of the lease, the assessment be fixed on a re-measurement and survey of the farms, and the lease continued to the original farmer; and that the farmers be allowed to let out all the unoccupied and waste lands within their farms on such terms as they may deem best conducive to their interests, a measure which alone is likely to reclaim the vast wastes of the country. This arrangement in our humble opinion, will afford a reasonable and an adequate inducement to the farmers to exert themselves in the improvement of their farms, and in bringing under cultivation the immense tracts of jungle lands in the country, sure as they then would be of enjoying the fruits of their labours for a period by no means short, with the further prospect of the lease being continued to them so long as they do not voluntarily infringe on the rules laid down for their guidance. The measure will likewise obviate the serious loss which would accrue both to the Government and the country from a perpetual assessment; and when the extensive forests of Assam are gradually brought under tillage, the Revenue could be devoted by Government to the improvement of the country, instead of being allowed to support the ease and grandeur of a few opulent Zemindars.

Protection of the Ryots.

"It has ever been the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people," and especially the Ryots, "who from their situation are most helpless." The zemindaree system of Bengal has in reality enslaved the Ryots to the Zemindars, and although stringent rules have been enacted by the Regulations of Government to secure their rights, and protect them from the injuries and extortions of the Zemindars, they are still subject to grievous oppressions. A poor Ryot would consider it next to madness to show any opposition against the will or inclination of his landlord. The Judicial and Police system of the country can afford him no relief against extortion or injustice, and the land-holder is to the poor Ryot too powerful an opponent to be coped with. Cesses and abwabs, under various denominations, are still exacted, and the provisions of law which prescribe a penalty for exactions, point out to the Ryot too uncertain and harassing a course to induce him to seek redress for every instance of injury.

Advantages of the Ryotwarree system in Assam.

The preservation of the ancient Ryotwarree system in Assam, and the recognition of the Ryots' rights as proprietors of their respective holdings, is the greatest boon which, in our humble judgment, the British Government has conferred on the country. Every Ryot in Assam is the absolute master of his own lands, from which he is never liable to be ousted until he relinquishes it out of his own free will. His liabilities too are ascertained under the immediate superintendence of the public Revenue authorities, and clearly laid down in the pottahs issued to him under the seal and signature of the collectors, so that any attempt at exaction is easily detected and restrained, and the native officers of collection can exercise no other control over the Ryots than the mere collection of Revenue. If the disposal of the Ryots' lands be left with the farmers, on the introduction of the system of long leases, and they be permitted to settle with the Ryots according to their own will, we would beg to assure the Government that it will not only place the cultivating class under the mercy of the farmer, but will gradually lead to a total subversion of their existing rights and privileges. Even under the present system, by which the control of the officers of collection is confined to the simple duty of ascertaining the cultivation of the tenantry and of

Mischiefs of abolishing it.

collecting Revenue according to pottahs issued by Government, instances frequently occur in which those officers endeavour to transfer, on sinister motives, the land of one Ryot to the possession of another, by laying down in the measurement papers lands occupied by one party in the name of another, and thereby imperceptibly depriving him of his possessions. Often, too, the fiscal officers cause an over-assessment of the Ryots' lands by false statements in the survey papers ; and cases are not of unfrequent occurrence in which the Mofussil Revenue officers are guilty of levying a general cess or other illegal impositions for their private use. It would be easy to say that redress of these grievances might easily be obtained by application to the courts. We have, however, to observe, that none but the poor Ryots themselves can feel how many insurmountable obstacles lie in their way to redress ; that a civil or summary prosecution for damages, exactions, or dispossession, is actually beyond their means ; and that they are obliged to submit to loss and privation rather than leave their cultivations and sojourn half a year at the distance of eighty miles to obtain an award for damages.

Considerations similar to these will, we hope, induce the Government to provide measures for the protection of the Ryots, and the preservation of their liberty and rights. We feel assured that this end can never be attained if the farmers or fiscal officers be empowered to dispose of and assess the Ryots' lands without the imposition of any check on the part of the public authorities. The extreme ignorance, poverty, and weakness of the agriculturing class would not admit of their seeking redress against injustice or exactions by application to the regular courts. We therefore earnestly hope, that if the farming system be introduced, it be subjected to the following provisions :—

Approbation of the Collector necessary to the pottahs of the Ryots.

I.—That the supervision now exercised by collectors in the assessment of the Ryots' lands be continued, and that all pottahs be granted to the Ryots by the farmers, either under the signature of the collector, or with his approbation. This arrangement, instead of causing any inconvenience, will give better security to the Ryots against dispossession or exaction. The pottahs will contain a clear statement of the terms mutually agreed upon between the farmer and the Ryots, and give a publicity to the transactions which will not only guard against any illegal demands, but maintain the Ryots in the undisturbed possession of their respective holdings. The confirmation of pottahs by the collectors could be easily effected by the submission of the usual jumma-bundies by the farmers containing a specification of the jumma of each Ryot, at every time they conclude settlements with the tenantry ; and as a better security against the imposition of unjust assessments on the Ryots, we would suggest the expediency of requiring the the farmers to file or present in the collector's office the kubooleuts of the Ryots previous to the confirmation of the pottahs by that functionary.

Proposed plan of receiving kubooleuts from the Ryots.

II.—We would in this place beg to observe, that the production of kubooleuts by the farmers, alleging the same to have been signed by the Ryots, will, in many instances, be found not to be genuine. The body of the Ryots are unable to sign their names ; and the farmer taking advantage of this circumstance, will very often file kubooleuts signed by their own creatures without any knowledge of the Ryot whose name it may purport to bear, and attested not by neutral witnesses but by some dependents of themselves, for the express purpose of establishing the same by false testimony. Unless this system of executing engagements be disallowed, the kubooleuts can be no security against injustice. We would therefore suggest, that on the completion of a survey and settlement by the farmer, the Ryots be required to receive pottahs, and enter into kubooleuts in the presence of the public authorities in the respective thannahs (whose constiution we propose to notice hereafter.) This practice has been of late brought into full operation under the immediate superintendence of the collectors, who personally receive and distribute pottahs in every newly settled pergunnah ; and if continued, will at once set to rest every dispute that may arise between the farmers and the Ryots. It is, in fact, the only means which, in our humble judgment, can effectually prevent exactions or unjust assessments on the Ryots.

III.—To render this provision of any practical utility, it appears essential that the Officers entrusted with the duty of superintending the receipt of kubooleuts be vested with the power of inquiring into and summarily disposing of all objections preferred by the Ryots to the quantity of land, or the jummah for which they are called upon to engage ; and that the result of such inquiry be allowed to regulate the jummah to be specified in the pottahs and kubooleuts.

Power to be exercised by Revenue authorities in adjusting disputes relating to pottahs and kubooleuts.

IV.—The execution of kubooleuts will necessarily preclude the Ryots from tendering istafas, or resignations of their lands, as long as the terms of their kubooleuts do not do not expire. But we would beg to submit that where the lands are carried off by rivers, or destroyed by other accidental natural causes, the Ryots should be allowed to give up their lands : as in many parts of the country, the lands are often rendered unfit for cultivation by sudden inundations, and it would be oppressive in the extreme to subject the Ryots to the rent of those lands. We would therefore suggest, that resignations, tendered at the expiration of the terms of kubooleuts, or after the lands are rendered unfit owing to the causes above adverted to, be received by the farmer, the same being duly notified to the Revenue authorities to prevent future disputes.

Istafas or resignations of the Ryots' lands.

V.—For the purpose of facilitating the equitable determination of disputes regarding arrears of rent, we would beg to suggest the necessity of entertaining village accountants, or putwarrees recognized by the Revenue authorities and issuing account-books under their signature according to the custom now in force.

Putwarrees or village accountants—Account-books.

VI.—We beg to express our conviction that no power entrusted to the land-holders of Bengal has been the means of so much grievous oppression to the poor, as that of distraint. It is a formidable weapon in the hands of Zemindars to over-awe, oppress, or take vengeance on the tenantry. The remedies which the law has provided against an abuse of the power are often beyond the reach of the poor and ignorant Ryots. The institution of a suit in the summary court to contest the justice of distraint, under the provisions of Regulation V. of 1812, points out to the Ryot a course which he can never resort to without serious loss. The idea of being obliged to be absent from his cultivations, and to lay out money to meet the costs of a summary prosecution, and thereby incur the displeasure of his landlord, would induce him quietly to submit to exactions rather than be harassed by vexatious litigations. We have, therefore, to submit that distraint may in all cases be issued by the Revenue or Judicial officers stationed at each thannah, on the application of the farmers, and that the latter be not permitted to exercise that power independently without the cognizance of a public authority. In the Regulation Provinces, the sale of distrained property is conducted by Commissioners appointed under Act I. of 1839. We therefore believe that no delay or inconvenience can possibly result if the conduct as well of the sale as of the processes of distraint be entrusted to a public functionary. On the contrary, we feel convinced that the measure will effectually prevent mischief and guard against abuse or oppression.

Distraint.

With what modifications it should be introduced.

VII.—The highest benefit which has resulted to the country at large by the present Revenue system of the Province, is the rule which subjects every Bisaya Chowdree, or Mouzahdar, to the penalty of dismission from his charge on being convicted of the offence of oppression or extortion on the Ryots. This is the only effectual check which, in our judgment and experience, could be maintained against oppression or tyranny. When the Chowdrees levy a general cess, or enforce universal oppression against all the Ryots of a pergunnah, it is impossible that they could severally prosecute in the courts for such oppressions or exactions. The award of damages against the extorting party, in ten out of a hundred cases that come before the courts, will be no check against general exactions. Well aware that in a hundred, ninety cases will pass unpunished, the oppressing party will never be deterred from his tyrannical proceedings, unless curbed by the fear of dismission.

The cancelling of leases for oppression or misconduct.

The enforcement of this rule alone has hitherto effectually stopt all attempts at exactions on the Ryots. We therefore earnestly hope that the existing practice of cancelling the leases of the Chowdrees and Bisayas, when they are found guilty of gross injustice or oppression, be continued, and that all farms be granted under that condition. This measure can be productive of no injustice or impropriety, when it is considered that the principle which subjects Zemindars to the forfeiture of their estates for resistance of legal processes or other offences mentioned in law, may with equal propriety be extended to cases of exactions or oppression, with reference to the peculiar circumstances of this country.

Transfer of pottahs and the creation of chamooahs or independent estates.

VIII. A custom has lately been sanctioned by the Board of Revenue of transferring the pottahs of the Ryots to some party whom the latter choose to interpose between themselves and the fiscal officers of Government. This practice is likely to undermine the whole Ryotwarree system, owing to the extreme ignorance of the Ryots. The least provocation offered to them by the Chowdrees and Bisayas has often led them to transfer their pottahs to a stranger, to ensure, as they imagine, protection from future annoyance. Now we beg to submit that instead of providing against annoyance, the ignorant people often absolutely forfeit their right to lands held by themselves and their ancestors from time immemorial, and actually enslave themselves to the party thus receiving their pottahs. Their ignorance and simplicity often lead them to imagine that a transfer of their pottahs is not a transfer of their lands, and that the measure is simply in the nature of a better arrangement for the payment of their Revenue to the public treasury. The more intelligent among them sometimes contrive to procure a written acknowledgment from the party to whom they transfer their pottahs, admitting the fictitious nature of the transaction or disallowing his power to oust; but these private agreements become ultimately of no avail against their public acknowledgments, nor can they serve as a security against future dispossessions. We conceive that the mischiefs resulting from this state of things cannot be provided against by any other means but by discountenancing the system, and empowering the Revenue authorities to disallow all transfers of pottahs, which, on a summary inquiry held for the purpose, appear fraudulent or fictitious and do not prove to be *bonâ fide*.

Internal management of chamooahs.

IX. The number of chamooahs, or independent estates of the nature of talooks, belonging to private individuals are already numerous in some of the districts of the Province. A large number has been also of late created by the transfer of pottahs under the system above alluded to. No specific rules, however, have been laid down for the protection of the Ryots in those estates. It seems therefore expedient that the exchange of pottahs and kubooleuts be enforced in the chamooahs, and that all other necessary measures for the protection of the agriculturing class be also introduced into them.

RATES OF ASSESSMENT.

Disproportionate taxation.

On this subject we have to submit that the assessment on the several descriptions of lands in Assam does not appear to have been fixed with reference to their actual capabilities. The present uniform rate on lands producing the same crops, without any particular distinction being observed as to the quality of the soil, has rendered the pressure of taxation comparatively light upon some but heavy upon others. For instance, the low roopit lands, yielding fifty maunds of corn per *poorah*, are taxed at the same rate as high lands producing only from fifteen to twenty maunds. Justice, therefore, seems to require that the roopit or rice lands be divided into two or three classes, according to the quality and capabilities of the soil, and that they be proportionately taxed; the assessment on the poorest quality of the roopit being moderately reduced. In adverting to the general pressure of taxation, we deem it necessary to bring to the notice of the Government, that the assessment at present imposed on the lands of the Province

The pressure of taxes.

is not only what the country can possibly afford, but in some instances more ; and that an enhancement of the rates under the present circumstances of the Province, without any marked improvement in agriculture and commerce, would be to overburden the people with taxes, which they could but ill afford to bear. The former Government never exceeded the standard of assessment laid down by the ancient Hindoo legislators, *viz.*, one-sixth of the produce of lands. The present rate of taxation, however, has far exceeded that limit, and the assessment on some of the poorest classes of roopit lands is nearly equal in value to one-half of their produce. In illustration of this fact, we would beg to point out, that a *poorah* of high roopit land yielding twenty or fifteen maunds of rice valued at from 2 to 3 Rs. is loaded with a tax of one rupee and four annas ! Unless, therefore, the Government provides the people with better and improved means of cultivating their lands, an increase of assessment will inevitably lead to an increase of the unhappiness of the people.

Cases in which the reduction of rates is necessary.

AGRICULTURE.

We cannot forbear expressing both our regret and surprise at the fact, that notwithstanding the lapse of twenty-eight years since the introduction of the British rule into Assam, not the slightest exertions have been made by Government to improve the agricultural prospects of the country. The Assamese, one and all, from the poorest peasant to the nobility of the country, are devoted to agricultural pursuits. In ancient times, the sovereigns themselves had their private farms. In Bengal and other parts of India, tillage is exclusively the occupation of the cultivating class. There is, however, not a single family in Assam that is not engaged in the culture of lands, and every family provides itself by agriculture with almost all the necessaries of life. They cultivate rice, pulses, fruits and vegetables to supply their table, mustard to light their houses, and silk or cotton to provide their garments. The introduction of improvements in the art of agriculture, therefore, is the only means which can increase the general resources of the country, ameliorate the condition of the people, raise them to wealth or affluence, advance manufactures and commerce, and teach the Assamese the arts and luxuries of civilized life. In point of fertility, the Province would rank first and foremost among all the countries of the world. Bengal herself stands in that respect a step lower. The soil of Assam is adapted to the productions both of the torrid and temperate regions. Silk, cotton, tea, and a variety of other valuable products grow luxuriantly in her fields and valleys, and it requires only the introduction of an improved method of agriculture to render her produce "tenfold more abundant." We are by no means prepared to conclude that it is beyond the power of Government to effect at once a complete and beneficial change in the agricultural prospects of the country ; on the contrary, we are persuaded that a moderate degree of attention directed by Government to the subject will lead to the attainment of that all-important and desirable object. In the first place, the implements at present used in the country for agricultural porposes are of the rudest and simplest kind. They show that the art is still in its most infant state. The animals used in tillage, (though their services are often turned to little account,) are of the feeblest kind ; manures and other preparations of the soil are ill understood : and the husbandman is ignorant of the growth of a variety of the most valuable articles of commerce which would, even without the aid of human labor, grow spontaneously in the forests of Assam. The means of irrigation and drainage are seldom resorted to, and generally no attempts are made to create enbankments, or devise means for the protection of the lands from the encroachments of floods or other accidents. The consequence is, that drought or inundation often entirely destroys the crops, famine ensues, and the population is actually reduced to wretchedness and misery. The rude state of agriculture prevents the farmers raising more than one crop throughout the year, and the land remains useless for one-half of the year. The stock of grain in the country becomes necessarily so scanty, that whenever the least inclemency of the weather involves a failure of the crops, the people are visited with famine. So late as the year 1851, the people in some parts of Durrung and Kamroop were actually obliged to dispose of their children,

The present state of agriculture.

and to part with their valuable ornaments and utensils for a few seers of rice! To provide against these and similar other misfortunes, as well as to improve the agriculture of the country, we earnestly entreat that the Government will be pleased to bring out from Europe and Upper India a sufficient number of men well versed in the art of agriculture, to teach the people the better management of their farms, to instruct them in the cultivation of every variety of valuable products, in improved methods of irrigation, drainage, and embankments, and in short in every other necessary means connected with agriculture; that every village be furnished from Europe with a supply of the most useful and important agricultural implements and machines, ploughs, harrows, hoes, spades, &c., as well as an improved breed of cattle, *viz.*, bullocks, &c., from Bengal and Upper India; and that a sufficient stock of seeds, plants, and every other species of produce, both Indian and European, be distributed to each village. It cannot be denied that the ignorant classes of the Assamese, from their proneness to follow the footsteps of their ancestors, and their profound veneration for the customs of their forefathers, may at the outset be unable duly to appreciate the value and importance of the measures now suggested, and consider these innovations little likely to terminate in any beneficial results. The experience of a single season, however, will at once convince them of their intrinsic value, and induce them eagerly and cheerfully to co-operate in the happy fulfilment of this all-important object.

The means of improving agriculture.

Introduction of European implements, foreign seeds, &c.

In Bengal and other parts of British India where the zemindaree system has been introduced, the Government has left all improvements in agriculture to be accomplished by the proprietors of estates; but the general aspect of the countries all over India bears strong testimony to the fact that the Zemindars have ill fulfilled their duty, and that the policy which prompted the measure is neither worthy of commendation, nor appears to have been founded upon correct principles of wisdom or foresight. By the fixing of the public assessment for ever, the Government has lost all interest in the improvement of the perpetually settled Provinces, since the improvement of agriculture adds nothing to the improvement of the public Revenue. Happily, however, for our Province, the Government is in the place of the landholders. An improvement in the agriculture and resources of the country, will necessarily lead to a proportionate improvement of the public assessment. An endeavour, therefore, on the part of Government, to advance the agriculture of the Province will conduce to the attainment of a twofold object, *viz.*, the gradual increase of the Government Revenue, and the general civilization and enlightenment of the country. Whereas on the other hand, the conclusion of a settlement in perpetuity, at a time when the country is in its rudest state of culture, without waiting for a full development of its resources, will be nearly tantamount to the assessment of an estate without an accurate survey. We therefore sincerely hope that the Government will not be deterred on considerations of finance or economy from affording to the people of Assam these means of improving their agriculture, which will ultimately conduce to an improvement of their general condition. We are on a rough calculation led to conclude that a year's Revenue of the Province, or six or seven lakhs of rupees, will enable the Government to procure the requisite supply of implements and seeds, &c., and to secure the services of an establishment of agriculturists from Europe and Upper India for a period of two years. We feel likewise certain that in the event of the Government refusing to bear the whole charges of the project, the people will gladly contribute towards its advancement, should the Government lend its assistance, bear a portion of the charges, and make it an object of national importance.

The benefits of improvement in agriculture, and the necessity of public interference.

MANUFACTURES.

While we strongly advocate the cause of agriculture, we cannot suffer the sister art of manufactures to pass without some suggestions for its improvement. No permanent advancement in agriculture could be effected until the people are relieved from the necessity of relying on a

The necessity of improvements in manufactures.

foreign country for the requisite implements of husbandry. No nation can secure to itself the blessings and comforts of civilized life until it has manufactures of its own; and in short no country can rise to wealth or importance that is deficient or imperfectly versed in the art of manufacture. The necessity of improvements in manufacture in this country being therefore urgent, we would beg to suggest that a certain number of schools for instructing the people in the most important and useful branches of European manufacture be established by Government throughout the Province.

Manufacturing schools.

In these schools the youth will be taught the manufacture of iron and wood to enable them to construct implements and machines of husbandry and other works of utility; of silk and cotton to clothe the people; of utensils for domestic use; and in short of all other articles necessary for the comforts of life. Architecture, adapted to the present circumstances of the country, may likewise have its due place as essential to the comfort and convenience of man.

Manufacturing schools set up at the outset on a limited scale, will in process of time, when the people come to appreciate their advantage, not only acquire importance, but gradually relieve the State of the charges necessary for their support. The people too, in course of time, will flock to these schools for instruction and training, and enable them to support themselves.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

Retrograde state of education.

Sanscrit learning under the Government.

We are constrained with regret to acknowledge that education in the country, under the enlightened Government of England, is in a retrograde state! During the prosperity of the Native Government, the education of the respectable classes in Sanscrit knowledge always formed an object of the social care and attention of the State. In every important village there existed public schools to train up the youth in the knowledge of Sanscrit literature and science; and so much was then the general thirst for Sanscrit knowledge, that numerous youths travelled to Nuddea and Benares to receive instruction in the abstruse sciences. Since the annexation of the Province to the British Empire, Sanscrit education, owing to the want of encouragement, has gradually been abolished. A certain number of institutions styled Vernacular schools has been established in the country. Instructions in these schools are imparted in a foreign language, *viz.*, the Bengallee, which is but imperfectly understood by the teachers themselves, not to speak of the pupils. The education which they afford is of the simplest and most elementary kind; the students seldom aspire to a higher knowledge than a mere acquaintance with simple reading and writing. The few books that are used on the different branches of elementary learning are composed in a foreign tongue, which necessarily prevents their being of any popular use. Much time is in the first instance wasted in acquiring a knowledge of the Bengallee, and the reason assigned for the substitution of Bengallee for the Vernacular Assamese, is, that "Bengallee is the language adopted in the courts," as if the object were to make the Assamese a nation of judicial officers; and strange to say, notwithstanding the proposed object of the schools, very few ex-students of the Vernacular institutions in the interior have ever qualified themselves to fulfil offices of trust or responsibility in the courts of the Province. The knowledge which they acquire seldom makes them fit for discharging any higher duties than those of a Gaon Kakoti, or village accountant, so that very few youths from the respectable classes ever resort to them. The teachers, too, engaged in the Government Vernacular Schools are generally men ill qualified to impart instruction in any of the higher branches of knowledge. We therefore think that little argument is necessary to prove that popular education will never advance in the country unless the system at present pursued in the Vernacular schools be re-modelled. In our humble opinion, the following arrangements appear to be best calculated to promote the cause of education—*viz.*, the substitution, in the schools, of the

Mofussil Vernacular schools—their use.

Means of promoting education in the country.

Vernacular language in lieu of the Bengallee, the publication of a series of popular works on the different branches of Native and European knowledge in the Assamese language, the establishment of a Normal school to train up a body of teachers, and the creation of a separate department for the study of Sanscrit in the several Vernacular schools.

Substitution of the Vernacular language in the schools.

By the substitution of the Assamese, we do not mean to suggest that Bengallee should be altogether abolished from the schools. On the contrary, we are of opinion that it should be cultivated as a language indispensable to complete the couse of Vernacular education, and that the standard Bengallee works should likewise be introduced in the higher classes. We are only opposed to its exclusive adoption as the medium of instructing the people in literature, science, and other useful branches of knowledge. We feel certain that the outlay of a few thousand rupees will enable Government to supply the Schools with a complete series of elementary educational works in the Assamese language, in every useful department of learning, literature, history, science and art.

Establishment of Sanscrit schools.

We allude to the establishment of a Sanscrit department in the Mofussil schools, because throughout the Province the people still show the utmost zeal and promptitude in the cultivation of that language, and in our experience, a Sanscrit institution would be universally taken advantage of and more readily resorted to by the respectable classes than a mere Vernacular school. The combination of a knowledge of Sanscrit with that which a Vernacular education will afford cannot fail materially to improve the intellectual capacities of the people. Notwithstanding the indifference so displayed by Government, there are still to be seen numerous private schools throughout the country for the study of Sanscrit. In Bengal and Upper India, the British Government has provided means for the preservation of the ancient learning of the country by the establishment of magnificent colleges at Calcutta and Benares. But we can see no reason why in Assam the Government should not lend its assistance to preserve her ancient learning. Should the adoption, however, of a Sanscrit department to each school be deemed too expensive, we trust the Government will deem it fit to establish at least two Sanscrit colleges in Upper and Lower Assam.

English education and schools.

Before quitting the subject of education, the question naturally suggests itself to our minds, *viz.*, why the exertions of the Government to introduce the study of English into Assam have proved abortive ?—and why all hopes of instructing the Assamese in the science and literature of Europe have been relinquished? In 1835, the Government established an English school at Gowhatty, in Lower Assam, under the superintendence of a European teacher. The experience of a few years, however, induced the Council of Education to abandon all hopes of success from the institution. The European head-master's office was abolished, and the establishment reduced to a single native teacher on an extremely low salary. The English school in Upper Assam is in no better state. The few that avail themselves of these two Government institutions seldom derive any substantial benefit. Not a single student has been hitherto able to acquire even the standard laid down for junior scholarships in the Government schools and colleges. The slow progress of the school of 1835 disposed the authorities to conclude that the "Assamese would never improve in European knowledge." Now, we are prepared to dispute the justice and correctness of this conclusion. That the people, especially the higher classes, are still anxious to instruct their children in the knowledge of European science and literature, has been amply proved from the circumstance that several native gentlemen have already sent their youth to the Government colleges in the Presidency for the express purpose of giving them an English education. The introduction of a taste for foreign language and literature must be, like all other improvements, allowed to take effect gradually ; and it would be both unfair and unjust to judge of the capacity of a people to receive improvements from the trial of a period not extending beyond five or six years. We are inclined to believe that the slow progress made by English schools in Assam must be imputed more to defects in the system of instruction pursued in them, than to the want of zeal and promptitude on the part of the students ; since it has never been advanced by any body that

the Assamese are inferior in their intellectual capacities to any other Indian nation. We therefore hope that additions may be made to the educational staff of the two English schools in Lower and Upper Assam, and that competent teachers may be appointed and an improved system of instruction introduced.

Circulating libraries.

For the purpose of disseminating knowledge amongst the people, we would further suggest the expediency of establishing with schools a sufficient number of circulating libraries of Vernacular books throughout the country, and we hope that in course of time, after the example has been set by Government, the people will soon feel the necessity of contributing to their support.

PUBLIC WORKS.

State of the roads.

The total want of roads in the country has been the source of serious inconvenience to the people. There are no highways which connect all the districts of Assam with each other; nor are there roads in all parts of the country by which travellers can journey from one village to another at all seasons of the year. In tracts not densely populated, foot-paths carrying through thick forests are the only roads that could be seen, and these, together with such roads as are better constructed, are likewise useless during the rains. Owing to this want of the means of inland communication, the poor classes can never stir out of their homes during the five rainy months of the year, and many a poor sufferer is actually precluded from resorting to the courts of justice for the redress of grievances. The injury to trade and commerce resulting from the want of good roads is not less remarkable.

Construction of roads.

Two or three high roads intersecting and connecting all the divisions of Assam, appear to be indispensable for the present, until the increase of population renders additions to that number necessary. The magnitude of some of the public works of the former Government is everywhere remarkable; and it would be a matter of no less regret than astonishment, if the country have no roads under the British Government. The principal roads proposed could be made by the people at a very moderate expense to Government. Instead of employing hired workmen in their construction, we conceive that a certain remission in the Revenue of every village will induce the people to contribute their labours with alacrity, and at a much cheaper rate to the promotion of this project of primary importance to their happiness and comfort.

Embankments.

In various parts of the country, it will be seen that whole villages have been and are being destroyed by the encroachment of rivers. In those localities where the lands are low, the harvest is always uncertain, and the least inclemency of the weather leads to a total failure of the crops, and the consequent misery and ruination of the villagers, with serious loss to the public Revenue. We are therefore impressed with a belief, that if a due share of attention be bestowed by Government, the mischiefs could be in a great measure provided against by the creation of bunds, embankments, and such other means.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

Connexion of the State with endowments.

The ancient rulers of Assam made numerous endowments and grants for the maintenance of various religious and charitable institutions throughout the country under the former Government, every precaution being of course taken to secure the due fulfilment of the objects of those endowments. After the occupation of the Province by the British Government, its care continued to be exercised in a partial degree, with reference to the endowments in question. About the year 1842 the Government declared the principle of non-interference, and strictly prohibited the exercise of any control over the religious endowments in Assam, evidently influenced to adopt this policy by the law whereby all public connexion with the temple of Juggurnath was withdrawn. Now,

Principle of non-interference, mischiefs of it.—The necessity of interference.

"it is an acknowledged duty of the Government to provide, that endowments for purposes deemed pious and beneficial be applied according to their real and original destination. Where the endowment is perpetual, the duty of protection is a public and perpetual duty of the Government." This duty has been not only fully recognized by Government, but special provisions have been made by the legislature, in Regulation XIX. of 1810, for its fulfilment. We, therefore, can see no reason why the provisions of the law should have been withheld, and the objects of the endowments permitted to be defeated. In the district of Kamroop, there exist magnificent and extensive endowments, not only for the maintenance of religious temples, but also for charitable purposes. That species of endowments which is termed *Dhurmother*, was expressly created for the convenience and reception of travellers and pilgrims. A vast amount of benefit would result to the country, if the Government adopts measures to secure the fulfilment of the original object of those dhurmothers, and the right use and application of their proceeds. Under the present system, the revenue of the endowments are usually misappropriated by the leading members attached to them, and the community have no interest or necessity for preferring complaints for such misappropriations. The endowments have thus conduced to the promotion of private interests rather than the fulfilment of the original intentions of the endowers. We feel assured that an efficient control and supervision of the endowments could be maintained by the appointment of a Committee to control, direct and watch the proper use and application of their proceeds.

Justice of abolishing the assessment on endowed lands.

It would not be here quite out of place to observe, that we are unable to understand why the same liberal and lenient policy which induced the Government to uphold in Bengal all the rent-free tenures, held as such before the acquisition of the Dewanny, without any reference to their validity, should not have been observed, and why the genuine grants made by the ancient rulers of Assam should have been assessed at half the rates imposed on rent-paying lands. Under the provisions of Section V. Regulation XIX. of 1793, even grants made by the zemindars in contravention of their own agreements and the prohibition of Government previous to the Bengal year 1178 (A. D. 1771,) have been rendered liable only to half the amount assessed on the malgoozaree lands; and similar grants of lands not exceeding ten beegahs, and "appropriated as an endowment on temples, or to the maintenance of other *religious* or *charitable* purposes," have been exempted from any assessment whatever. Notwithstanding the adoption of this liberal principle, we regret to find that the religious and charitable grants made by the ancient rulers of Assam, and declared valid and genuine on formal judicial inquiry, have been subjected to a tax at half the rate imposed on rent-paying lands; and this because, as we are given to understand, the last reigning Rajah of Assam levied a tax on those grants by way of a contribution to enable him to defend the country from the incursions of the Burmese. We trust, however, the Government will deem it fit to act upon the same liberal and lenient policy which it has adopted with reference to all other provinces of the British Empire.

OPIUM CULTIVATION.

Introduction of Government opium.

The growth of the poppy in Assam has, for some time past, engaged the attention of Government. Large quantities of Government opium have been of late imported; and the expediency of abolishing the cultivation of poppy by the people is at present under consideration. We are not aware of the precise intention of Government on the subject. Whether, by interdicting the culture of the drug by the people, the Government contemplates to expel the general use of opium from the country, or whether the Government proposes to substitute its own in lieu of the Native opium, we are alike ignorant. The extensive introduction of Government opium, however, leads us to conclude that the measure will be productive of consequences other than the extirpation of the drug from the country. If it be advanced, that by abolishing the production of opium in the country, and rendering it dearer to the people, the use will be rendered less universal, we

How far the measure is beneficial.

would beg to submit that the people will never shrink from the use of the drug as long as they continue to obtain supplies of it; and that whatever may be the price put upon it they would seldom consider themselves too poor to purchase it. As a striking illustration of the truth of this position we would beg to point out the Chinese nation. Notwithstanding the most severe and sanguinary laws promulgated by the Chinese Government against the use of opium by the Chinese, the whole Empire has fallen a victim to the baneful drug.

Universal use of opium—its baneful effects.

The universal use of opium has converted the Assamese, once a hardy, industrious and enterprising race, into an effiminate, weak, indolent, and a degraded people. It has been universally the sole cause of undermining the health and physical constitution of the whole population. It is used by the young as well as by the old. Women themselves are often not excepted; and in many parts of the country, opium is freely administered to infants and children. It is therefore high time for the Government to provide speedy and effectual remedies to preserve the country from utter ruin and degradation. Opium was not so generally used in Assam a century back. Some fix the year 1792, the year of Captain Welsh's deputation to Assam to restore the reigning Rajah to his throne, as the time at which opium was introduced into the country. Without insisting on the truth of this account, we feel confident in asserting, that before the accession of the British power, twenty-eight years ago, the use of opium was not half so universal. We are therefore of opinion that strenuous measures and timely remedies will soon enable the people to recover their former state.

Means of abolishing the general use of opium.

We conceive that no other remedy than the gradual diminution of the supply of opium can produce the desirable effect. The tree *will* grow so long as the root is not destroyed. The source must be completely exhausted, and the introduction of fresh supplies from out of the country carefully suppressed. To secure this object, the growth of opium in the country must be so crushed as eventually to lead to its total extinction. A sudden and total abolition of the culture of opium, however, will not only entail the loss of numerous lives, but would subject the people to much calamity and unhappiness. Even with the present abundance of opium, numerous poor people die of dysentery from the want of the drug; and when it is abolished, a great number will not have the means of purchasing it, as they now generally raise it in their own gardens at a trifling cost. We have, therefore, to submit, that in the first place the importation of Government opium be discontinued, and that in the second, the poppy cultivations be subjected to a heavy taxation. An over-assessment will deter those who cultivate it for the sake of realizing money by its sale, a practice which is at present extensively carried on. The cost of labour, together with an excessive taxation, will leave little or nothing to the cultivator as an adequate recompense for his trouble, and the culture of opium will then be an object not of luxury or gain, but of absolute necessity. None but those who cannot actually subsist without it will ever think it worth their while to cultivate it. It will thus become gradually less abundant and more scarce. The old will be sparing in its use, and the young less eager to become its prey. So that it is to be confidently hoped, that in the course of another half century, when the old generation fades off, young Assam will be completely freed from the temptations of so deleterious a drug.

Introduction of heavy taxes on opium cultivations.

We are of opinion that the enhancement of the opium tax should be gradual, commencing from 4 to 10 Rs. per *purah* or more, and that the assessment be comparatively lightened in those districts where its use is more universal. For instance, the tax should be heavier in Kamroop, where the use is less general, than in Seebsagur or Nowgong.

POPULATION—MORTALITY—MEDICAL SCIENCE AND MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Causes of the paucity of population.

It has been already noticed, that one-half of the population of Assam was lost during the civil wars and the incursions of the Burmese which followed them. The innumerable deserted villages that are still to be seen throughout every part of the country, especially in Upper Assam, bear testimony

to the fact. More than one-half of the country is now a vast extent of wastes. Though no marked progress in the increase of population is at present observable, yet it is to be hoped that an improvement in the administration of the Province will also lead to an improvement in its population. A large portion of the ancient inhabitants of the country took shelter on the frontiers. We believe that these people, under proper encouragements, may be induced to come back and settle in the lands of their forefathers. The numerous independent mountain tribes that surround the valley of Assam may likewise, under proper management, be induced to settle in the plains, and we are further impressed with a belief, that the people from some of the badly provided parts of Bengal could be likewise invited to emigrate. Mortality, however, above all appears to have materially impeded the progress of population in Assam.

Means of improving population.

It is said that "sickness and mortality vary, both in place and in time, according to physical conditions"; and it has been ascertained, "that during the last two hundred years, with regard to nearly the whole of Europe, there has been a gradual improvement in health and life in proportion to improved conditions." An improvement in the condition of the people must therefore conduce to an improvement in health and longevity. We entertain sanguine hopes that when the improvements in the general state of the country shall have been effected, the rate of mortality in Assam will proportionately decrease. The Assamese will then feel the advantage and necessity of ventilation, cleanliness, and other means essential to the promotion of health. They will learn the right method of constructing their habitations and cleansing their towns and villages, and thereby avert sickness and ill health.

Sickness and mortality among the Assamese.

We cannot, however, here forbear observing that a most imperfect knowledge of the science of medicine has contributed materially to augment mortality in Assam. Since the last few years the ravages of sickness, and especially of cholera, have been so great that the annual deaths in some localities are supposed to have exceeded twenty per cent.! Many of the most malignant diseases to which human life is subject are little known or understood; and even the Hindu system of medicine, brought to some degree of perfection by the ancient Hindus, is little made use of by the people at large. In most parts of the country, incantations, charms and amulets are substituted in the place of medicines, and the number of deaths caused by ignorant and opposite treatments is prodigiously great.

Imperfect knowledge of the medical science.

We are persuaded that it is in the power of the Government to improve this deplorable state of affairs. The establishment of a couple of medical schools in the country will confer on the population the full benefit of the European science of medicine. Instructions given in the Vernacular language will enable the youth to acquire a knowledge of the science with speed and facility: and intelligent young men from all parts of the country will resort to these schools on express motives of realizing a future livelihood. The wide and extensive benefits which the few native doctors, trained up in the Medical College at the metropolis have conferred on the country, are well known; and the incalculable good that would result from the foundation of district schools of medicine cannot be too highly appreciated. It is to be hoped that one or two native sub-assistant surgeons educated in the Medical College of Bengal, assisted by the same number of native doctors from the Vernacular department of that institution, with a suitable supply of scientific apparatus, and a sufficient number of medical books in the Vernacular, will enable Government to open a useful school to teach the people how to live, and how to preserve and secure to themselves the greatest of all earthly blessings, *viz.* health. It is likewise to be hoped, that when the people come to feel the advantage of a medical academy, they would gladly contribute to its support, and study medicine as a profession,—a practice which has already been adopted in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

Establishment of medical schools.

System of instruction.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

How far the present judicial system is beneficial to the country—its defects.

The present judicial system of the Province has utterly failed to afford any satisfaction to the people. All classes are unanimous in declaring that the mode in which justice is at present administered by the British Government is ill adapted to the simple habits of the people and the impoverished circumstances of the country. From one extremity of the Province to the other, if the opinion of the lowliest clown be taken on the working of our judicial system, he would unhesitatingly declare, that "the public courts of justice are exclusively for the benefit of the rich and powerful, that it is both imprudent and foolish for men in humble life to resort to them for relief, that cunning and deceit, falsehood and perjury beset the courts on all sides, and that in the civil and criminal courts, truth is often transformed into falsehood, and falsehood into truth." Men of all ranks appear to be impressed with this opinion, and the necessary consequence is, that people in the interior of the country entertain the utmost dread to resort to the public tribunals for redress, and are obliged, in the majority of instances, passively to submit to injury or oppression.

Causes of the defects.

We beg to express our full conviction that the defects in the judicial administration of the country, which form the subject of universal complaint, must be imputed, *first*, to the inefficiency of the Police; *second*, to the paucity of the courts, and their distance from the interior of a district; *third*, to the defective, tedious, dilatory, expensive nature of the law and procedure; and above all, to the universal corruption which prevails amongst the ministerial officers attached to the courts of justice. Persuaded that by a judicious modification of the present system the evils complained of may in a great measure be obviated, we beg to suggest the remedies, which, in our humble opinion, appear best calculated to lead to a reform.

THE POLICE AND MOFUSSIL COURTS.

Inefficiency and corruptions of the Police.

We beg to submit that the Police system of the country is wholly inefficient to preserve the lives and property of the people. The darogahs in the interior, to whose hands the Government has entrusted the duties of the Police, fulfil their trust, with but few exceptions, without any justice either to themselves or to the people for whose protection they are entertained. That sordid corruption which prevails among the ministerial officers of the courts prevails equally among the darogahs. Their love of gain often leads them actually to sell justice for money, and to lend their co-operation in the perpetration of injury and oppression on the poor and helpless. The Police darogah is the only authority to whom the Ryots can at all times look up for protection. But the temptations offered by the wealthy often induce those functionaries to wink at their proceedings.

Mischievous practices of the darogahs.

When a poor Ryot is put to duresse or extortion, the wealth of his oppressor gains over the darogah to his side, and relief is not obtained. When murder, homicide, or robbery occurs in a village, the villagers purchase their safety by the levy of a general contribution for the darogah. Even the occurrence of an unnatural death in a village, and the inquisition that follows, afford a fruitful source of extortion on the people. The trial and investigation, in the first instance, of all criminal cases by the darogahs, and the exercise of partial judicial powers by them, are productive of no slight injury. The mercenary and biassed proceedings in criminal trials held by them serve in various instances to convict the innocent and exculpate the guilty. The unlawful means practiced by them to extort confessions are notorious; and the number of cases that are allowed to escape from punishment through the connivance of the police, exceeds all belief. A few years ago, the Government, with a view to guard against temptations, raised the salaries of the darogahs, and attached greater respectability to their posts: but the measure has proved abortive, and the Police officers are still as bad as ever. Little reliance is generally placed by the magistrates on the proceedings conducted by the darogahs. The large number of acquittals,

notwithstanding the convictions of the Police, affords ample proof of this fact. The custom too of censuring and sometimes dismissing darogahs for not being able to trace out offenders, leads them to have recourse to various means for convicting innocent parties, and with no other motives than perhaps the simple purpose of escaping from censure or reprimand. It is no wonder, therefore, that the darogahs should freely abuse their powers, and sacrifice justice for private interest, convinced, as they commonly are, of "never being credited even when they represent the truth." Now we can see no reason why the darogahs, on whose proceedings so little reliance is generally placed, and whose irregular conduct is often productive of such grievous oppressions to the poor, should have been at all allowed to hold trials or investigate offences, and entrusted with the responsible duty of protecting the lives and property of the people. We conceive that the appointment of a superior class of functionaries for the performance of Police duties is the only means by which a reform of the manifold mischiefs of the present system could be effected. We therefore beg to suggest that the office of darogah in its present form be abolished; that a class of mofussil courts be established in each thannah jurisdiction, under a judicial officer of rank and respectability, styled either a Sudder Ameen or an Assistant; and that such officer be charged not only with the general Police duties, but be vested also with civil, criminal and fiscal jurisdiction in his division. This measure, we feel assured, will serve to remove two of the most prominent defects in the administration of the country, *viz.*, the inefficiency of the Police, the paucity of the courts, and their distance from the interior of a district.

Abolition of darogahships, and the establishment of mofussil courts.

I. With reference to the constitution and functions of these courts, we beg to submit that the judicial officer stationed at each thannah should be entrusted with all the Police duties which are now performed by the darogahs, *viz.*, the preservation of peace within the district, the suppression of crimes, the apprehension of offenders, the prevention of affrays, and the trial, in the first instance, of all crimes; that he should be endowed with original jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and vested with the same powers which are now exercised by the sub-assistants, *viz.*, imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, and a fine below the sum of fifty Rupees.

Proposed Police and magisterial duties of the Mofussil courts.

These powers will be quite sufficient for the speedy and convenient determination of the great majority of cases that can possibly arise in one thannah jurisdiction; and all cases calling for a severer sentence could be transmitted to the magistrate for his final judgment.

Under Section II., Clause 1, of the Rules for the administration of criminal justice in Assam, officers with the powers above alluded to are empowered to hold the preliminary proceedings in all heinous cases likely to be committed to the sessions. The trial in the first instance, therefore, of offences of all kinds, will not only remedy the mischiefs of entrusting the same to Police darogahs, but considerably abridge the proceedings, to the great benefit of the people, and prevent the necessity of the same officer, namely the magistrate, holding a second trial as a court of sessions before a jury, under the provisions of Section II., Clause 4, of the Assam Rules.

Numerous cases under Act IV. of 1840 and Regulation VII. of 1819, relating to dispossession from lands, recovery of wages, and breach of contract, &c., occur in the country. In the Regulation Provinces these cases come under the cognizance of magistrates only. To give the people, however, the full benefit of the Mofussil courts, it appears necessary that their jurisdiction be extended to the trial and decision of the cases in question, subject to an appeal to the magistrate.

To enable the Mofussil judicial officers to discharge the functions of the Police, it seems necessary that they be allowed a suitable staff of constables, and a superintending officer, styled either a darogah or a nazir, with purely ministerial duties to perform. The superintendent may, with safety, be deputed to pursue offenders, hold inquests, prevent affrays, and such like active duties, ren-

Police staff and subordinate superintendents.

dering it incumbent on the judicial authority personally to hold local investigations, or proceed to the spot whenever the nature of a case renders such a course indispensable. The darogahs, under the existing system depute their subordinate mohirries or jemadars to conduct local inquiries in all ordinary cases, and as the heavy duties of the judicial officer will prevent his proceeding to hold inquiries in every case, this duty may likewise safely be delegated to the superintendent, or other ministerial officer of the court, restrained, as they then would be, from any irregular conduct by his immediate presence.

Proposed civil duties of the Mofussil courts.

II. We have also to submit that the Mofussil courts be likewise invested with original jurisdiction in all civil cases arising within their respective limits, and that their power be limited to the trial of cases not exceeding in value 1,000 Rupees. The rule in the Assam code which prescribes the presentation of all petitions of plaint in civil cases in the first instance to the senior assistant in charge of a district has been productive of much delay and inconvenience. We therefore suggest that the rule now in force in the Regulation Provinces be extended to Assam, and that the mofussil courts be empowered to receive and proceed upon original plaints without any reference to the Assistant Commissioner.

Their fiscal duties.

III. Lastly, we think that in Revenue matters, the judicial officer at each thannah should be empowered to hold the summary suit court of his division, and decide actions relating to arrears or exactions of rent, to issue distraint at the instance of persons having charge of the collection of Revenue, to try and determine summary suits instituted for the purpose of contesting distraint, to superintend the distribution and receipt of pottahs and kuboolcuts, to dispose of all disputes relating to assessment at the time of such distribution (to which subject we have already alluded), and in short to try all miscellaneous cases that belong to the Revenue department.

Advantages of establishing Mofussil courts.

We cannot speak too highly of the incalculable benefits that would result from the establishment of a Mofussil court invested with powers to try all cases in each thannah jurisdiction. We feel assured that this is the only means by which life and property could be properly and effectually protected. The infliction of oppression and various other injuries by the rich on the poor, with the connivance of a corrupt Police, will be put an end to. The extortion of confessions, the unlawful detention and restraint of witnesses and parties at the thannahs to extort money, the compulsion and intimidation practised on witnesses to deliver false testimony, and not unfrequently the training up of witnesses to pass through cross-examinations without detection before the magistrate, and the extortions from the villagers in the prosecution of local inquiries, will be thoroughly done away with. We have already shown how the distance of the Collector's court from the interior of a district prevents a poor Ryot from seeking redress against his powerful opponent, and constrains him passively to submit to any exaction or injury. A visit to the sudder station, perhaps at the distance of two or three days' journey, renders it necessary for the Ryot to forsake his cultivations; and if his case happen to involve any disputes of intricacy, he is detained for a year, or at least for half a year. Then, after a vexatious litigation, if he gain his case, still, his fields being neglected, he is reduced to want, and actually deprived of his food for the whole year! Again, the poverty of the people does not admit of their purchasing provisions in the town. Whenever they set out on a complaint, they generally carry with them rice and other articles of food; but frequently, when they are short of their provisions, and consume what they take with them, they are obliged to hurry back to their homes, leaving their cases behind them to take their destined course. A reference to the records of the courts of justice will shew that more than one-half of the cases in the Revenue and Criminal departments are dismissed on default; and this because the poor sufferers can neither afford to support themselves in the town, nor to employ vakeels or agents to look after and conduct their cases in their absence. Often, too, we have known from personal experience instances in which a wealthy and powerful oppressor actually compels the object of prey to submit quietly to his oppressions. If the sufferer ventures to

set out on a journey to the courts of justice, with the view of representing his grievances, he is waylaid, compelled to return, and subjected to more oppression. Application to the Police is fruitless, because he who has wealth to command, commands the police too, and the poor victim is obliged to remain content at his home, calling to his mind that remarkable ancient proverb of his ancestor, *viz.*, "the destroyer nigh, but the preserver far!" Grievances like these, we beg to submit, will be effectually redressed by the establishment of Mofussil courts; and their situation in the vicinity of the Ryots' homes, will not only enable the latter to resort to them with better success, but be the means of curbing the oppression of many a formidable and powerful neighbour and landlord. We therefore earnestly hope that the Government will not refuse, on considerations of economy, to sanction the creation of a sufficient number of Mofussil courts for the administration of justice. We cannot deny that the adoption of the measure will entail an increased expenditure on the State; we beg, however, to submit that the additional expense thus involved cannot but be trifling. A considerable saving will be effected by the abolition of the office of darogahs, who are now paid from 50 to 100 Rupees; and we conceive that a monthly allowance of from 150 to 250 Rupees will be sufficient to secure the services of a respectable body of men as Assistants or Sudder Ameens, to be invested with judicial and Police authority in every thanna jurisdiction. We have further to submit that the present functions of Mofussil Moonsiffs may be abolished; and that the Assistant or the Sudder Ameen in every extensive jurisdiction, where a single officer is unable to perform with efficiency his duties in all the several departments, be allowed an inferior judicial officer, as his Assistant, whose duty it would be to try cases referred to him by his immediate superior, to assist him in the superintendence and performance of the Police duties, to hold local inquiries or inquests, and in short, all other miscellaneous duties that may occur within the jurisdiction. The junior functionary may be, with equal propriety, placed in immediate charge of the branch Police stations or *pharees* of a jurisdiction.

Assistant judges in the Mofussil courts—Their duties.

We have also to submit that the establishment of Mofussil courts will necessarily decrease the amount of business in the sudder stations, and that some of the judicial functionaries there employed may, without any inconvenience or injury, be stationed in the interior, and a considerable part of the expense thus saved.

In conclusion, it may not here be improper to observe that it is the duty of the ruling power to protect the lives and property of its subjects, and it would be a matter as well of regret as of astonishment if the Government refuse to adopt measures for the fulfilment of that duty merely because it may involve a trifling additional expense.

THE RURAL POLICE.

Before quitting the subject, we cannot forbear expressing our great surprise at the total want of a rural Police throughout the country. A traveller may pass through ten miles of a densely populated country without meeting with a single officer of peace! There is not a village in Assam, how large so ever may be its population, that has a single chowkeedar or constable! Parties might carry on private fights, create riots, break the peace, or proceed to perpetrate any crime without a soul to prevent or check them, or even to communicate intelligence of the same to the Police station ten miles off. If we are correctly informed, such a state of affairs does not exist in any other Province of the British Empire; and we are led to consider it most extraordinary that under the British Government, the villagers, sometimes amounting to thousands in a single village, should have been left to themselves without a single officer responsible for the preservation of peace among them.

The want of a village Police.

We therefore beg to urge the necessity of constituting a rural Police force for the Province, and appointing one or more officers of the peace to each village; and we have further to suggest that if the appointment of an independent and efficient class of village chowkeedars be deemed too expensive, each village be provided with some person from among themselves, remunerated on the

Appointment of village chowkeedars in the Province.

scale which now regulates the allowances of the fiscal officers. We, however, beg to entertain great doubts as to the usefulness of persons thus appointed, and we only recommend the measure, influenced by an apprehension, that the necessity of too extensive an outlay induces the Government to deny the benefit altogether. We have, however, to observe that we would prefer the imposition of a regular chowkeedarree tax on the villagers rather than be wholly deprived of the benefits of a village Police.

We now proceed to suggest the remedies which will, in our humble opinion, lead to a reformation of the other principal evils in the administration; *viz.*, "the tedious, dilatory, and expensive nature of the law of procedure."

LAW OF PROCEDURE.

Defects in the law of procedure—their effects.

Under the former Government all complaints were heard and determined *vivâ voce*, and the party complaining obtained redress in the course of a fortnight or week, and sometimes sooner. Under the existing judicial system of the Province, a party, how trivial soever may be the nature of his complaint, can never obtain relief without submitting to a vexatious and harassing course of procedure, extending from at least six months to an unlimited length of time; and even when he obtains an award in his favor, the execution of the same is attended with so many obstacles that he is in many instances actually compelled to relinquish all hopes of recovering his dues. Justice is thereby defeated, and the people prefer giving up their just dues rather than resort to so uncertain a course and throw away money to meet the costs of suit in pursuit of an object which they are never sure of securing.

Wholesome rules of procedure as laid down in the Assam Code.

The local legislature wisely foresaw the mischiefs of introducing in full the Regulation law of procedure among a simple and an ignorant people, and in some measure remedied the evil. With a view to abridge the proceedings in regular civil suits, it empowered the Assistants of the district, in Clause 7, Section II. of the Assam Rules, to "insist on the attendance in person both of the plaintiff and defendant, and to examine them on oath and hear their pleadings *vivâ voce*." Now we beg to submit that this law has long since been a dead letter. The Principal Assistant, who alone is vested with the power, seldom tries original suits, and in the few that he retains in his file, the course is never adopted. In fact, the provision itself has been rendered almost useless by leaving an option to the Judges or senior Assistants to apply it only to cases where they deem its application indispensable, and the consequence is that it is now treated almost as an obsolete law.

Small Cause Courts in the Presidencies.

In the Metropolis of British India, as well as in the other Presidencies, causes relating to debts and damages, not exceeding in value the sum of 500 Rupees, are tried and determined in a "*summary way*" by the Small Cause Courts constituted under Act IX. of 1850. The procedure in those courts, and the speedy and expeditious relief which they afford, have given universal satisfaction to all classes of the people, and have conferred a lasting and inestimable benefit on the poor. The petty cases that are likely to come before the Mofussil courts of the Province would not be found half so intricate as those that arise in the capitals, where trade and commerce are so extensively carried on. The parties too in the Mofussil are less able to engage in lengthy litigations than the wealthy merchants and tradesmen in Calcutta or Bombay.

Establishment of Small Cause Courts.

We can therefore conceive no reason why Small Cause Courts should not be opened in the Mofussil; or why the provisions of the Assam Code, which nearly give the same benefit to the Assamese, should not have been carried out and rendered applicable to all cases.

We in consequence hope that the provisions in question may be permitted to have a more extensive application, that the procedure of the Courts in petty cases be so modified and altered

as to give the courts of the country the character of Courts of Small Causes, and afford to the people better and more expeditious means of recovering their rights.

To promote this end, and to improve the law of procedure, we beg humbly to submit the following suggestions :—

Functions of the Small Cause Courts.

I. That whenever a civil action is preferred for the recovery of debts or damages, in which the sum claimed may not exceed 300 Rupees, it be rendered imperative on all the courts, instead of trying the action like a regular civil suit, to proceed with it in a summary way. That instead of issuing first a notice and then a proclamation, calling upon the defendant to file his reply to the plaint within fifteen days from the issue of those processes respectively, and allowing further time for the filing of the rejoinder and replication, the defendant be required by a summons to appear on a day to be fixed at the discretion of the court, either in person or by vakeel, to answer to the complaint; that the plaintiff be also required to be in attendance on the appointed day either in person or by any authorized agent; and that the presiding officer be required to record briefly the statements and pleadings of both parties, and after hearing and noting down the evidence which either party may have to adduce, either on the same or on a subsequent day, proceed to deliver judgment "without further pleading or formal joinder of issue."

Notice and Summons.

Pleadings.

Ex-parte trials.

II. That in the event of the defendant failing to attend or to show sufficient cause for his absence on the day fixed for his appearance, and the court being satisfied of the due service of the summons, the case be allowed to be tried and determined *ex-parte*, on the evidence of the plaintiff; but that if the defendant absconds or conceals himself and thereby prevents the due service of the summons on him, the proclamation prescribed by Clause 1, Section II. of the Rules, be issued before an *ex-parte* trial of the case.

Review of judgments passed *ex-parte*.

III. That the ends of justice seem to render it necessary that the rule in Section XLIII. Act IX. of 1850, which empowers the Small Cause Courts to grant a new trial of a cause decided *ex-parte*, on sufficient cause being shown for the same, should be also extended to the Mofussil courts in the trial and determination of small causes.

Appeals from the decisions of the Small Cause Courts.

Mode of conducting *vivâ voce* examination of parties.

IV. That with reference to the present circumstances of the country, and the character of the inferior tribunals, we are by no means prepared to believe, that appeals in cases decided on *vivâ voce* trial should be disallowed. On the contrary, we are of opinion, that to prevent all attempts at injustice, the substance of the verbal statements of the parties as well as of the witnesses should be recorded in the Assamese or Vernacular language of such parties or witnesses, and being duly attested by their signatures, in proof of their accuracy, put up as a separate record to enable the appellate court to refer to it whenever an appeal is preferred.

Personal examination and appearance of parties.

V. That respectable persons have often been observed to prefer complaints and lodge defences through their agents and vakeels, which their regard to truth, as well as a fear of publicly exposing their dishonesty, will not in many instances enable them to support by a personal deposition in a court of justice. Instances too are by no means uncommon in which a majority of the lower and middling classes in this country, from their simple and honest habits, will be led at once to elicit the facts of a case when they are personally examined in a public tribunal, and before opportunities are allowed to them to entrust their cases to the cunning and dishonest attorneys and mookhtars that infest the courts.

The wise framer of the Assam Code, therefore, has empowered the Judges or Senior Assistants of districts, by Clause 6, Section II. of the Rules, to insist on the attendance in person both

of the plaintiff and defendant, and to elicit the truth of a complaint by their personal statements. As, however, almost all the cases in the Province are now tried by the inferior courts, and the Principal or Senior Assistant seldom or never tries any original suits, and, under the system now proposed, the Mofussil courts will exercise original jurisdiction, we submit that to render the rule practically useful, it is indispensable that all the courts should have authority to exercise the powers in question, subject to the appeal already prescribed in Clause 6, Section II, of the Rules. With reference to the extensive powers given to the courts of all grades by the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1852, we can perceive no impropriety in extending the rule in question to the lowest tribunals in Assam.

Provisions for compelling the attendance of defendants.

VI. There is no provision in the Assam Rules for enforcing or compelling the attendance of a defendant, who may refuse to attend, or abscond after a requisition for his personal appearance has been issued to him under Clause 6, Section II. of the Rules. We have therefore to suggest that in such cases recourse may be had to a "writ of attachment to compel the appearance of the defendant," in the same manner as is provided in Section XLIII. Regulation IX. of 1850; and that parties considering themselves aggrieved by such a requisition should have the option of filing a petition of appeal against it, which shall bar its enforcement pending the orders of the appellate court—a course already prescribed in the Clause in question.

Default of the plaintiff.

We have also to submit that a refusal on the part of the plaintiff to obey the requisition may be visited with the penalty of dismissal on default, subject to the usual appeal.

Examination of parties in certain cases on oath.—Its good effects.

VII. The people in this country still entertain the utmost dread against delivering false testimony on oath, administered according to the forms dictated by their religions. Under the former Government, when the truth of a case could not be clearly ascertained by the evidence adduced on both sides, the courts called upon either the plaintiff or the defendant, according to the circumstances of a case, to bear out his allegations by oath; and a refusal to comply with this requisition vitiated the fairness of his pleas. The Regulation law, as defined in Section VI. Regulation IV. of 1793, prescribes the examination on oath of parties in suits only when both the plaintiff and the defendant agree to it. Clause 6, Section II. of the Assam Code, however, empowers the senior Assistant to take the examination of parties on oath. This rule too has long since been a dead letter. We, however, believe that its general application to all cases will deter many respectable individuals, in consequence of the extreme aversion felt by the Natives to take oath, from prosecuting just claims; and consequently be productive of much injury. We however beg to protest against its total abolition, and are of opinion that its judicious application, in cases where the ends of justice render such a course advisable, will often lead to the discovery of truth and the promotion of justice; since, in many cases, respectable people will seldom attempt to sustain or defend a fraudulent or unjust case, when called upon to depose on oath. We therefore trust, that the power of examining parties on oath be granted to all the courts, and that it be rendered imperative on them to exercise it in cases of every description, and on all occasions where the ends of justice render such a course indispensable; subject, however, to the usual appeal. We believe that the exercise of this power will also be found in consonance with the principle declared in the recently published draft of a proposed act for amending the law of evidence.

Preliminary proceedings in cases.

VIII. Had our limits permitted, we could have pointed out numerous other minor defects in the law of procedure which, in our humble opinion, demand modification and amendment. In adverting, however, to those that are most prominent, we would beg leave to state that both the Assam and the Bengal Codes have prescribed to the courts the adoption of the following measures, before entering into any detailed investigation of a case; namely:—

Oath and arbitration.

1st,—That the courts should "examine the truth of the complaint by the oaths of the parties if they mutually consent to it"—(Section VI. Regulation IV., of 1793.)

2nd,—That they should induce the parties to refer their disputes to arbitration to obtain a final adjustment of their claims, to enable the courts to decide thereon,—(Clause 10, Section II., Assam Rules.)

Now we beg to submit that an inquiry into the records of the courts will clearly prove that in not one in a hundred cases do the courts ever consult the wishes of the parties to adjust their disputes by any of the above means, far less *induce* them. We therefore trust that it may be declared imperative on all the courts, and in all cases, whether the procedure be summary or regular, to require the parties to adjust their disputes by oath or arbitration before proceeding with their investigation.

Arbitration.

To render arbitration practically useful, we conceive that when both parties cannot agree in appointing one set of arbitrators, each be allowed to nominate one, and the court to appoint a third; and that the award of the majority be permitted to guide the decision of the courts. We understand that this course has already been directed to be adopted in the courts.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Examination of witnesses by the omla.

We beg to submit, that the present system of examining witnesses in the courts of justice is the principal, nay, the only cause of "truth being transformed into falsehood, and falsehood into truth." It has facilitated the commission of perjury to an extent scarcely credible, and in fact, it has utterly defeated the ends of justice, and converted the public tribunals into engines of oppression rather than of protection. Under the existing practice of the courts, witnesses are seldom or never examined personally by the judges. The duty of examination is delegated to the head omla, who again, unless the case be of a most important nature, deputes a subordinate mohurir to record the evidence; and not uncommonly, if the case be not very momentous, and particularly in petty criminal cases, the duty is entrusted to one of the numerous unpaid omedwars (candidates) that frequent the courts.

Mischiefs of the system.

Now it is notorious that in ninety cases out of a hundred, the mohurir is paid by the party at whose instance the witnesses are summoned, not only to set down the depositions correctly, but as it is said, to prevent the same "*being spoiled or rendered unfavorable.*" It is true, that in civil cases the vakeels on both sides watch the examinations; but in a great majority of instances, complaints are made by the parties or their vakeels of depositions having been erroneously recorded. It is impossible for them to dispute every word the mohurir writes out, and when it is once recorded it is difficult to have it corrected by a representation to the judge. The general incapacity and ignorance of the pleaders in this country likewise renders their presence in many cases useless. Often too, the mohurir or omedwar, from his imperfect acquaintance with the art of composition, is led to fall into errors in expressing the real purport of the witnesses' statements, and not unfrequently he confounds or misconstrues the precise meaning and intention of a witness. His incapacity and limited knowledge makes him often omit the most important and essential questions to a witness; and the consequence is, that the point on which a witness is examined is often left without elucidation. In no instances, however, has the examination of witnesses by mohurirs admitted of such serious abuse, or been productive of so much injury to justice, as in criminal cases. The evidence for the prosecution is generally taken without the presence of the defendant, or before he is summoned, and there being nobody to watch the examination, the mohurir puts down whatever he thinks best conducive to the interest of the party who buys him over to his side. The defendant, when he is summoned, is allowed the

privilege of cross-examination, but this cannot remedy the fraud that may have been already perpetrated in the original deposition, and even if both parties be in attendance in a criminal trial, their ignorance of the language in which the deposition is recorded, (for it must be remembered that the Vernacular is not the court language of Assam,) prevents their discovering any incorrect statement put down by the mohurir. It is customary for the mohurir to read out the depositions after examination to the witnesses, and to inquire whether it coincides with his statements. The poor witness, ignorant of the language in which the mohurir recites to him his deposition, has no other alternative than to signify his assent by a simple nod, and this is taken to be a sufficient proof of the accuracy of the deposition. Thus, the advantage which is to be gained by inspiring the witnesses with respect and solemnity by the presence of the judge is lost, and he can have no opportunities of observing the "quality, age, education, understanding, behaviour and inclinations of the witnesses upon whose evidence he is to decide."

How the existing law relating to the examination of witnesses has been violated.

We have, however, to submit that this system of examining witnesses cannot be wholly ascribed to the legislature. On the contrary, Section II., Clause 3, of the Assam Rules enjoins the senior Assistants to examine the witnesses themselves, or to delegate that duty to the junior Assistant, and only in cases of necessity to the head omla; and Clause 7 of the same Section provides, that the native judges "are in all instances expected to cause the depositions of witnesses to be taken in their own presence, and are not empowered to delegate that duty to any of their ministeral officers." The Criminal Rules go up a step higher, and require judges in all petty criminal cases to record themselves the substance of the evidence. Now had it been possible for the native judges or the inferior courts to give full effect to this law, the existing evils in the examination of witnesses, in ninety out of a hundred cases that occur in a district, could have been obviated.

Why violated.

But we beg to express our strong conviction, that the large number of cases that now overwhelm the files of the lower tribunals renders it impossible for the judges to superintend personally the examination of the innumerable witnesses that daily attend their courts, and this obstacle cannot be removed without lessening the burden of business in the courts, and allowing them sufficient leisure to devote a portion of their attention to the examination of witnesses. We have therefore to suggest in the first place that the plan of establishing the Mofussil courts be carried out; and in the second, that judges of all grades be positively required personally to conduct the examination of all the witnesses that are produced before them.

Proposed plan for the examination of witnesses.

According to the existing practice, the examination of witnesses may take place in the presence of the judge, or in other words, in the same room in which the court is held, but the mere presence of the judge without his being "*attentively or intelligibly present*," cannot be of any real advantage. It is therefore desirable that the judges be required in all ordinary cases to dictate the depositions to the mohurir who commits them to writing, and in momentous cases to record them themselves.

OATHS.

Consequences of substituting the affirmation under Act V. 1840, in lieu of oaths.

We conceive that the abolition of oaths as formerly administered, and the substitution of the affirmation prescribed by Act V. of 1840, has been in many instances, the cause of extensive perjury in the courts. A great majority of the witnesses that are examined in the courts of the Province belong to the lowest and the most illiterate class. Their extreme ignorance and total want of education deprive them of a due sense of the solemnity and religious character of the affirmation laid down in the present law. It has been already mentioned what awful dread the natives entertain against speaking untruth on oath administered in conformity with the forms of their religion. According to their general belief, a false oath is visited with almost instantaneous Divine punishment; and it has often been found, that a party against whom a witness is produced readily agrees to forego his pretensions if the witness depose on oath according to the form

prescribed by their religions. For instance, the Kachari population of the country would tremble to speak a lie with the SIJOO plant in their hands, the Garrows with earth, and the Hindoos with a *shastra* or an idol before them. The rude tribes in particular have no right sense of their obligation to speak truth by merely calling God to witness their testimony, without the observance of forms. It cannot be denied that the educated and respectable class in Assam have a due sense of the solemnity of the affirmation prescribed by Act V. of 1840, and that to compel them indiscriminately to observe the formal oaths required by their religions might, in some instances, give rise to much inconvenience and unpleasant feelings, but we conceive that to exempt all classes from the oaths prescribed by their respective persuasions, and to substitute a form which they can but little understand or appreciate, is nearly equivalent to receiving their testimony without any oath whatever. We have therefore to suggest that the courts be empowered to administer to witnesses that form of oath which is enjoined by the religion of the Natives, and that they be permitted to exempt at their discretion only such witnesses whom they may on a due consideration of their rank, education, and respectability, think fit to examine only in the form dictated by Act V. of 1840.

Re-introduction of Native oaths.

We further beg to state, that we are at a loss to comprehend why, while the form of examining Christian and European witnesses by putting the Bible in their right hands is still kept up, the Natives should have been exonerated from the oaths prescribed by their religions, and which they and their ancestors have hitherto observed from time out of mind; and we cannot forbear to express our astonishment at the fact, that though the forms of Hindoo and Mahomedan oath have been abolished from the Mofussil courts, they are still kept up in the highest Court of Justice in India; *viz.*, the Supreme Court of Judicature at the Metropolis.

Oaths as administered to Natives in the Supreme Court.

In connexion with the law of evidence, we have to observe that the recent extension of the rule which exacts from parties the deposit of subsistence money of witnesses at the rate of two rupees a head before a summons for their appearance is issued, has nearly closed the courts to the poor classes of complainants, who can never afford to deposit 6 or 4 rupees in a petty criminal case. It is however to be hoped, that the establishment of Mofussil courts will at once remedy the evil.

Subsistence money of witnesses.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

The rules at present in force relating to execution of decrees of personal claims, are so palpably defective and inefficacious, that judgments have often proved fruitless; and parties encounter far greater difficulties in procuring satisfaction of their decrees than in obtaining them. Under the provisions of Clause 3, Section V. of the Assam Rules, on the application of the decree-holder, a writ of attachment is issued against the goods and chattels of the debtor, with instructions to the peon to make over the attached property to the charge of some respectable person of the village. It always happens that no respectable person of the village ever agrees to take charge of the property, as it subjects him to a heavy responsibility, besides the costs necessary for their safe custody, and it can never be expected that any person will take the risk upon himself, and take care of a stranger's property without any compensation for his trouble and expense. Neither the decree-holder nor the peon being allowed to remove the property from the village, they have no other alternative than to make over the attached goods to some dependent, relation or creature of the debtor whom the latter may point out; and too often the attachment is merely nominal, a dependent or relation of the debtor giving a written acknowledgment for the property without the same having been ever preserved either by himself or by the peon or decree-holder. At the time of sale, when the person in charge of the property is called upon to produce the same, he, in collusion with the debtor, either absconds, hides himself,

Attachment of personal property.—Its custody pending sale.

or comes forward with a plea that the property has been damaged, lost, or destroyed; whereupon the court declares its inability to proceed summarily against the defaulter, and refers the decree-holder to a regular action against him for the recovery of the property, under the authority of a Construction of the Sudder Court, No. 958, of the 6th June 1835. The original debtor is accordingly released, and the decree-holder proceeds with a second action against the receiver of the property, and if he succeeds in obtaining a decree against him he may possibly meet with no better success, for when the property of the defaulter is attached it may similarly be made over to the charge of another person, and should he follow the same fraudulent and evasive course, a third action arises, and so on, until there is no end! A century might thus elapse before the decree-holder obtains satisfaction of his original decree! Though we are not prepared to advance that such frauds are committed in every case, yet we are convinced that they are by no means of very rare occurrence, and that in the majority of cases of execution of decrees, frauds similar to these are often practised, and that in only ten out of a hundred cases it is found that attached property is quietly surrendered for sale. Unless this system be improved, parties will often be deprived of the benefit of judgments obtained perhaps by a lengthy and harassing litigation. We have therefore to suggest that attached property capable of being removed be at all times brought to the court and kept in the custody of the nazir, the decree-holder defraying the costs of removal, and that in all cases where a removal is impossible, either owing to the want of coolies to carry them or other causes, the decree-holder be permitted to provide means for the safe custody of the property by allowing a proper remuneration to the person who receives charge thereof, and that the expenses thus incurred be realized from the proceeds of sale. It may, however, often happen, that all the villagers will refuse to take charge of the property, and the decree-holder having no means of removing it, will have no other alternative than to leave it with any person the debtor may point out. In such a case, however, we have to suggest that the public fiscal officer of every village be required to take charge of the property, being duly remunerated for his trouble and expenses, and that in the event of his refusing to surrender the property, he be summarily compelled to do so. If the proposed plan of establishing Mofussil courts be carried out, we feel assured that no difficulty will arise in the removal to the court of attached property.

Proclamation and sale.

We have futher to suggest that the rule in the Regulation Provinces which requires the issue of an advertisement thirty days previous to the date of intended sale be not allowed to supersede the provisions of Clause 5, Section V. of the Assam Rules, which limits the period of advertisement in the sale of personal property to only fifteen days. The latter rule does not appear to have been fully carried out in all the courts; and as we conceive that much delay and inconvenience have resulted from its non-enforcement, we trust that it may be strictly adhered to. It would not be improper here to mention that in the Small Cause Courts at the Presidencies sale of attached property in execution of judgments takes place after five days, under Section LXXII. Act IX. of 1850.

Schedule of personal property proposed for attachment.

We have also to observe that the rule which requires decree-holders to file a schedule of the debtor's property, with his application for a writ of attachment, has been likewise a source of serious inconvenience and delay. It is often impracticable to ascertain what particular goods or chattels are in the possession of the debtor. The decree-holder cannot be expected to inspect his house and furniture, and any inventory which he may file must be framed either upon guess or upon information received from uncertain sources. The property mentioned in the schedule is often not forthcoming in the debtor's house, and attachment under the present practice is not capable of being enforced against the debtor's other property, though it may be found at his house and in his possession! Opportunities are thus offered to the debtors to procure a removal of their property with the greatest facility by the time a second writ of attachment issues, and the execution of judgments is consequently impeded and delayed. This obnoxious practice is not recognized or sanctioned by the Rules, but has been recently introduced under the authority of a

certain Circular Order of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, dated 22nd April 1842. The practice is neither in accordance with the custom which obtains in the Presidency Small Cause Courts. We also conceive that the practice in question is irreconcileable to reason and justice, that it exacts from the decree-holder what he can never possibly fulfil, and conduces to retard and defeat the execution of judgments. The rule, however apposite to the attachment of landed property, ought not, in our humble opinion, to be applied to the attachment of personal property, and we have therefore to suggest that writs should be issued in general terms to attach all the goods and chattels found in the possession and premises of the debtor adequate to the satisfaction of the decree; and that should the property there found prove insufficient, the person of the debtor be under the same writ arrested and taken into custody.

REDRESS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Payment of a portion of fines to prosecutors in cases of assault, &c.

With reference to the circumstances of the country, and in due regard to the condition of the people, it has been customary in cases of assault and other injuries, in which pecuniary penalties are imposed, to grant to the complainant the benefit of a portion of the fine levied from the defendants, by way of compensation and damage to the injured party. We, however, find with regret, that the rule in question is now very rarely, and in fact never, acted upon in the Province, except in special cases. The withdrawal of this great boon has been the cause of much dissatisfaction and hardship to the poor. A poor Ryot, beaten, abused, or maltreated by his powerful neighbour, forsakes his cultivations, prosecutes his complaint under various hardships and difficulties, and lays out money from his scanty purse during half a year; and after all these privations, is obliged to return home with no other redress than perhaps the bare consolation of seeing his adversary subjected to a trifling fine to Government. To pursue his opponent by an action in the civil court would be quite beyond his means, and unless he can obtain damages or reparation of his injuries in the same proceedings, he has no other remedy left but to rest contented. We have therefore to submit, that the practice of awarding a portion of the fine in criminal prosecutions to the injured party be revived, and allowed to have general extensive application; and we have only to observe that this practice is consonant to the principle sanctioned in Act XVI. of 1850, which provides a similar remedy for all serious offences against property.

ADMINISTRATION OF HINDOO LAW, AND LEGAL OPINIONS.

Existing practice of receiving *vyavashthas*, or legal opinions.

We have to bring to the notice of the Government, that whenever questions of Hindoo law arise in the courts of the Province, they have no proper authority to whom they can apply for expositions. The consequence is, that every court is obliged to refer to, and to be guided in their decisions by, the pundits in their immediate vicinity, who often influenced either by improper motives or by ignorance of the law, deliver opinions not only conflicting with each other, but often erroneous, and incorrect questions frequently arise in which it is necessary to ascertain what are the different doctrines of Hindoo law on a proposed point, and which of them are applicable to the country. If the courts be allowed to refer to any pundit they may happen to meet with, whatever might be his pretensions to a knowledge of Hindoo jurisprudence, for decision of a question of law, there would be no end to conflicting and erroneous expositions.

Appointment of Hindoo law officers.

We have therefore to submit that a body of Hindoo law officers, consisting of two or three of the most learned pundits of the country, be constituted for the whole Province; and that the courts be required in all cases to refer to them for opinions. If the records of the courts be referred to, the number of erroneous and conflicting expositions that have guided their decisions would exceed all belief. A responsible body of lawyers would have prevented such a state of affairs. Considering

the paucity of cases in which points of Hindoo law are involved, and the little work which the law officers will have consequently to perform, we conceive that a very small remuneration, not exceeding perhaps 1,200 Rs. a year, will be quite sufficient to secure the services of two or three competent Hindoo pundits. Questions of Mahomedan law are of very rare occurrence, and they may be with facility explained by the district kazees, assisted by two or three Mahomedans acquainted with the local law and usage of Assam.

JUDGES AND VAKEELS.

Appointment of judges without examination.

Up to this time no rules have been framed to test the qualifications of the individuals who are appointed to the bench, nor a body of respectable and qualified pleaders constituted to conduct causes in the several courts of the Province. The nomination of judges to the subordinate courts entirely depends upon choice, and upon personal acquaintance with the candidates' qualifications. The necessary consequence of this rule is, that the choice is sometimes misguided, and the estimate formed of the candidate's fitness proves either erroneous or based upon an imperfect knowledge of his character and attainments. The appointment of judges without any form of examination has likewise proved discouraging to merit, as well as to exertions in the acquirement of knowledge or fitness ; and it has also served to keep the majority of the Native judges in deplorable ignorance of the law which they are appointed to administer.

Want of regular pleaders or vakeels.

The want of a constituted and respectable bar in the courts of the Province has been likewise productive of no small injury to the administration of justice. There are no regularly appointed vakeels attached to the courts of Assam. Every person is allowed to plead and conduct a case without any reference to his character and qualifications, and this privilege has infested the courts with the most unprincipled and ignorant men ; and parties often actually lose their just claims owing to the incapacity and ignorance of their pleaders. Though there are no recognized vakeels, yet there are always in the courts a certain number of men who professionally follow pleading, and who are almost exclusively appointed by parties to conduct their cases. So that the throwing open the bar to all classes has produced no other favorable results than an inducement to a host of illiterate and ignorant men to occupy it. We have, therefore, to suggest that instead of permitting an ignorant and a degraded class of men to act as pleaders, a respectable, intelligent, and better qualified body be organized to fill the responsible duties of advocates and vakeels, after duly testing their qualifications and legal fitness, as far as the general circumstances of the Province would admit. We however, cannot deny that numerous individuals desirous of resorting to the courts would not have sufficient means to engage the services of the regularly appointed pleaders, who will, in consequence of the privilege allowed to them, necessarily increase their rates of fees. In such cases we would strongly protest against the rejection of the friends and relations of the poor suitors, and would beg to suggest the expediency of vesting the courts with discretionary powers to admit the pleadings of such friends and relations whenever they deem such a course unobjectionable.

Appointment of regular vakeels.

Exceptions.

Examination and qualification of judges.

In appointing the judges of the courts, we have to suggest that they be subjected at least to some trial of their qualifications ; and that a knowledge of the principles of law, the regulations, and the practice of the courts, and ability to dispose of litigations with soundness of judgment, as well as rank, respectability, and character, be considered the essential qualifications of candidates aspiring to the bench. In regard to the Europeans designed for the bench, we would beg to insist upon the necessity of exacting from them a more intimate acquaintance with the Vernacular than they at present generally possess.

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OVER THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

We have to observe on this subject, that the covenanted European judicial officers of the Province have given more satisfaction to the people by their justice, uprightness and impartiality than the generality of the Native judges who preside in the subordinate tribunals; and we conceive, that the supervision and control exercised by the covenanted judicial officers over their subordinates, are far from being at all efficient. The unwillingness which the superior functionaries now generally evince to inquire into complaints that have any tendency to impeach the character of the subordinate officers, has proved highly discouraging to the institution of just and well founded charges. Men prefer to submit to injustice and silence, rather than appear against any judicial authority, since any unfavorable remark or allegation on the conduct or proceedings of a judge is never inquired into, but generally visited with heavy pecuniary penalties. To secure, therefore, vigilance and uprightness in the judicial officers, it seems highly essential that every possible encouragement should be held out to parties to represent any just complaint they may have to prefer against the conduct or proceedings of judical officers, and that it be always diligently inquired into.

Inefficient control over the Native judges and subordinate courts.

The supervision at present exercised over the subordinate courts is in our humble opinion wholly insufficient. It is true, the senior Assistants and the Commissioner periodically inspect the books of all the subordinate tribunals, but it cannot be denied that the mere inspection of books seldom leads to a discovery of the innumerable irregularities, and faults and failings, to which the courts are daily subject. We have, therefore, to suggest that the decisions as well as all other proceedings of the subordinate courts be always closely and frequently inspected, and that the Assistants in charge of Districts, as well as the Commissioner, be required personally to watch the manner in which the subordinate courts fulfil their duties and conduct their proceedings.

Future plan of supervision and control.

LANGUAGE OF THE COURTS.

Under the Provisions of Act XXIX. of 1837, the Vernacular language of a District was directed to be used in the courts. We find, however, with regret, that notwithstanding the provisions of this wholesome law, a foreign language, *viz.*, the Bengallee, has been introduced into the courts of Assam. It is only to the officers and other persons connected with the courts that Bengallee is generally intelligible. The mass of the population and even private gentlemen possess no knowledge of the language. The Native judges are less familiar with the Bengallee than with their own tongue, and the European judges have always been found to understand the Vernacular Assamese with greater facility than the Bengallee; and they often speak the former with a degree of fluency much to be commended. Even evidence which under Section VI., Regulation IV. of 1793, ought to be taken in the language intelligible to the witnesses is recorded in Bengallee, and the mischiefs arising from this practice have been already alluded to on the head of evidence.

Introduction of foreign language into the courts.—Bad effects of it

For more than ten years after the annexation of the Province the Assamese was the language of the courts. On what grounds the Bengallee has been now allowed to supersede the Vernacular we are at a loss to understand. The Assamese being the Vernacular language as well of the people as of the majority of the judges and ministerial officers of the courts, no inconvenience can possibly arise from its use, and if it be advanced that the Bengallee bears an affinity with the Assamese, we would beg to point out that the Bengallee bears no closer resemblance to the Assamese than it does to the *Uria* language, and if the courts of *Orissa* be allowed the privilege of using the language of the country, we are unable to understand why the same benefit should have been withheld to the Assamese. The few cases that go up to the Sudder in appeal may easily be translated into Bengallee, and should circumstances render it indispensable, the proceedings of the courts may be conducted in Bengallee without detriment.

Restoration of the Vernacular Assamese.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

Necessity of registry offices in the Mofussil.

Very few people in the country are able to sign their names, and almost all the deeds or documents are signed by their writers for the party who executes them. This practice has in innumerable instances led to the ruin of various individuals, and numerous deeds are daily produced in the courts supported by hired evidence. We have, therefore, to suggest that to remedy the evil, the greatest encouragement should be held out to the people to register their deeds by empowering the courts at every thannah to register deeds, and by lowering the fees from one rupee to four annas, according to the nature and value of the transaction which the deeds may represent.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

Matrimonial relation in Assam,—its abuse.

In no part of India perhaps are the bonds of matrimony so unscrupulously violated, or connubial relation so little regarded by the mass of the population, as in Assam. In some Districts, more than one-fourth of the cases relate to questions of marriage, and their number has often been so great that the legislature (Section II. Clause 5, of the Assam Rules) has found it necessary to authorize the courts to dispose of them generally in a summary way. Cases of elopement, seduction, and dispossession of wives, are of constant occurrence in the courts of the Province, and men fight for their wives in the same manner, as they do for their lands and goods. It is often impossible to decide between contending parties who among them have been legally married; the evidence adduced on both sides being equally conclusive in favor of the pretensions of each. Generally men and women among the lower orders, live together as husbands and wives without ever undergoing the nuptial rites. Whenever either a charge of adultery or an action for the recovery of a wife is preferred, the complainant fails to make good his charge, either because he cannot, under conflicting evidence, prove his marriage, or because he omitted to perform the requisite nuptial ceremonies. To encourage the people, therefore, to observe the rites essential to the validity of marriage, and to prevent the recurrence of the innumerable disputes that arise for the possession of wives, as well as to obviate the occurrence of offences against the conjugal happiness of the people, we would beg to suggest the expediency, nay, the necessity of rendering it imperative on the people to register their marriages by the opening of a register of marriages at the Mofussil courts of each thannah jurisdiction, entitling every person to have their marriages entered in the register at a trifling cost. The measure, while it will be productive of no inconvenience or injury to the people, will serve to protect inviolate their conjugal rights and domestic happiness.

Registration of marriages.

Appendix K.

No. 326 of 1853.

From

Lieut.-Colonel F. JENKINS,
Agent Governor General,
North-East Frontier.

To

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS, Esq.,
Judge of the Sudder Court,
Upper Assam.

Dated Gowhatty, the 11th June 1853.

Sir,

In compliance with your requisition as per margin, regarding the supply of coal to the Steamers, I beg to give you the information that follows :

The arrangements now in force for supplying the Steamers with coal, the nature of the contract, by whom are the mines worked, and the net cost of the coal to Government at the different coal depôts.

2nd. The coal is now entirely supplied by Baboo Ramjoy Buttacharj, who has been resident at Jaipore for many years past. He was formerly in the Commissariat, and being at Jaipore, where there had been long known to be beds of tolerable coal, when Steamers commenced running on this river, he offered his services as a contractor to supply coal.

3rd. The price allowed the Contractor is 4 annas a maund on the spot, he loading the boats. The expense of freight from thence to the different Coal depôts is as follows : to Gowhatty 4 annas a maund, Gowalparra 6 annas, Doobree 7 annas and Serajgunge 7 annas. As the trade at Jaipore is very trifling, and there are no boats belonging to the place, it is necessary to engage them at this station to go up to Jaipore, and they are allowed to take any cargo upwards they please at the present rates of freight. Boats are now got readily, but the rate hardly admits of reduction, for at times the boats are detained a long time before they get cargo and are not unfrequently lost.

	Boats.
Gowhatty, ...	4
Gowalparra, ...	6
Doobree, ...	7
Serajgunge, ...	7

The rate for Serajgunge and Doobree is the same ; as boats going to Doobree can get no cargo, but have to return to Gowalparra or go elsewhere for cargo after discharging coal.

4th. The coal quarried at Jaipore is of fair quality, but the beds are much broken, making it difficult to follow the seams and to raise the coal in large lumps. It is from these circumstances much broken, and being of a friable nature, there has been much loss from the quantity of rejected small coal, but some of that has been sold for burning bricks, and it is likely that all in store will be taken up for that purpose, but of course with some loss to Government. The quantity sold up to this date has realized rupees 1,680-7.

I beg to add that three European gentlemen, Messrs. Juman, Wood and Radford, have attempted to quarry coal, the former at Jaipore and the two latter near Sibsaugur ; but they failed to give better coal or to supply it at a cheaper rate. At Jaipore, Major Hannay and Captain Reid, have both of them, tried quarrying the coal with the view of ascertaining whether better coal and in larger blocks could not be procured, but their experiments were not successful.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Fras. JENKINS,
Agent, Governor General.

Appendix L.

Establishment at Gowalparra, for the Month of April 1853.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Medical Department.						
Civil Assistant Surgeon, ...	350	0	0			
1 Vaccinator, ...	8	0	0	358	0	0
Military Department.						
1 Seekulgur, ...	.....	..	..	7	0	0
Garrow Police Department.						
1 Extra *Haut* Mohurrir, ...	?			6	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs,			..	371	0	0

W. AGNEW,
Principal Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate.

GOWALPARRA,
The 22nd June 1853.

Revenue Establishment of Zillah Gowalparra, for April 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rupees.		
ENGLISH OFFICE.						
Head Clerk, ...	90	0	0			
Assistant ditto, ...	25	0	0			
Duftery, ...	8	0	0	123	0	0
Omlahs.						
Shrishtadar,.....	60	0	0			
Peshkar, ...	31	5	8			
Mahaphez, ...	30	0	0			
Jumma Naviz, ...	25	0	0			
Report Naviz, ...	20	0	0			
Naib Mahaphez, ...	15	0	0			
Nucul Navees,.....	15	0	0			
Nazir, ...	16	0	0			
Duftery,.....	2	0	0			
1 Chuprassee,.....	4	2	10			
7 Ditto at 4 each,	28	0	0			
1 Ditto	5	3	8	257	12	2

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Surburakar, ...	...	...	...	55	0	0
Treasurer, ...	65	0	0			
Poddar, ...	6	0	0	71	0	0
Mohurrir of the Opium Department, ...	...	..	...	10	0	0
Treasurer's Mohurrir, ...	15	0	0			
1 Poddar, ...	4	0	0			
1 Duftery, ...	2	0	0			
8 Chuprassees, ...	8	0	8	29	0	8
5 School-boys employed in the Gowalparra Courts,	...	..	...	25	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs.			...	564	12	0

Collector's Office, Zillah Gowalparra,
The 1st May 1853.

E. E. W. AGNEW,
Collector.

Memorandum showing the amount which has been drawn purely as batta, Rupees 0-3-6, on account of salary of the successors of the old incumbents, and subsequently carried to the credit of Government.

Establishment of Garrow Mehals and Schools of the Collectorship of Zillah Gowalparra, for the month of April 1853.

	Rs.	A.	P.
GARROW MEHALS,			
1 Mohurrir, for April 1853,	20	0	0
2 Burkundauzes, at 4 rupees each per month, for ditto,	8	0	0
1 Pyke, for ditto,	2	8	0
GARROW SCHOOL.			
Amount paid to 11 Garrow boys, for April 1853,	33	0	0
Ditto 1 Teacher, for ditto,	8	0	0
Ditto 1 Burkundauze, for ditto,	6	0	0
Contingencies,	3	0	0
MOFUSSIL VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.			
8 Pundits, at 7 rupees each	56	0	0
Fixed Monthly Book allowance,	6	10	8
Total, Co.'s Rs.,	143	2	8

E. E.

W. AGNEW,
Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Zillah Gowalparra,
The 1st May 1853.

Dâk Establishment of the Gowalparra Post Office, for the month of April 1853.

Description of Servants.	Amount of Salary of each class.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Sadeeram Doss, W.,	25	0	0			
Deep Chund, D. Duffr.,	8	0	0			
				33	0	0
Ramkisen Roy, D. W.,	25	0	0			
Contingencies,	3	0	0			
				28	0	0
5 Peons or Chulaundars, at 5 rupees each,	25	0	0			
8 Boats, at 9 rupees each,	72	0	0			
				97	0	0
5 Boats, at 8 rupees each,	....	..	..	40	0	0
Contingencies,	....	..	..	1	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs.,				199	0	0

W. AGNEW,
Post Master.

GOWALPARRA,
Post Office,
The 22nd June 1853.

Dewanny and Foujdarry Establishment of Zillah Gowalparra, for the month of April 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
English Office.						
Head Clerk,	80	0	0			
2nd Ditto,	30	0	0			
Duftery,	6	0	0			
				116	0	0
For Dewanny Department.						
Shrishtadar,	80	0	0			
Peshkar,	30	0	0			
Record-keeper,	25	0	0			
Decree Naviz,	26	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,	20	0	0			
3 Ditto at 15 each,	45	0	0			
1 Ditto,	12	0	0			
Government Pleader,	20	0	0			
Nazir,	15	0	0			
Treasurer's Mohirrir,	10	0	0			
Duftery,	4	0	0			
Jemadar,	10	0	0			
4 Chuprassees at 5 each,	20	0	0			
				317	0	0
For Sudder Ameen's Court.						
S. Ameen Exercising power P. S. A.,	150	0	0			
Shrishtadar,	20	0	0			
Peshkar,	16	8	0			
Mohafez,	12	0	0			
Decree Nuviz,	10	0	0			
Mohirrir,	7	0	0			
Duftery,	4	8	0			
				220	0	0
Moonsiff's Establishment, Sudder Station Gowalparra.						
Moonsiff Exercising power P. S. A.,	80	0	0			
Shrishtadar,	20	0	0			
Peshkar,	12	0	0			
Mohafez,	10	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,	8	8	0			
2nd Ditto,	8	0	0			
3rd Ditto,	6	0	0			
Duftery,	3	8	0			
Contingencies,	12	0	0			
				160	0	0
Moonsiff of Doobree.						
Moonsiff,	80	0	0			
Shrihstadar,	16	0	0			
Peshkar,	8	0	0			
Mohafez,	5	0	0			
Mohirrir,	5	0	0			
Duftery,	3	0	0			
Contingencies,	3	0	0			
				120	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Moonsiff Curribarree.						
Moonsiff,	80	0	0			
Shrishtadar,	16	0	0			
Peshkar,	8	0	0			
Mohafez,	6	0	0			
Mohirrir,	4	0	0			
Contingencies,	6	0	0			
				120	0	0
Fouzdarry Establishment.						
Shrishtadar,	60	0	0			
Peshkar,	30	0	0			
Mohafez,	20	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs, at 20 each,	40	0	0			
2 Ditto at 15 each,	30	0	0			
2 Ditto, at 10 each,	20	0	0			
Interpreter,	5	0	0			
Duftery,	4	0	0			
Nazir,	15	0	0			
Mohirrir,	15	0	0			
6 Chuprasees, at 5 each,	30	0	0			
				269	0	0
Jail Establishment.						
Darogah,	20	0	0			
Jemadar,	8	0	0			
2 Dufadars at 6 each,	12	0	0			
40 Burkundauzes, at 4 each,	160	0	0			
Blacksmith,	10	0	0			
Native Doctor,	20	0	0			
Dresser,	6	0	0			
				236	0	0
Thannah Establishment.						
Sudder Thannah Gowalparra.						
Darogah,	50	0	0			
Mohirrir,	8	0	0			
2 Ditto, at 7 each,	14	0	0			
Jemadar,	8	0	0			
18 Burkundauzes, at 4 each,	72	0	0			
1 Boat (Guard,)	11	0	0			
Contingencies,	2	0	0			
				165	0	0
Thannah Doobree.						
Darogah,	50	0	0			
Mohirrir,	8	0	0			
Jemadar,	8	0	0			
12 Burkundauzes, at 4 each,	48	0	0			
1 Guard Boat,	12	0	0			
Contingencies,	2	0	0			
				128	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Thannah Singamarree.						
Darogah, ...	75	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	8	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
8 Burkundauzes, at 4 each,	32	0	0			
1 Guard Boat, ...	12	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	2	0	0			
				141	0	0
Thannah Curribarree.						
Darogah, ...	50	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	8	0	0			
6 Burkundauzes, at 4 each,	24	0	0			
1 Guard Boat, ...	11	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	2	0	0			
				105	0	0
Chowkey Establishment.						
Chowkey Salmarrah.						
Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
8 Burdundauzes, at 4 each, ...	32	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	1	12	0			
				60	12	0
Chowkey Komarpotah.						
Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0			
6 Burkundauzes, at 4 each, ...	24	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	1	12	0			
				35	12	0
Garrow Police Establishment.						
With Surbarakar.						
11 Burkundauzes, at 3 each, ...	33	0	0			
Interpreter, ...	4	0	0			
Ditto, ...	4	0	0			
				41	0	0
Haut Singamarree.						
6 Burkundauzes, at 3 each,	18	0	0			
				18	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Haut Tickree.						
Interpreter, ...	4	0	0			
4 Burkundauzes, at 3 each,	12	0	0			
				16	0	0
Haut Paoteemarree.						
Mohirrir, ...	6	0	0			
Interpreter, ...	4	0	0			
3 Burkundauzes at 3 each,	9	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	0	5	0			
				19	5	0
Haut Bahadoorkolah and Parokhochowah.						
Mohirrir, ...	6	0	0			
Interpreter, ...	4	0	0			
4 Burkundauzes, at 3 each, ...	12	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	0	5	0			
				22	5	0
Haut Bungalkhotah.						
Mohirrir, ...	6	0	0			
Interpreter, ...	4	0	0			
3 Burkundauzes, at 3 each, ...	9	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	0	5	0			
				19	5	0
Haut Jeerah and Neeboree.						
Mohirrir, ...	6	0	0			
2 Interpreters, at 4 each,	8	0	0			
8 Burkundauzes, at 3 each, ...	24	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	0	5	0			
				38	5	0
Haut Damrah.						
Mohirrir, ...	6	0	0			
2 Interpreters, at 4 each,	8	0	0			
5 Burkundauzes, at 3 each,	15	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	0	5	0			
				29	5	0
Superintendent of the several Hauts including Contingencies, ...	12	9	1			
				12	9	1
Total Co.'s Rupees, ..	.....	...	...	2409	10	1

E. E.

W. AGNEW,
Principal Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate.

he 1st May 1853.

(True Copy,)

W. AGNEW,
P. A. Comr. and Magistrate.

Establishment of the Judicial Department of Zillah Kamroop, on the 1st May 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Head Clerk, ...	60	0	0			
2nd Ditto, ...	30	0	0			
Duftery, ...	6	0	0			
				96	0	0
Omlah.						
Shrishtadar, ...	60	0	0			
Peshkar, ...	30	0	0			
Mohafez, ...	30	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs, at 25 each,	50	0	0			
2 Ditto, at 22 each, ..	44	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	20	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	18	0	0			
2 Ditto, at 15 each, ..	30	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	12	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	10	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	7	0	0			
Nazir, ...	30	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	10	0	0			
Duftery, ...	7	0	0			
4 Chuprassees, at 6 each,	24	0	0			
Dâk Mohirrir, ...	5	0	0			
1 Carpenter, ...	8	0	0			
1 Sweeper, ...	4	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0			
				421	0	0
Jail Establishment.						
Darogah, ...	25	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	10	0	0			
2 Duffadars, at 8 each, ..	16	0	0			
20 Burkundauzes, at 4 each, ...	80	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	5	0	0			
				148	0	0
Hajut Jail Establishment.						
Jemadar, ...	10	0	0			
10 Burkundauzes, at 4 each, ...	40	0	0			
Blacksmith, ...	10	0	0			
Ditto, ...	6	0	0			
Mason, ...	7	0	0			
				73	0	0
Native Medical Establishment.						
3 Native Doctors, at 25 each, ...	75	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	20	0	0			
1 Shop Cooly or Dresser,	8	0	0			
Dresser for the Burpettah Jail Hospital, ..	5	0	0			
				108	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Sudder Police.						
Thannah Gowhatty.						
Darogah, ...	100	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs, at 12 each,	24	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	8	0	0			
20 Burkundauzes, at 5 each, ...	100	0	0			
1 Boat, ...	10	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	8	0	0			
				250	0	0
Luttaseel Pharree.						
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
1 Burkundauz, ...	5	0	0			
8 Tecklahs, at 3 each, ..	24	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	2	0	0			
				43	0	0
Pharree Burrooloo.						
Jemadar, ...	8	0	0			
1 Burkundauz, ...	5	0	0			
8 Tecklahs, at 3 each, ..	24	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	2	0	0			
				39	0	0
Mofussil Police.						
Thannah Choygong.						
Darogah, ...	75	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Moduth Mohirir, ...	6	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	8	0	0			
5 Burkundauzes, at 5 each, ...	25	0	0			
6 Tecklahs, at 2-8 each,	15	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	5	0	0			
				146	0	0
Thannah Buzallee.						
Darogah, ...	50	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Moduth Mohirrir, ...	6	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
5 Burkundauzes at 5 each, ...	25	0	0			
6 Tecklahs, at 2-8 each,	15	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	5	0	0			
				125	0	0
Thannah Nulbarree.						
Darogah, ...	100	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Moduth Mohirrir, ...	6	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
Carried over, ...	130	0	0			

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Brought forward, ..	130	0	0			
5 Burkundauzes at, 5 each, ...	25	0	0			
8 Tecklahs, at 2-8 each,..	20	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	5	0	0			
	—	—	—	180	0	0
Thannah Burpetah.						
Darogah, ...	75	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Moduth Mohirrir, ...	6	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	8	0	0			
5 Burkundauzes, at 5 each, ...	25	0	0			
8 Tecklahs, at 2-8 each,..	20	0	0			
2 Boats, ...	20	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	5	0	0			
	—	—	—	171	0	0
Thannah Rungeah.						
Darogah, ...	50	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Moduth Mohirrir, ...	6	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
9 Burkundauzes, at 5 each, ...	45	0	0			
7 Tecklahs, at 2-8 each,	17	8	0			
Contingencies, ...	4	8	0			
	—	—	—	147	0	0
Pharree Tamoolpoor.						
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Moduth Mohirrir, ...	6	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
5 Burkundauzes, at 5 each, ...	25	0	0			
10 Tecklahs, at 3 each,..	30	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	4	0	0			
	—	—	—	89	0	0
Pharree Komulpoor.						
Mohirrir, ...	20	0	0			
Moduth Mohirrir,....	6	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	8	0	0			
4 Burkundauzes, at 5 each, ...	20	0	0			
6 Tecklahs, at 2-8 each,	15	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	4	8	0			
	—	—	—	73	8	0
Pharree Khugrabarree.						
Jemadar, ...	8	0	0			
Moduth Mohirrir, ...	6	0	0			
6 Burkundauzes, at 5 each, ...	30	0	0			
4 Tecklahs, at 3 each,..	12	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	3	0	0			
	—	—	—	59	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Pharree Nuggerberah.						
Mohirrir, ...	20	0	0			
Moduth Mohirrir, ..	6	0	0			
4 Burkundauzes, at 5 each,.....	20	0	0			
4 Tecklahs, at 2-8 each,	10	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	3	0	0			
	—	—	—	59	0	0
Dewanny Department.						
Sudder Establishment.						
English Writer,.....	40	0	0			
Peshkar, ...	30	0	0			
1 Mohirrir, ...	25	0	0			
2 Ditto, at 20 each, ..	40	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	18	0	0			
2 Ditto, at 9 each, ..	18	0	0			
Mohafez, ...	30	0	0			
Govt. Vakeel, ...	10	0	0			
Nazir, ...	15	0	0			
Duftery, ...	6	0	0			
4 Chuprassees, at 6 each,	24	0	0			
Dâk Mohirrir, ...	5	0	0			
	—	—	—	261	0	0
1 Mohirrir for keeping of Registers,..	..	..	..	12	0	0
Sudder Ameen with the powers of P. S. Ameen with Estabt.						
Sudder Ameen, ...	150	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	25	0	0			
1 Ditto,.....	15	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	12	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	10	0	0			
3 Ditto, at 6 each ..	18	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	4	8	0			
2 Ditto, at 3 each....	6	0	0			
Duftery, ...	3	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	7	8	0			
	—	—	—	251	0	0
Sudder Ameen with Establishment.						
Sudder Ameen,.....	150	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	30	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	16	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	10	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	8	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	6	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	2	8	0			
Duftery, ...	2	8	0			
Contingencies, ...	5	0	0			
	—	—	—	230	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co's Rs.		
1st Sudder Moonsiff with Establishment.						
Moonsiff,	80	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,	15	0	0			
2nd Ditto,	12	0	0			
3rd Ditto,	8	0	0			
Duftery,	2	0	0			
Contingencies,	3	0	0			
				120	0	0
2nd Sudder Moonsiff with Establishment.						
Moonsiff,	80	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,	13	0	0			
1 Ditto,	8	0	0			
2 Ditto, at 5 each	10	0	0			
1 Ditto,	4	0	0			
1 Ditto,	2	8	0			
Duftery,	2	8	0			
				120	0	0
Moonsiff of Burpetah with Establishment.						
Moonsiff,	80	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,	15	0	0			
1 Ditto,	8	0	0			
2 Ditto, at 5 each,	10	0	0			
Carried over,	113	0	0			

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Brought forward	113	0	0			
Duftery,	2	0	0			
Contingencies,	5	0	0			
				120	0	0
Moonsiff of Rungeeah with Establishment.						
Moonsiff,	80	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,	14	0	0			
1 Ditto,	10	0	0			
1 Ditto,	7	8	0			
1 Ditto,	4	0	0			
Contingencies,	4	8	0			
				120	0	0
Moonsiff of Nulbaree with Establishment.						
Moonsiff,	80	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,	12	0	0			
1 Ditto,	8	0	0			
1 Ditto,	6	0	0			
1 Ditto,	5	0	0			
1 Ditto,	4	0	0			
1 Ditto,	3	0	0			
Contingencies,	2	0	0			
				120	0	0
Moonsiff,	..	..	..	150	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs.				3731	8	0

E. A. ROWLATT,
Principal Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate.

Dewanny Adawlut,
Zillah Kamroop,
The 1st May 1853.

Establishment of the Kamroop Collectorate, for the Month of April 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
English Office.						
Head Clerk,	80	0	0			
2nd Ditto,	35	0	0			
Duftery,	12	0	0			
				127	0	0
Native Department.						
Shrishtadar,	80	0	0			
Peshkar,	40	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,	27	0	0			
1 Ditto,	22	0	0			
2 Ditto, at20 each	40	0	0			
Mohafez,	30	0	0			
Carried over	239	0	0			

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Brought forward,	239	0	0			
Head Mohirrir to Ditto,	12	0	0			
2nd Ditto to Ditto,	12	0	0			
Jumma-nuvees,	32	0	0			
Head Mohirrir to Ditto,	20	0	0			
2nd Ditto to Ditto,	15	0	0			
Nazir,	30	0	0			
Head Mohirrir to Ditto,	15	0	0			
1 Duftery,	6	0	0			
1 Dâk Mohirrir,	5	0	0			
4 Dak Peons at 2-8 each,	10	0	0			
4 Chuprasees, at 6 each,	24	2	0			
8 Assamese Students, at 7 each,	56	0	0			
				476	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Treasury.						
Treasurer, ...	80	0	0			
Head Mohirrir to Ditto,	20	0	0			
2nd Ditto, ...	15	0	0			
Potdar, ...	12	0	0			
	—	—	—	127	0	0
Kanoongoe Establishment.						
Kanoongoe, ...	50	0	0			
Head Mohirrir to ditto,	15	0	0			
2nd Ditto to ditto,.....	12	0	0			
3rd Ditto to ditto,.....	8	0	0			
	—	—	—	85	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Summary Suit Court's Establishment.						
Head Mohirrir, ...	18	0	0			
2nd Ditto.....	15	0	0			
3rd Ditto,.....	12	0	0			
4th and 5th Ditto, at 10 each, ...	20	0	0			
	—	—	—	65	0	0
Abkarry Establishment.						
Mohirrir, ...	20	0	0			
4 Burkundauzes at 4 each, ...	16	0	0			
	—	—	—	36	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs. ..	....	..	..	916	0	0

E. A. ROWLATT,
Collector.

Collector's Office,
Zillah Kamroop,
The 1st May 1853.

Establishment of the Collectorship of Zillah Durrung, for the Month of April 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Revenue Establishment.						
Head Clerk,.....	80	0	0			
Assistant ditto,.....	30	0	0			
Office Duftery,.....	8	0	0			
Ditto Chuprassee, ...	6	0	0			
	—	—	—	124	0	0
Native Report Department.						
Shristadar, ...	64	0	0			
Peshkar, ...	30	0	0			
Roobakar-nuvees, ...	20	0	0			
Purwannah-nuvees,....	15	0	0			
Sheba-nuvees, ...	15	0	0			
Summary Suits Mohirrir,	15	0	0			
4 Mohirrirs at 10 each,	40	0	0			
Native Duftery, ...	4	0	0			
Stationery, ...	20	0	0			
	—	—	—	223	0	0
Record Department.						
Record Keeper, ...	25	0	0			
Ditto Mohirrir,.....	10	0	0			
	—	—	—	35	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Treasury Department.						
Treasurer, ...	65	0	0			
Ditto Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
Ditto Potdar, ...	12	0	0			
	—	—	—	92	0	0
Jummah Department.						
Jumma-nuvees	30	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
Ditto	12	0	0			
	—	—	—	57	0	0
Kanoongoe Department.						
Kanoongoe, ...	40	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	20	0	0			
Ditto	15	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs at 10 each,	20	0	0			
Stationery, ...	6	0	0			
	—	—	—	101	0	0
Nazir's Department.						
Nazir,.....	32	0	0			
Chuprassee, ...	7	0	0			
2 Ditto at 6 each, ...	12	0	0			
	—	—	—			
Carried over. ..	51	0	0			

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Brought over,	51	0	0			
Tecklah Neok, ...	5	0	0			
5 Collectory Personal Tecklahs at 3 each, ..	15	0	0			
13 Tecklahs at 1-8 each,	19	8	0			
2 Ditto at 2-8 each, ..	5	0	0			
				95	8	0
MOFUSSIL ESTABLISHMENT.						
Dawk Mohirrir, ...	7	0	0			
3 Ditto Tecklahs, at 2-8 each, ...	7	8	0			
				14	8	0
BRANCH TREASURY AT MUNGLEDYE.						
Treasurer's Mohirrir,..	10	0	0			
Potdar, ...	12	0	0			
Stationery, ...	3	0	0			
				25	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
DEDUCT.						
On account Stationery allowance *vide* Orders in the Supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd February 1851, ...	29	0	0			
Deduct Mungledye Establishment Stationery, ...	6	0	0			
				23	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs.....	..	..	..	744	0	0

G. F. F. VINCENT,
Collector.

ZILLAH DURRUNG COLLECTORSHIP,
The 16th June 1853.

N. B.—The sum of Rs. 14-8, on account of Mofussil Establishment, is invariably disallowed by the Civil Auditor. Since the abolition of the Branch Treasury Rs. 22 have been held on deposit, but the balance *viz.*, Rs. 3, is paid to the Deputy Collector on account of Stationery.

Salaries of the Criminal and Civil Courts of Zillah Durrung, for the Month of April 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
FOUJDARRY ESTABLISHMENT.						
Head Clerk,.....	.....,	..	..	5000		
Shrishtadar, ...	64	0	0			
Peshkar, ...	*30	0	0			
Record-Keeper, ...	25	0	0			
Roobokar-nuvees, ...	20	0	0			
Purwannah-nuvees, ...	15	0	0			
Ezahar-nuvees.....	15	0	0			
Nukul-nuvees,.....	13	0	0			
Roznamcha-nuvees,....	12	0	0			
2nd Purwannah-nuvees,	12	0	0			
Treasurer's Mohirrir,...	15	0	0			
Duftery, ...	4	0	0			
3 Chaprassees at 6 each,	18	0	0			
				243	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
NAZIR'S ESTABLISHMENT.						
Nazir, ...	25	0	0			
Nazir's Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
4 Burkundauzes at 5 each, ...	20	0	0			
Tecklah Neok,.....	5	0	0			
10 Tecklahs at 2-8 each,	25	0	0			
				90	0	0
JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.						
Jail Darogah, ...	30	0	0			
Native Doctor, ...	20	0	0			
Dresser, ...	10	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	10	0	0			
3 Duffadars at 6 each,..	18	0	0			
32 Burkundauzes at 4 each, ...	128	0	0			
				216	0	0

* Since abolished on the recommendation contained in my letter No. 35 of 17th May 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.						
Sudder Thannah Tezpore.						
Darogah,	50	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs at 20 each,	40	0	0			
1 Ditto,	12	0	0			
Jemadar,	8	0	0			
5 Sepoys at 3 each,	15	0	0			
14 Tecklahs at 2-8 each,	35	0	0			
Stationery,	6	7	5			
15 Dooms attached to 3 Canoes at 2-8 each,	37	8	0			
	—	—	—	203	15	5
Thannah Durrung.						
Darogah,	50	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,	15	0	0			
Kagottee,	7	0	0			
Jemadar,	8	0	0			
5 Sepoys at 3 each,	15	0	0			
8 Tecklahs at 2-8 each,	20	0	0			
10 Dooms attached to 2 Canoes at 2-8 each,	25	0	0			
Stationery,	6	0	0			
	—	—	—	146	0	0
Thannah Chatgaree.						
Darogah,	50	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,	20	0	0			
2nd Ditto,	12	0	0			
Jemadar,	12	0	0			
Kagottee,	7	0	0			
5 Burkundauzes at 5 each,	25	0	0			
12 Tecklahs at 3 each,	36	0	0			
Stationery,	6	0	0			
	—	—	—	168	0	0
Thannah Koriahparra.						
Darogah,	100	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,	20	0	0			
2 Ditto, at 12 each,	24	0	0			
Jemadar	12	0	0			
8 Burkundauzes at 5 each,	40	0	0			
10 Tecklahs at 3 each,	30	0	0			
Stationery,	6	0	0			
	—	—		232	0	0
DEWANNY ESTABLISHMENT.						
Clerk,	30	0	0			
Peshkar,	30	0	0			
Record-Keeper	25	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,	20	0	0			
Nukul-nuvees,	15	0	0			
Mohirrir,	12	0	0			
Treasurer's Mohirrir,	15	0	0			
Nazir's Mohirrir,	10	0	0			
Tecklah Neok,	5	0	0			
Carried over,	162	0	0			

Description of Service	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Brought over,	162	0	0			
3 Tecklahs at 2-8 each,	7	8	0			
Duftery,	4	0	0			
Sweeper,	4	0	0			
Subsistence of 5 Assamese youths entertained at 7 Sicca Rupees each per mensem, (36 9 2)	35	0	0			
Deduct amount on account of Batta on Sicca Rupees, (1 9 2)						
	—	—	—	212	8	0
SUDDER AMEEN'S ESTABLISHMENT.						
Sudder Ameen,	150	0	0			
Shristadar,	25	0	0			
Record-Keeper,	15	0	0			
1 Mohirrir,	10	0	0			
2 Ditto at 7 each,	14	0	0			
Duftery,	3	0	0			
2 Tecklahs at 2-8 each,	5	0	0			
Stationery,	8	0	0			
	—	—	—	230	0	0
1ST MOONSIFF'S ESTABLISHMENT.						
1st Moonsiff,	80	0	0			
Shristadar,	16	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs at 10 each,	20	0	0			
Ditto,	9	0	0			
Ditto,	5	0	0			
Ditto,	3	0	0			
Duftery,	2	0	0			
Stationery,	5	0	0			
	—	—	—	140	0	0
2ND MOONSIFF'S ESTABLISHMENT.						
Moonsiff,	80	0	0			
Shristadar,	15	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs, at 4 each,	9	0	0			
Ditto,	8	0	0			
Duftery,	2	0	0			
Stationery,	6	0	0			
	—	—	—	120	0	0
3rd MOONSIFF'S ESTABLISHMENT.						
Moonsiff,	80	0	0			
Sheristadar,	12	0	0			
Record-Keeper,	8	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs at 4 each,	8	0	0			
Ditto,	3	0	0			
1 Tecklah,	2	8	0			
Duftery,	2	8	0			
Stationery,	4	0	0			
3 Artisans employed in the Jail,	22	0	0			
	—	—	—	142	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
MOFUSSIL SUB-ASSISTANT'S ESTABLISHMENT.						
Collectory Head Mohirrir	18	0	0			
Ditto 2nd ditto, ...	11	0	0			
Ditto 3rd ditto, ...	6	0	0			
Ditto 4th ditto, ...	5	0	0			
Tecklah, ...	2	8	0			
				42	8	0
Foujdary Head Mohirrir,	16	0	0			
Ditto 2nd ditto	12	0	0			
Ditto 3rd ditto, ...	10	0	0			
Carried over, ..	38	0	0			

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Brought over, ..	38	0	0			
Dowanny Head Mohirrir	9	8	0			
Ditto 2nd ditto, ...	5	0	0			
				14	8	0
Contingencies, ...	..	..	..	5	0	0
				100	0	0
MUNGLEDYE JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.						
Native Doctor, ...	25	0	0			
Dresser, ...	5	0	0			
		..	..	30	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rupees, ..	....	..	..	2323	7	5

ZILLAH DURRUNG,
MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
The 1st May 1853.

G. F. F. VINCENT,
Magistrate.

Establishment of the Nowgong Police Militia, employed on special duty in the Naga Hills on the Cachar Frontier, and Government Coolies, &c. &c., on the 1st May 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
1 Subadar, ...	35	0	0			
2 Jemadars, at 17 each,	34	0	0			
6 Havildars, at 12 each,	72	0	0			
8 Naecks, at 10 each,	80	0	0			
150 Sepoys at 5-8 each,	825	0	0			
				1046	0	0
1 Government Elephant's Diet Allowance	..	...	..	10	0	0
1 Forge, ...	10	0	0			
1 Cooly, ...	3	0	0			
Carried, over, ..	13	0	0			

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Brought over,....	13	0	0			
1 Motchee, ...	7	0	0			
1 Writer, ...	5	0	0			
				25	0	0
30 Coolies employed at Deemapoor, at 4 each per month, ...	120	0	0			
1 Mohirrir and Overseer ditto, ...	16	0	0			
				136	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rupees,..				1217	0	0

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
ZILLAH NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 21st June 1853.

JOHN BUTLER, *Capt.,*
Principal Assistant.

N. B.—There were only 7 Naecks and 149 Sepoys on the Roll on the 1st May 1853, but 8 Naecks and 150 Sepoys are sanctioned.

Establishment of the Collectorship of Zillah Nowgong, Central Assam, on the 1st May 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
1st Class Principal Assistant Agent Governor General and Commissioner; a moiety of his salary, ..	439	2	0			
Sub-Assistant Commr.,...	350	0	0			
				789	2	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
ENGLISH OFFICE.						
Head Clerk, ...	80	0	0			
Assistant Clerk, ...	25	0	0			
Duftery, ...	8	0	0			
				113	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Omlah Sudder.						
Shrishtadar, ...	64	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	25	0	0			
2nd ditto, ...	18	0	0			
3rd ditto, ...	12	0	0			
4th ditto, ...	7	0	0			
Nukle-nuviz, ...	7	0	0			
3 Assamese Kagottees at 7 each, to prepare summary suits,....	21	0	0			
Duftery, ...	4	0	0			
				158	0	0
Mohafez Sherishta.						
Mohafez, ...	20	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	7	0	0			
				27	0	0
Kanoongoe's Sherishta.						
Kanoongoe, ...	40	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
3 Assamese Kagottees at 7 each, for land surveying, ...	21	0	0			
				76	0	0
Jumma-nuviz Sherishta.						
Jumma-nuviz, ...	25	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
2nd ditto, ...	7	0	0			
				47	0	0
Treasurer's Sherishta						
Treasurer, ...	65	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs at 15 each,..	30	0	0			
Potdar, ...	20	0	0			
				115	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Nazir's Department.						
Nazir,.....	20	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	7	0	0			
Ditto, ...	5	0	0			
Neok, ...	4	0	0			
10 Tecklahs at 3 each,	30	0	0			
1 Chuprassee,.....	6	0	0			
4 Personal Tecklahs at 3 each, ...	12	0	0			
				84	0	0
Civil Establishment of the Sub-Assistant at Golah Ghat.						
Sub-Assistant Commr.,				350	0	0
Collector's Court.						
Peshkar,.....	20	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	6	0	0			
Contingencies.....	5	0	0			
				31	0	0
Civil and Criminal Courts.						
Peshkar,.....	25	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0			
2nd ditto, ...	6	0	0			
Nazir,.....	6	0	0			
Duftery, ...	3	0	0			
4 Tecklahs at 3 each,..	12	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	7	0	0			
Overseer at Golah Ghat and his Horse allowance, ...	40	0	0			
				109	0	0
Total Co.'s Rupees,..	...	..	...	1899	2	0

Collector's Office,
Zillah Nowgong, Assam,
The 21st June 1853.

JOHN BUTLER, *Capt.*,
Collector.

Establishment of the Civil and Criminal Court of Zillah Nowgong, Assam, on the 1st May 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co's Rs.		
Principal Asstt. Agent Gr. Gl. N. E. F., a moiety of his salary,	439	2	0			
Apothecary,.....	200	0	0			
				639	2	0
English Office.						
Head Clerk,.....	50	0	0			
Assistant Clerk, ...	25	0	0			
				75	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Dewanny Adawlut.						
Peshkar, ...	40	0	0			
Record-keeper, ...	25	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
Ditto, ...	12	0	0			
Ditto, ...	10	0	0			
Nazir's ditto, ...	10	0	0			
Noog Tecklah, ...	5	0	0			
15 Tecklahs at 1 each,..	15	0	0			
2 Personal Tecklahs at 3 each, ...	6	0	0			
1 Duftery, ...	4	0	0			
				142	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Principal Sudder Ameen's Establishment.						
Head Mohirrir, ...	22	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	16	0	0			
Ditto, ...	12	0	0			
Ditto, ...	10	0	0			
1 Assamese Kagottee, ..	6	0	0			
3 ditto at 5 each, ...	15	0	0			
2 ditto at 4 each, ...	8	0	0			
Duftery, ...	3	8	0			
Contingencies, ...	7	8	0			
				100	0	0
First Moonsiff's Establishment.						
Head Mohirrir, ...	80	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
Ditto, ...	10	0	0			
Ditto, ...	7	0	0			
Duftery, ...	3	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	5	0	0			
				120	0	0
Second Moonsiff's Establishment.						
2nd Moonsiff, ...	80	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0			
Ditto, ...	7	0	0			
Duftery.	3	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	5	0	0			
				120	0	0
Assamese Youths' Learning.						
Doorgaram Surma, ...	4	0	0			
Poornanund, ...	3	0	0			
Roodroram, ...	4	0	0			
Dhoneeram Surma, ...	3	0	0			
Balceram, ...	3	0	0			
Bapeeram, ...	4	0	0			
Mooktaram, ...	3	0	0			
Monoo, ...	4	0	0			
Bholaram, ...	3	0	0			
Pooal, ...	4	0	0			
				35	0	0
Foujdaree Adawlut.						
Shrishtadar, ...	64	0	0			
Record-keeper, ...	25	0	0			
Acting Head Mohirrir,..	25	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
2 ditto at 12 each, ...	24	0	0			
2 ditto at 10 each, ...	20	0	0			
Ditto, ...	7	0	0			
Record-keeper's ditto, ..	10	0	0			
Ditto, ...	5	0	0			
Treasurer's Mohirrir, ..	12	0	0			
3 Dufteries at 4 each, ..	12	0	0			
5 Personal Tecklahs at 3 each, ...	15	0	0			
				234	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Nazir's Department.						
Nazir, ...	25	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0			
Neog Tecklah, ...	6	0	0			
3 Burkundauzes at 4 each in Hajeet Jail,	12	0	0			
10 Tecklahs at 2 each, for Nazir's Serishta,	20	0	0			
9 Ditto at 2-8 each, ..	22	8	0			
				95	8	0
Jail Department.						
Jail Darogah, ...	15	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
Native Doctor, ...	25	0	0			
Ditto Dresser, ...	10	0	0			
2 Duffadars at 6 each,	12	0	0			
Forge, ...	8	0	0			
Carpenter, ...	8	0	0			
Sweeper, ...	3	0	0			
				103	0	0
Police Establishment Sudder Thannah.						
Darogah	50	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Ditto, ...	6	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
2 Burkundauzes at 4 each, ...	8	0	0			
14 Tecklahs at 3 each,	42	0	0			
Dawk Tecklah, ...	4	0	0			
3 Boats at 6 each, ...	18	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	7	0	0			
				174	0	0
Mofussil Thannah Jagee.						
Darogah, ...	50	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	6	0	0			
2 Burkundauzes at 4 each, ...	8	0	0			
10 Tecklahs at 3 each..	30	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	4	0	0			
				110	0	0
Mofussil Thannah.						
Jumoonamook.						
Head Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	7	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	8	0	0			
3 Burkundauzes at 4 each, ...	12	0	0			
12 Ditto, at 3 each, ..	36	0	0			
2 Dawk Boats at 6 each, ...	12	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	3	0	0			
				93	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.			Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
MOFUSSIL PHAREE.							MOFUSSIL PHAREE.						
Haseng Hajoo.													
Darogah, ...	50	0	0				*Koliabur.*						
Head Mohirrir, ...	20	0	0										
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0				Head Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
1 Jemadar, ...	8	0	0				6 Tecklahs at 3 each,..	18	0	0			
4 Burkundauzes at 5 each, ...	20	0	0				4 Dawk Hurkarus at 2 each, ...	8	0	0			
5 Tecklahs at 4 each, ..	20	0	0				Contingencies, ...	3	0	0			
4 Dawk Hurkarus at 3 each, ...	12	0	0								44	0	0
Contingencies, ...	4	0	0										
				146	0	0	Total, Co.'s Rs., ..	....	..	..	2230	10	0

JOHN BUTLER, *Capt.*,
Offg. Judge and Magistrate.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURT,
ZILLAH NOWOONG,
The 21st June 1853.

N. B.—The Sudder Ameen died on the 2nd April 1853, and no one has been appointed yet in his room ; the Pay of his Establishment is not drawn, as they are not on duty.

Establishment of the Revenue Department of Zillah Seebsagur for the Month of April 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs			Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Head Clerk,.....	80	0	0				Brought over, ...	285	0	0	110	0	0
2nd Ditto, ...	30	0	0				Jumma Mudutt,.....	10	0	0			
				110	0	0	Naz r, ...	20	0	0			
OMLAHS.							1 Duftery, ...	6	0	0			
							2 Chuprassees at 6 each,	12	0	0			
Shrishtadar, ...	50	0	0				1 Head Tecklah, ...	5	0	0			
Purwannah-nuviz, ...	15	0	0				24 Tecklahs at 3 each,	72	0	0			
Report ditto, ...	15	0	0								410	0	0
Seeha ditto, ...	15	0	0				TREASURY.						
Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0										
Warrant Nuviz, ...	10	0	0				Treasurer, ...	65	0	0			
Nukul ditto, ...	10	0	0				Mohirrir,.....	15	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs at 10 each,.	20	0	0				Potdar, ...	10	0	0			
6 Mohirrirs at 7 each, ..	42	0	0				5 Omedwars at 4 each,	20	0	0			
3 Ditto at 6 each, ...	18	0	0				2 Naga Surburakars, at 15 each,.....	*30	0	0			
Mohafez, ...	25	0	0										
Kanoogoe, ...	30	0	0										
Jumma-nuviz, ...	25	0	0								140	0	0
Carried over, ...	285	0	0	110	0	0	Total, Co.'s Rs., ..	....	..	..	660	0	0

C. HOLROYD,
Collector.

*The Naga Surburakar properly belongs to the Political Department, but the expense was anctioned in the Revenue, and the pay has always been drawn in this Department.

Establishment of the Dewanny Department of Zillah Seebsagur, on the 1st May 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
English Office.						
Head Clerk, ...	40	0	0	40	0	0
Omlah.						
Shrishtadar, ...	40	0	0			
Mohafez, ...	20	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
2nd ditto, ...	15	0	0			
3rd ditto, on leave, .. / Ditto, Acting, ...	12	0	0			
4th Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0			
Nazir, ...	20	0	0			
1st Mohirrir, ...	5	0	0			
Ditto, ...	4	0	0			
1 Duftery.....	4	0	0			
9 Tecklahs at 3 each, ..	27	0	0	172	0	0
Treasury.						
Treasurer's Mohirrir, ..	10	0	0	10	0	0
Sudder Ameen's Establishment.						
Sudder Ameen, ...	150	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	26	0	0			
2nd Ditto, ...	15	0	0			
Carried over, ...	161	0	0			

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Brought over, ...	161	0	0			
3rd ditto, ...	14	0	0			
4th ditto, ...	10	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	7	0	0			
1 Duftery, ...	3	0	0			
2 Tecklahs at 2-8 each,	5	0	0	230	0	0
Moonsiff's Court.						
Moonsiff,.....	80	0	0			
1st Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
2nd ditto, ...	10	0	0			
3rd ditto, ...	7	8	0			
1 Duftery, ...	2	8	0			
Contingencies, ...	5	0	0	120	0	0
Moonsiff's Court.						
Moonsiff,.....	80	0	0			
1st Mohirrir, ...	18	0	0			
2nd ditto, ...	11	0	0			
3rd ditto, ...	10	0	0			
4th and 5th ditto, at 7 each, ...	14	0	0			
6th ditto, ...	6	0	0			
7th ditto, ...	5	0	0			
1 Duftery, ...	3	0	0			
2 Tecklahs at 2-8 each,	5	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	8	0	0	160	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs., ..	....	..	..	732	0	0

C. HOLROYD,

Seebsagur 20th June 1853. *Prinl. Asstt. Commr.*

Establishment of the Foujdaree of Zillah Seebsagur for the Month of April 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co's Rs.		
Native Doctor,.....	25	0	0			
Dresser, ...	10	0	0			
Vaccinator, ...	10	0	0			
Native Doctor,.....	25	0	0			
1 Dresser at Golah Ghat,	5	0	0			
1 Ditto at Jaipore, ...	5	0	0	80	0	0
English Office.						
Clerk, ...	60	0	0			
1 Duftery, ...	8	0	0	68	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Omlah.						
Shrishtadar, ...	50	0	0			
Mohafez,.....	25	0	0			
Peshkar,.....	20	0	0			
Ejahar-nuviz, ...	20	0	0			
Purwana ditto, ...	15	0	0			
Seea Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs at 8 each,	16	0	0			
1 Ditto, ...	6	0	0			
Carried over, ...	162	0	0			

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Brought over, ...	162	0	0			
1 Head Tecklah, ...	6	0	0			
4 Chuprassees at 5 each,	20	0	0			
12 Tecklahs at 2-8 each,	30	0	0			
1 Duftery, ...	4	0	0			
1 Sweeper, ...	2	8	0			
Nazir, ...	20	0	0			
Ditto Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0			
				254	8	0
TREASURY.						
Treasurer's Mohirrir,..	—	—	—	15	0	0
JAIL.						
Jail Darogah, ...	15	0	0			
1 Mohirrir, ...	8	0	0			
2 Blacksmiths, at 2-12 each, ...	5	8	0			
				28	8	0
THANNAH JOREHAUTH.						
Darogah, ...	75	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0			
1 Jemadar, ...	8	0	0			
4 Burkundauzes at 3 each,	12	0	0			
8 Tecklahs at 2 each, ..	16	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	8	0	0			
				141	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
THANNAH SEEBSAGUR.						
Darogah, ...	75	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0			
1 Jemadar, ...	8	0	0			
4 Burkundauzes at 3 each,	12	0	0			
8 Tecklahs at 2 each, ..	16	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	8	0	0			
				141	0	0
THANNAH JAIPORE.						
Darogah, ...	50	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,..	16	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
1 Jemadar, ...	8	0	0			
8 Burkundauzes at 5 each,	40	0	0			
6 Tecklahs at 4 each, ..	24	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	10	0	0			
				160	0	0
THANNAH GOLAHGHAT.						
Darogah, ...	50	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs at 6 each,..	12	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
8 Burkundauzes at 5 each,	40	0	0			
1 Police Boat, ...	12	0	0			
8 Tecklahs at 3 each, ..	24	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	10	0	0			
				172	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs. ..	....	..	..	1060	0	0

C. HOLROYD,
Magistrate.

MAGISTRACY,
ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR,
The 2nd May 1853.

Establishment of a Company of Assam Militia attached to the District of Seebsagur, for the Month of April 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Havildar, ...	12	0	0			
Naick, ...	10	0	0			
50 Sepoys at 5-4 each,..	262	8	0			
Forge and repairs of arms and accoutrements, &c, ...	25	0	0			
Carried over, ...	309	8	0			

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Brought over, ...	309	8	0			
Staff and pay Havildar,	5	0	0			
Drill Naick,.....	2	8	0			
				317	0	0
Total, Co,'s Rs. ..	....	..	..	317	0	0

C. HOLROYD,
Princl Asstt. Agent, Govr Genl.

ASSISTANT AGENT'S OFFICE,
ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR,
The 2nd May 1853.

The company when completed is to consist of 1 Jemadar, 4 Havildars, 4 Naicks and 100 Sepoys.

Revenue Establishment of Zillah Luckimpoor as it stood on the 1st May 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
1st Class Principal Asstt. Commr., ...	500	0	0			
Junior Asstt. Commr.,	250	0	0			
				750	0	0
ESTABLISHMENT.						
ENGLISH OFFICE.						
Head Clerk, ...	80	0	0			
Assistant to ditto, ...	20	0	0			
Duftery, ...	8	0	0			
Peon, ...	4	0	0			
				112	0	0
OMLAH.						
Shrishtadar, ...	60	0	0			
Roobokarnuvees, ...	20	0	0			
Porwana ditto, ...	15	0	0			
Nuckul ditto.	15	0	0			
Sheah ditto, ...	12	0	0			
Warrant ditto, ...	12	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Jumma Kurch ditto, ..	12	0	0			
Sarra Sarree ditto, ...	15	0	0			
2 Assamese Lads, ...	14	0	0			
Duftery, ...	4	0	0			
2 Chuprassees, ...	8	0	0			
Carpenter, ...	8	0	0			
Stationery, ...	10	0	0			
A Canoe and 4 men, ..	12	0	0			
				229	0	0
Mohafez, ...	25	0	0			
Ditto Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
				40	0	0
Treasurer, ...	65	0	0			
Treasury Mohirrir, ..	15	0	0			
Carried over, ...	80	0	0			

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Brought over, ...	80	0	0			
Potdar, ...	10	0	0			
Peon, ...	4	0	0			
				96	0	0
Jummanuvees, ...	25	0	0			
Do.'s Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
				40	0	0
Canoongoe, ...	40	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	20	0	0			
3 Mohirrirs, at 15 each	45	0	0			
Stationery, ...	5	0	0			
				110	0	0
Nazir, ...	25	0	0			
Do.'s Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
10 Tecklahs, ...	30	0	0			
				70	0	0
JUNIOR ASSISTANT'S ESTABLISHMENT AT LUCKIMPOOR.						
Peshkar, ...						
Mohirrir, ...	30	0	0			
Naib Treasurer, ...	15	0	0			
Duftery, ...	20	0	0			
2 Peons, ...	4	0	0			
5 Tecklahs, ...	12	0	0			
Maintenance to Chowlung Gohain for his allowance and services, ...	15 20	0 0	0 0			
	116	0	0			
Deduct Savings.						
Stationery, ... 15 Chuprassee, vacant, 5	20	0	0			
				96	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs., ..	....	..	..	1541	0	0

E. E.

E. T. DALTON,
Collector.

ZILLAH LUCKIMPOOR,
Collector's Office,
The 22nd June 1853.

Establishment of the Judicial Department of Zillah Luckimpoor as it stood on the 1st May 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Principal Assistant Commr., a moiety, ..	500	0	0			
Junior Asstt. Commr., a moiety, ...	250	0	0			
				750	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
OFFICE.						
Clerk, ...	60	0	0			
Duftery, ...	8	0	0			
Chuprassee, ...	4	0	0			
				72	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Foujdaree Establishment.						
Shrishtadar, ...	60	0	0			
Robukarnuvees, ...	20	0	0			
Perwanna ditto, ...	15	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Nukulnuvees, ...	15	0	0			
Ezahar ditto, ...	15	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs, ...	14	0	0			
Duftery, ...	4	0	0			
Stationery, ...	8	0	0			
2 Chuprassees at 6 each,	12	0	0			
8 Tecklahs at 3 each,..	24	0	0			
				199	0	0
Mohafez, ...	20	0	0			
Ditto Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
Stationery, ...	5	0	0			
				40	0	0
Treasurer's Mohirrir,..				20	0	0
Nazir,.....	20	0	0			
Ditto Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
1 Duftery, ...	6	0	0			
4 Burkundauzes, ...	16	0	0			
				57	0	0
Jail Establishment.	20	0	0			
Jailor,.....	10	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	6	0	0			
Duffadar, ...	16	0	0			
4 Burkundauzes, ...	13	0	0			
2 Artificers, ...	25	0	0			
Native Doctor, ...	5	0	0			
Dresser, ...		0	0			
				95	0	0
Junior Assistant's Establishment, Luckimpoor.						
Peshkar,.....	30	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	10	0	0			
Duftery, ...	4	0	0			
Stationery,.....	4	0	0			
2 Chuprassees at 6 each,.....	12	0	0			
4 Tecklahs, at 3 each,..	12	0	0			
Native Doctor, ...	20	0	0			
Dresser, ...	5	0	0			
				97	0	0
Jail, Luckimpoor.						
1 Duffadar.....	6	0	0			
1 Burkundauz, ...	4	0	0			
				10	0	0
Dewanny Establishment.						
Writer, ...	30	0	0			
Mohafez,.....	20	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Nazir,..... .	15	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
4 Tecklahs, at 3 each,..	12	0	0			
Stationery, ...	3	0	0			
				104	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Sudder Ameen's Establishment.						
Sudder Ameen, ...	100	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	25	0	0			
Ditto, ...	20	0	0			
Ditto, ...	15	0	0			
Ditto, ...	10	0	0			
2 Tecklahs, at 3 each,	6	0	0			
Stationery, ...	4	0	0			
				180	0	0
Moonsiff's Establishment.						
Moonsiff,.....	80	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs, ...	13	0	0			
1 Duftery, ...	3	0	0			
1 Tecklah, ...	3	0	0			
Stationery, ...	6	0	0			
				120	0	0
Punchayet's Establishment.						
Sindoo Hazarree, 1st Punchayet,.....	40	0	0			
Naga ditto, 2nd Punchayet, ...	40	0	0			
2 Mohirrirs, at 14 each.	28	0	0			
1 Duftery, ...	3	0	0			
1 Tecklah, ...	3	0	0			
Stationery, ...	6	0	0			
				120	0	0
Police, Thannah Debrooghur.						
Darogah, ...	50	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
8 Burkundauzes,.....	32	0	0			
Stationery, ...	4	0	0			
				113	0	0
Thannah Saikwah.						
Darogah, ...	75	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
6 Burkundauzes, ...	24	0	0			
Boat and Crew, ...	10	0	0			
Stationery, ...	3	0	0			
				124	0	0
Thannah Luckimpoor.						
Darogah, ...	50	0	0			
Mohirrir, ...	15	0	0			
Neog, ...	5	0	0			
8 Tecklahs, at 3 each,..	24	0	0			
Boat and Crew, ...	10	0	0			
Stationery, ...	3	0	0			
			0	107	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Thannah Chewkdwar.						
Darogah, ...	50	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
8 Tecklahs, at 3 each,..	24	0	0			
Boat and Crew, ...	10	0	0			
Stationery, ...	3	0	0			
				99	0	0
Pharee Dhowkwa-khanna.						
Mohirrir, ...	20	0	0			
Neog, ...	6	0	0			
5 Tecklahs, at 3 each,	15	0	0			
Boat and Crew, ...	10	0	0			
Stationery, ...	2	0	0			
				53	0	0
Pharee Teenchookea.						
Mohirrir, ...	20	0	0			
1 Jemadar, ...	8	0	0			
8 Burkundauzes, ...	32	0	0			
Stationery, ...	2	0	0			
				62	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Pharoo Tingrie.						
Mohirrir, ...	20	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	8	0	0			
4 Burkundauzes, ...	16	0	0			
Stationery, ...	2	0	0			
				46	0	0
Co.'s Rs.,..	....	....	....	2168	0	0
Deduct Savings as follows.						
1 Native Doctor, ..	5	0	0			
Contingencies, ..	20	0	0			
Savings from pay of Omlah absent without leave,.....	1	2	9			
				26	2	9
Total, Co.'s Rs., ..	....	....	....	2141	13	3

E. T. DALTON,
Magistrate.

Zillah Luckimpoor Magistracy,
The 22nd June 1853.

Establishment of the Political Agency, Upper Assam.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Political Agent, *	0	0	0			
Officiating ditto, *	0	0	0			
				0	0	0
Office.						
Clerk, ...				30	0	0
Omlah.						
Peshkar, ...	40	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	12	0	0			
1 Chuprassee, ...	6	4	3			
6 ditto, at 6 each, ...	36	0	0			
Burmese Interpreter, ..	8	0	0			
Duftery, ...	5	0	0			
				107	4	3

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Intelligence Department.						
Mohirrir, ...	12	0	0			
Shan Translator,	8	0	0			
7 Hurkarus, at 5 each,	35	0	0			
2 Manjees, at 5 each. ..	10	0	0			
10 Dandees, at 4 each,	40	0	0			
Jemadar,.....	10	0	0			
				115	0	0
Co.'s Rs.,..	....	....	....	252	4	3
Deduct Savings,						
3 Chuprassees, at 6 each,				18	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs , ...	....	....	....	234	4	3

E. T. DALTON,
Officiating Political Agent.

Derrooghur,
The 22nd June 1853.

* Drawn in separate Bills.

Establishment of the Office of the Commissioner of Revenue, Assam, for the month of January 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
ENGLISH OFFICE.						
Head Clerk,	100	0	0			
2nd ditto,	80	0	0			
3rd ditto,	35	0	0			
4th ditto,	20	0	0			
5th ditto,	15	0	0			
Duftery,	10	0	0			
	—	—	—	260	0	0
NATIVE SHIRISHTAH.						
Shrishtadar,	70	0	0			
Peshkar,	35	0	0			
Mohafez,	30	0	0			
Ditto Mohirrir,	20	0	0			
Head Mohirrir,	25	0	0			
2nd and 3rd ditto, at 20 each,	40	0	0			
Carried over,	220	0	0			

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Brought over,	220	0	0			
4th, 5th and 6th ditto, at 15 each,	45	0	0			
Duftery,	6	0	0			
Jemadar,	10	0	0			
3 Peons, at 6 each,	18	0	0			
3 ditto, at 5 each,	15	0	0			
Bhistie,	4	0	0			
Sweeper,	4	0	0			
4 School Students, 2 at 7 each, and 2 at 3-8 each,	21	0	0			
Office Boat,	78	0	0			
	—	—	—	421	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs.,				681	0	0

FRAS. JENKINS,
Commissioner of Revenue.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
ASSAM,
The 13*th July* 1853.

Establishment of the Office of the Agent to the Governor General, N. E. Frontier, for the month of January 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Agent Govr. Genl. N. E. Frontier and Commr. of Assam. Exclusive of Military allowance, of Rs. 243 drawn separate in the Mily. Dept., *vide* G. O. 27th Jan. 1838.				1756	8	0
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.						
Translator,	150		0			
Head Clerk,	160	0	0			
2nd ditto,	110	0	0			
3rd ditto,	80	0	0			
4th ditto,	60	0	0			
5th ditto,	45	0	0			
6th ditto,	30	0	0			
Duftery,	12	0	0			
Peon and Book-binder,	8	0	0			
	—	—	—	655	0	0

Description of Service	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
NATIVE DEPARTMENT.						
Head Moonshee,	120	0	0			
Mohafez,	50	0	0			
1st Mohirrir,	40	0	0			
2nd ditto,	35	0	0			
3rd ditto,	30	0	0			
4th ditto,	20	0	0			
Duftery,	8	0	0			
Peon,	6	0	0			
	—	—	—	309	0	0
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.						
Treasurer,	55	0	0			
Mohirrir,	25	0	0			
Peon,	6	0	0			
	—	—	—	86	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co's Rs.		
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.						
Native Doctor, ...	30	0	0			
Bootcah Interpreter, ..	20	0	0			
Troopers at 16 each,..	48	0	0			
Jemadar,.....	10	0	0			
6 Peons at 6 each, ...	36	0	0			
Carried over,..	144	0	0			

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
Brought over,....	144	0	0			
Cooch Behar Vakeel,..	100	0	0			
Boat Allowance, for transporting records,	104	0	0			
1st Office Pinnace,....	177	10	5			
2nd ditto ditto, ...	83	0	0			
				608	10	5
Total, Co.'s Rs., ..	....	..	...	3415	2	5

FRAS. JENKINS,
Agent Governor General and Commissioner.

AGENT GOVR. GENL'S. OFFICE,
N. E. FRONTIER,
The 13th July 1853.

FORM No. I.

Establishment of the Commissioner of Circuit, Assam and Gowalparra, on the 1st May 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
COVENANTED OFFICERS.						
Commissioner Circuit on the Political Dept.	0	0	0			
Deputy Commissioner drawn in separate bill, ...	0	0	0			
				0	0	0
ENGLISH OFFICE.						
Head Clerk, ...	125	0	0			
2nd ditto, ...	60	0	0			
3rd and 4th ditto, at 20 each, ...	40	0	0			
Duftery, ...	10	0	0			
2 Chuprassees, at 4 each,	8	0	0			
				243	0	0
DEWANNY SHIRISHTAH.						
Shrishtadar, ...	70	0	0			
Peshkar, ...	35	0	0			
Mohafez, ...	30	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	20	0	0			
2nd ditto, ...	18	0	0			
3rd, 4th and 5th ditto, at 15 each, ...	45	0	0			
Duftery, ...	4	0	0			
Chuprassee, ...	4	0	0			
				226	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
FOUJDAREE SHIRISHTAH.						
Shrishtadar, ...	70	0	0			
Peshkar, ...	35	0	0			
Mohafez, ...	30	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	20	0	0			
2nd ditto, ...	18	0	0			
3rd, 4th and 5th ditto, at 15 each, ...	45	0	0			
Duftery, ...	4	0	0			
Chuprassee, ...	4	0	0			
				226	0	0
FOR BOTH COURTS AND OFFICES.						
Government Vakeel, ..	20	0	0			
Treasurer's Mohirrir, ..	15	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	10	0	0			
4 Chuprassees at 6 each,	24	0	0			
4 Chuprassees at 5 each,	20	0	0			
Bhistie, ...	4	0	0			
Sweeper, ...	4	0	0			
2 Students, at 7 each,..	14	0	0			
4 ditto at 3-8 each, ..	14	0	0			
				125	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs., ..	....	..	..	820	0	0

H. VETCH,
Deputy Commissioner of Assam.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
ASSAM,
The 1st May 1853.

FORM No. II.

Statement exhibiting the Increase and Decrease of the fixed Establishment, from 1st May 1852 to 1st May 1853.

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
INCREASE.*						
ENGLISH OFFICE.						
Head Clerk, ...	25	0	0			
2nd ditto, ...	10	0	0			
3rd and 4th ditto, at 5 each	10	0	0			
2 Chuprassees, at 1 each	2	0	0			
				47	0	0
FOUJDAREE DEPARTMENT.						
Shrishtadar, ...	20	0	0			
Peshkar, ...	5	0	0			
Mohafez, ...	5	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	5	0	0			
2nd Ditto, ...	6	0	0			
3rd, 4th and 5th ditto, at 5 each, ...	15	0	0			
Chuprassee, ...	1	0	0			
				57	0	0

Description of Service.	Amount of Salary per month in Co.'s Rs.			Total, Co.'s Rs.		
DEWANNY DEPARTMENT.						
Shrishtadar, ...	20	0	0			
Peshkar, ...	5	0	0			
Mohafez, ...	5	0	0			
Head Mohirrir, ...	5	0	0			
2nd ditto, ...	6	0	0			
3rd, 4th and 5th ditto, at 5 each, ...	15	0	0			
Chuprassee, ...	1	0	0			
				57	0	0
FOR BOTH COURTS AND OFFICES.						
Treasurer's Mohirrir, ..	5	0	0			
Jemadar, ...	2	0	0			
4 Chuprassees at 1 each,	4	0	0			
Bhistie, ...	1	0	0			
Sweeper, ...	1	0	0			
				13	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs., ..	....	..	..	174	0	0

H. VETCH,
Deputy Commr. of Assam.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
ASSAM,
The 1st May 1853.

* Authorized by Government on the 17th June 1852, No. 1194.

Appendix M.

ON THE DUTIES OF THE AGENCY.

The duties of the Political Agent of Upper Assam, since the resumption of the Government of the territory made over to Rajah Poorunder Sing, and of that of Muttuck, from the family of the Burra Seenaputtee, have consisted chiefly in the management of the Singhphoo and Shan clans, settled within our frontier, who acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government, and are bound to obey all orders issued through the Agent, but who are not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of a Magistrate or the Principal Assistant in charge of the district.

The nature of the engagements entered into between these chiefs and the British Government is described in the accompanying printed Report by the Lieutenant Colonel A. White, submitted to Government with Major Jenkins' letter, No. 38, of the 28th May 1838.

The alterations that have taken place since, by succession to chieftainships or migration of khells, is exhibited in the annexed tabular statements.

The appointment of Political Agent in Upper Assam is at present held by Major H. Vetch, but the ordinary duties have devolved upon me since I received charge of this district, Major Vetch in his capacity as Deputy Commissioner being obliged to reside chiefly at Gowhatty.

These duties have consisted chiefly in keeping a watchful eye on the proceedings, journeyings and communications with tribes beyond the frontier, of all the clans, especially those situated near the Burmese frontier, and gaining through them intelligence, as early and accurate as possible, of all movements in Upper Burmah.

To mediate in quarrels and keep the peace between rival clans.

To investigate into heinous cases, as murder and dacoity, originating amongst these clans, and all complaints against them by other parties, whether our own subjects or foreigners.

Since I first took charge of the office as Officiating Political Agent, there have been no serious charges against any of the clans, and no feuds. A few cases of illegal detention of runaways and emigrants were instituted, and these I have always been able to dispose of without having once had recourse to force. The weekly diary exhibits all the duties performed in detail. It will be seen that all my orders have been carried out through means of the intelligence establishment, and that on no occasion have I used the military force at my disposal.

The Singhphoo country has been quiet for several years, but events that sprung out of the attack on Sudya and Saikwah in 1839, and subsequent attacks on other posts by Singhphoos in 1843, have greatly changed the Singhphoo population since the date of Colonel A. White's report. It will be seen from a glance at the nominal roll that some khells have become extinct; others have left the country for Hookoong in Upper Burmah, and the chieftainship of most of the clans have changed hands; the Beesa Gaum died in jail at this station, and his sons have succeeded to little of his influence; the Lutoorah, Luttoo and Tangsangtang are dead, and the only chief that lives in possession of his former power is Ningroo-La-Seng, who with his sons, Chamun and La, are now the most influential of the Singhphoos. During last cold season, Chamun was active in collecting and in transmitting intelligence.

The old chief, Ningroo-La, visited me in January last, and appeared then a hale old man in the full possession of all his faculties.

His son Chamun is active and intelligent, and can write Bengallee. He aspires to a leading position amongst the clans.

Old Koojoo Gam is alive, but without followers, and in poverty.

The Singhphoos have become desperate opium-eaters, and this and the loss of their slaves, who have almost all effected their escape, have reduced them to a very low condition. They scarcely cultivate sufficient grain for their own subsistence, but wandering about the wild country as elephant hunters, they supply most of their wants by the sale of elephant tusks.

Of the Nagas who were formerly dependant on the Beesa, all settled on this side of the Terappani; some 20 villages have thrown off the connexion, and conform to the orders transmitted to them through the intelligent jemadar posted at Makoom. I have found them a singularly docile and simple race.

The Nagas on this side of the Patkoi, East of the Terap, adhere to the sons of the Beesa.

Most amicable relations have been maintained with the Mishmees, crop-haired or Chulikutta Mishmees, Bor Abors, and Abors not considered dependant on the British Government.

The Mishmees on their annual trading visits frequent all the stations in Upper Assam; they occupy the mountainous region between Assam and Thibet, North-east of Saikwah, and trade and are in communication with the Thibetans as well as with the Assamese. Last cold weather, a Thibetan trader accompanied one of their parties to Assam, and he has promised to repeat the visit with some of his friends next year.

The Chulikuttas occupy the continuation of the same range, nearly due North of Saikwah, West from the Mishmee country, to the confines of the Bor Abor territory. They are more savage and warlike than the Mishmees, and some years ago were never seen in the plains of Assam except as maranders.

Now they find an honest trade a more profitable occupation, and in the cold season they regularly attend the haut at Saikwah and are very keen barterers.

They are ever at feud with the Bor Abors, and this somewhat interrupts their communication with the plains, as their trading parties, consisting always of women as well as men, have to make a considerable detour to avoid Bor Abor ambuscades.

For the same reason they do not like to be long absent from their homes, and we have not yet been able to induce them to proceed into the district beyond Saikwah.

The Bor Abors only occasionally come down, but they appear desirous of refraining from any acts calculated to give offence.

Our relations with them are maintained through some Miris settled on the Dihong River, who in consideration of this service do not pay the capitation tax assessed on others of their tribe.

The understanding is that this assessment is to be immediately imposed if these Miris are unable so to negotiate as to bring about a satisfactory arrangement in the event of a dispute.

The Bor Abors are a fine race of men, numerous and warlike, very jealous of their independence and proud of having always maintained it. Their Government is republican. They acknowledge no Chief except when one is chosen for a particular occasion; everything respecting the commonwealth is settled in council by the voice of the majority. With such a tribe it would be difficult sometimes to negotiate without the intervention of such persons as the Miris, who are well acquainted with their institutions, customs and language.

Our relation with the Hill Miri and Duphla tribes, bordering on the district of North Luckimpoor, have not been at all disarranged by the commutation to payments from the treasury as stipends to the Chiefs of all their black-mail claims.

Great numbers of these clans have left the hills and settled in the plains since the commutation was effected. Of the Duphlas large bodies came down, but recently the cholera frightened about 500 of them back to their hills again.

The intelligence establishment alluded to above consists of the following :—

A Mohurrir at 12 Rupees.

This apointment I conferred on a very intelligent Khampti Chowkeng Gohain, who has established himself East of Sudya: I look to him for information in regard to all of importance that occurs in the Mishmee country, and in that of the Shans and Singphoos on the Tengapani, Noa Dihing Kurrempani, &c., and depute him to any of the clans in those tracts on any duty that cannot be entrusted to the ordinary hurkaras.

A Jemadar at 10 Rupees.

This appointment is filled by an Assamese who has long resided amongst the frontier people, understands their languages, and has acquired some influence amongst them. He is head of the Doaniahs of Makoom, and resides at that village, which is well situated for obtaining through the Nagas and from other sources intelligence of all that is going on on the frontier and in Upper Burmah.

There are besides seven hurkaras, men well versed in frontier tactics, and ready to go any where, who are distributed between Makoom, Saikwah and Debrooghur ; and at Saikwah there is also a Shan interpreter, who remains with the darogah at that post.

To aid in the defence of the frontier, and for some of the Military duties of the District, I have under my orders a company of Militia of force as per margin.

1 Subadar.
2 Jemadars.
7 Havildars.
7 Naicks.
2 Buglers.
160 Sepoys.
(Including a detail of Golundauze to serve two brass 3-pounder guns.)

A proportion of the men enlisted are Doaniahs, who make fair soldiers and are well adapted for this service from their knowledge of the language and the tactics and the positions of the frontier tribes.

The frontier posts of Makoom and Dum-Dum are ordinarily garrisoned by the Militia, and last cold season a party of them were thrown forward into the Naga hills as an advanced post of observation.

They take all the Luckimpoor guards.

In the margin, I give the present distribution of the Company.

		Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.
Debrooghur,		0	0	1	1	0	25
Makoom,		1	0	2	2	2	50
Dum-Dum,		0	1	1	0	0	15
Saikwah,		0	0	0	1	0	9
Gowpoor,	Luckimpoor.	0	0	1	0	0	7
Kullungpoor,	Luckimpoor.	0	0	0	1	0	4
Gumneeree,	Luckimpoor.	0	0	1	0	0	8
Lalookudolonee,	Luckimpoor.	0	0	0	1	0	7
Luckimpoor,	Luckimpoor.	0	1	1	1	0	26
Rungsalli,	Luckimpoor.	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total,		1	2	7	7	2	160

One great object effected by the raising of the Militia Company has been to relieve Major Hannay's fine corps of duties that pressed heavily upon it, breaking up the battalion into detachments posted in localities which to the men of that corps were exceedingly unhealthy, and tended seriously to impair its discipline and efficiency.

I subjoin a statement showing the disposition of the 1st Assam Light Infantry and Local Artillery in this district. As now distributed, the posts of Jaipoor and Saikwah form supports to the out-posts of Makoom and Dum-Dumma and the Head Quarters at Debrooghur.

Statement exhibiting the Distribution of 1st Assam Light Infantry and Assam Local Artillery in the District of Luckimpoor, Upper Assam.

	Miles.	1st. Assam Lt. Infy.												Assam Local Arty.						
	Distance from Hd. Quarters.	Major.	Captain.	Adjutant.	Sergt. Major.	Qr. Mr. Sergt.	N. Doctor.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.	Captain.	E. N. C. Offrs.	Subadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.
Debroo, ...	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	5	4	22	18	6	479	1	2	1	3	2	1	57
Saikwah, ...	52	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	10	6	2	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaipoor, ...	35	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	6	..	91	..	..	1	..	1	2	28
Makoom, ...	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

E. T. DALTON.

FROM

CAPTAIN E. A. ROWLATT,

PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF KAMROOP,

TO

A. J. M. MILLS, ESQ.,

OFFG. JUDGE OF THE SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT, (ON DEPUTATION.)

Dated 20th June 1853.

SIR,

WITH reference to your demi-official letter requiring information regarding the tribes bordering on this District, I beg to lay before you the following particulars showing the state of our relations with them and the various measures that have been taken for conciliating and inducing them to visit and carry on trade in the District, also what rules are in force for demanding criminal refugees from the Bootan rulers, and in complying with similar demands from them.

The District of Kamroop being bounded on the South by the Cossiah Hills and by Bootan on the North, the people of this zillah only come in contact with the two hill tribes inhabiting these countries: the former of these tribes are now subject to the British rule, having an Agent to the Governor General placed over them, who resides at Cherra Poonjee; it therefore will not be necessary for me to enter into any account of these people further than to show the connexion which has existed between them and the inhabitants of the plains, and the present state of the relations kept up between the two people.

Previous to the province of Assam coming under the rule of the British Government, the Cossiahs had gradually established themselves in the plains, from whence the Native Government were unable to dispossess them, and being conscious of their weakness were glad to compound with them for an acknowledgment of supremacy, which the Cossiahs rarely permitted to interfere with their proceedings.

When in 1826 Assam became a British Province, negotiations were entered into by Mr. David Scott, who was then the Governor General's Agent on the frontier, to open a line of road between this valley and Sylhet and Cachar to the South of the Cossiah Hills, which was agreed to by the hill Chiefs. The works were therefore commenced and a road cleared, which would soon have been completed had not an insurrection of the Cossiahs broken out in April 1829, which led to a contest that did not terminate for some years. This war in the Hills was followed on the 5th January 1831, by an attack of the border tribes on the people of Pantan Bogace and Bungong, three of the Dowars in the plains, and referring to which Mr. Scott, in a letter of the 17th January following, says, "The estates in question were under attachment, the first in consequence of the part which the Rajah had taken against us in the hills, and the two latter for

the recovery of arrears of revenue, and there is every reason to think that the irruption of the mountaineers was favored and connived at by the local authorities, most of whom are necessarily ill-affected towards our Government, owing to the strict control now exercised over them, and to the deprivation of the illicit emoluments they used to derive from fines from criminals, and other illegal cesses which they were in the habit of levying under the Assam Government.

"The treacherous and refractory disposition of the people of the Dowars was frequently evinced during the Assam Government, and petty revolutions attended with the murder of rival Chiefs and their adherents was matter of frequent occurrence. Such acts the Assamese Government was latterly under the necessity of tolerating; and practically speaking, at our accession to the Government of the country, the Chiefs of the Dowars exercised criminal jurisdiction and made war upon each other with perfect impunity, and at the worst subject to the payment for forgiveness of a fine.

"As it was impossible to tolerate such proceedings under our Government, and as it clearly appeared that the Chiefs of the Dowars possessed no legitimate independent authority in the plains, they were subjected like other Assamese subjects to the ordinary laws, but in order to conciliate them as far as practicable and to ensure to them the observance of the peculiar customs of the tract in question, a separate court was established, composed of the Chiefs themselves and a few of their principal local functionaries, before which all civil and criminal cases have hitherto been tried.

"Under the Assam Government the estates forming the Dowars had not paid any regular annual revenue, but large sums were exacted on the accession of a new Chief, and raised by contribution on the people, and they were bound to furnish Paicks for the public service. This arrangement was commuted for a money payment, and a few working Paicks only being retained for local purposes; but although the revenue was fixed at a very low rate and abatements made in favour of the Chiefs, in some cases amounting to nearly 50 per cent. upon the jumma, few of them have been able to fulfil their engagements, owing chiefly to their total incapacity for business and the roguery of their servants, under which circumstances the temporary attachment of several of their estates became indispensable, and it has probably in some degree led to the recent catastrophe."

A reward was offered for the apprehension of Lall Chand, the leader of the attack on the plains, but apparently without effect, as it was not until September of 1833 that he voluntarily surrendered himself to the Native Officer in charge of the post of Nuncklow. A heavy fine of 5,000 Rupees was imposed upon the eight villages composing the state of Ramree, and 10,000 Rupees on the Chiefs of six other states who were associated in the attack on the Dowars, making altogether a sum only equivalent to the estimated amounted of loss incurred by the inhabitants of the plundered villages.

As the hills became tranquillized, the intercourse of the Cossiahs with the people of the plains assumed a more peaceful aspect, and no outrage has occurred since the attack in 1831. The people of the Dowars now live in the enjoyment of complete security, and without the least fear of their ancient oppressors; all traces of the previous unruly character of the inhabitants of the Dowars has entirely disappeared, so that the Dowars are now cultivated by as peaceful and quiet a set of people as are to be found in any part of the District. One of the Dowars named Bor Dowar is held by Jeedur Singh, the Chief of Nuncklow, on the same terms as the pergunnahs by the Chowdrees, and it would not be easy to find a better manager or a more punctual payer of the revenue. A small extent of plain country within the hills is in charge of Rajah Phullbullung Singh, who holds it at half rates by order of Government, besides which there are many persons of half Cossiah origin holding fiscal charges in the Dowars.

For the encouragement of trade, hauts or weekly markets are held in every Dowar, which are resorted to in large numbers by people from the hills, and also by those of the plains. The chief articles of trade brought down by the Cossiahs are iron implements, such as koduls,

&c., and cotton, honey, red chillies and potatoes, which they barter for cattle, rice, cloths, and dried fish, &c. The trade is carried on without any restrictions, and the greatest good-feeling exists between the parties who resort to the hauts; occasionally slight misunderstandings do occur, but these are usually settled without much trouble, and any interference by the police is but seldom required.

Although the Garrow country to the West of the Cossiah Hills does not actually border on the Dowars of Kamroop, still in Dowar Sooki which adjoins the Gowalparra District, some of this tribe do frequently visit the markets in that neighbourhood, and have in former times been guilty of acts of great atrocity in the plains, in consequence of which a guard of Shans consisting of 1 Havildar, 1 Naick and 12 Sepoys has been stationed at the pass leading into the hills in Sooki Dowar since November 1841, from which time only one case of aggression has been committed.

Under the Assam Government, the Bootan Dowars of Kamroop, namely, Gurkuleah, Banska Chappagoore, Chappakamor and Bijni had entirely fallen into the hands of the Bootan authorities, although a small tribute was payable by them consisting of chowrees, ponies, musk, gold-dust, blankets and daggers, which they agreed to continue to present to the British Government. The revenue of these Dowars (unlike those in Durrung where the Assam Government collected for four and the Booteahs for eight months) was entirely appropriated by the Government of Bootan, which arrangement continued in force for some time after the British had taken possession of Assam. It was, however, soon discovered that the tribute which the Booteah authorities had agreed to pay was not forthcoming, and that they had no idea of abiding by any of the engagements they entered into. At this time the greatest anarchy and confusion prevailed in the Dowars; the most atrocious dacoities were committed on the defenceless Ryots, and the pergunnahs far to the South of the Dowars were perpetually invaded by hordes of depredators, who were instigated to the commission of robberies by the Bootan officers for a stipulated share of the booty. In May 1835 a body of about 50 armed men made an incursion into the British territory from the Bijni Dowar, and carried off ten people from the village of Nowgong into the Bootan Dowar, to rescue whom a detachment of the Assam Light Infantry had to be despatched. On reaching the frontier the Native officer, named Zalim Singh, a man distinguished for his gallant services, endeavoured to effect their release by negotiation, but failing in his purpose, he stormed the stockade in which they were confined, and released nine of the captives; he also took some arms from the Booteahs and captured one Dooba Rajah, by whom these attacks on our villages had been systematically planned and the aggressors protected.

The Dooba Rajah distinctly avowed when examined that of the British subjects carried off in the course of these incursions, several had been presented to the Tongso Pillo, the strongest proof that could have been afforded of the connivance of one of the highest functionaries under the Bootan Government in these offences against a friendly power.

The number of British subjects who on these recent occasions had been carried off by the officers of Bijni, amounted to twenty-two, of whom nine were rescued by the party under Zalim Singh, and four were delivered up subsequently by the Dooba Rajah, and the remaining nine persons being satisfactorily accounted for, the Dooba Rajah was released: the inquiries to which this state of affairs gave rise, proved that some of the Bootan frontier officers harboured bands of regularly licensed robbers, who paid them considerable sums and a share of the booty for the protection thus obtained. In 1836, a daring dacoity attended with loss of life and property of British subjects was committed from the Banska Dowar; this occurred on the 14th of January, and was followed by another attack the second day after, when Captain Bogle, the officer in charge of Kamroop, requested and obtained permission to proceed into the Dowar with a detachment of the Assam Sebundy Corps, consisting of 80 sepoys, under the command of Lieut. Matthews, and attended by Lieut. Vetch, who volunteered his services on the occasion. This party entered the Dowar on the 14th February 1836, and discovered some of the stolen property in the house of Boora talookdar, one of the ringleaders amongst the

dacoits, and succeeded also in apprehending a Kachari, named Juddo, a notorious delinquent, who avowed having committed several robberies in the Company's territories, and gave information that twenty of his accomplices were then secreted at Dewangari. In consequence of this state of affairs, letters were addressed by Capt. Bogle to the Dewangari Rajah and Tongso Pillo, demanding reparation and the surrender of the fugitives, as well as the payment of the arrears of tribute; the Dowar was also temporarily attached and the passes into the hills occupied by the troops.

While negotiations were in progress, thirteen notorious offenders were apprehended, who stated that they were professional robbers appointed by the Dewangari Rajah, and the other authorities of the Dowar, with whom they shared their spoils.

As the offenders had not been given up, the British Officers refused to retire from the Dowar, on which the Rajah of Dewangari descended from the hills with an armed force; but as Captain Bogle declined granting him an interview until the most notorious offenders had been given up, this was so far complied with, that on the 1st March, nineteen of those who had committed aggressions on the British territory were surrendered; the Dewangari Rajah then entered the Camp in great state attended by about twenty sirdars and six hundred followers, all armed with matchlocks, bows and arrows, swords, spears and shields. This interview, however, did not result in any arrangement being made by the Booteahs for the payment of the arrears of tribute or the surrender of the Boora talookdar, and the Rajah retired as it was supposed to return to his hills, from the passes into which, in consequence of his apparent peaceful demeanour, the guards were directed to withdraw: it was discovered, however, the day following, that far from returning to Dewangari, he had taken up a position at Soobang Kotta, near the foot of the hills, with the intention of preventing the Dowar from being attacked; he was therefore required to quit the plains immediately, but as he disregarded the order, and began strengthening his position, the troops commenced their march to advance against him on the morning of the 7th March, with Captains Bogle and Vetch and Lieutenant Matthews at their head. On nearing the Booteahs they were found to be drawn up in five masses, numbering altogether about six hundred strong, whereas the detachment of the Sebundies only amounted to seventy-five men, and as the advance continued the situation of our troops became momentarily more critical from the great disparity of numbers. On their being told to retire, the Booteahs answered with shouts of defiance, and commenced the action by firing at Captains Bogle and Vetch, who were addressing them from an elephant. Seeing this, Lieutenant Matthews commanding the detachment immediately ordered his men to advance, and charged the enemy at the head of his small force pouring in a valley of musketry which killed twenty-five of the Booteahs on the spot and wounded about twice as many more, when the whole of the Booteahs took to their heels and were pursued by the detachment into the passes of the hills. This gallant action cleared the Dowar, and the whole of the camp equipage of the Rajah, consisting of tents, baggages, robes of state and standards, together with half a dozen prisoners, fell into the hands of the victors. The immediate result of this success was the surrender of the Boora talookdar, and the formal attachment of the Dowar, which however did not long continue, as all that had been demanded was agreed to by certain Zinkafs on the part of the Bootan Government, who signed a treaty at Gowhatty on the 3rd of June 1836, and Banska Dowar was again restored to the Booteah authorities.

In March 1839, it was ascertained that the Booteahs had lately carried off twelve British Kachari subjects, one of whom died from the effects of wounds he received, whilst another was murdered when attempting to escape, and a third wounded and thrown down a precipice because he was unable to work.

The state of these Dowars having been fully reported on, and the increasing disorganization brought to the notice of Government, orders were issued on the 6th September 1841 that they should be finally annexed to the British possessions, as it appeared that although the Booteahs had held possession of them for some years, the right of sovereignty had never been resigned by the

Assam Government and that all which the Booteahs had a right to demand was compensation for the loss they sustained by being deprived of possession. Towards the close of 1841, the Bootan Dowars of Kamroop were therefore formally declared to be under the sole management of the British power, and a sum of 10,000 Rupees was allotted to be paid annually to the several Chiefs entitled to receive compensation, which sum was considered to be equal to one-third of the Revenue drawn from the Dowars of Kamroop and Durrung. At the time the settlement was finally determined upon, in 1847, this was approved of by Government, but the arrangement has not been agreed to by the Bootan authorities as a permanent adjustment of their share, who still keep increasing their demand as the revenue of the Dowars improve under our management.

The treaty, or ikrarnama as it was called, which was signed in 1836, by the Booteah Zinkafs, stipulated amongst other things that every exertion should be made to put down dacoity in the Dowars, and that offenders should be mutually delivered up to the proper officers of each Government, that the tribute for the Dowars of Kamroop and Durrung should be regularly paid by the Booteah Zinkafs, and that the British Government might attach the Dowars for arrears.

This agreement, however, was never ratified by the Dhurma or Deb Rajahs, or by the Tongso Pillo or Dhurma Rajah's father, for all of whom the Zinkafs had acted, and as the country of Bootan has ever since been in a state of anarchy and confusion, there has always been wanting a person of sufficient authority with whom it was possible to come to any definite terms.

Besides the agreement above alluded to, a regular treaty had been concluded between the Government of India and Bootan in 1774, in which it is stated that in consideration of the Dowars belonging to the Deb Rajah or Rajah of Bootan to the North of Kooch Behar being relinquished, that the tribute formerly payable to the Kooch Behar Rajah should be paid to the Honorable Company, and that the Deb Rajah should never cause incursions to be made into the country, or in any respect whatever molest the Ryots that have come under the Honorable Company's subjection.

Since the Dowars have come into the possession of the British Government, the gang-robberies have entirely been put a stop to by the apprehension and conviction of all the dacoits, but the Booteahs have still occasionally made incursions into the Dowars, and have been guilty of many acts of violence.

In the spring of 1844, some Booteahs with their families from Dewangari applied for permission to settle in the plains, which being granted, they took up land at the village of Baladee near the foot of the hills, where they were allowed to locate themselves without any objections to their doing so having been urged by the Dewangari Rajah: on the 24th of December following, however, a body of ten Booteahs made a sudden attack on them and succeeded in carrying off six out of the seven settlers, having beaten the latter so severely that he was left for dead; inquiry was of course immediately instituted into this unprovoked aggression, and a demand made for the restoration of those carried off: as usual the Booteahs made use of every expedient that chicanery and deceit could accomplish to evade giving them up, and it was not until the papers were closed and all communication with the hills cut off that they surrendered the captives.

A similar occurrence also took place in the same year more to the Westward, where about fifty Booteah families who had come down and settled in the plains were seized by the Booteahs and carried off again into the hills from Sahaparra in the Bijni Dowar, which was reported to the Agent of the Governor General, who threatened to stop the allowance paid to the Booteah Rajah if any such occurrence again took place.

It is satisfactory to observe that since the Dowars have been annexed no violence has been offered to any of the Kachari or other people of the plains, and that the Booteahs have abstained from all attempts to collect any revenue in the Dowars. Since 1844, it has not been found necessary to keep any guards on the frontier and none are therefore retained, but there is a stockade at Kuwumkhatta in Banska Dowar, which is kept in repair, and to occupy which troops could be despatched whenever the Dowars were threatened with danger. During the cold weather a great

number of Booteahs frequent the plains for trade, and an annual pilgrimage is made to the Hajoo temple not far from Gowhatty, which is supposed to have been originally a Buddhist shrine: two hauts in Banska Dowar, which had for some years been neglected, have again been lately re-established and every encouragement is held out to the Booteahs to resort freely to the plains for traffic. The principal articles brought down from the hills for sale are blankets, China silks, salt, gold and silver, a few chowrees and a little musk, which are disposed of for rice, dried fish and a few spices, the barter of which proves highly advantageous to the inhabitants of both places, and as for some years past nothing of importance has occurred to disturb the peace of the Dowars in this district, the greatest tranquility may now be said to prevail, a state of affairs which has not existed for time out of mind.

The treaty of 1774, which is still in force, did not provide for the surrender of criminal refugees, and the ikrarnama of 1836 having never been ratified, it cannot be said that the demand for the restitution of offenders who escape to the Booteah territory is made under any stipulation obliging the rulers of Bootan to give them up: the practice has therefore been to make a proper requisition by letter, either direct or through the Agent to the Governor General, and that if this is not complied with to shut the Dowars until the culprits are produced, and as the Booteahs are completely dependent for subsistence on the plains, this expedient has always had the effect of ensuring compliance with our requests.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. A. ROWLATT,
Princl. Assist. Commr.

Present State of a Company of Assam Militia attached to the District of Seebsagur, on the 28th June 1853.

Present State.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Sentries. By Day.	Sentries. By Night.
Detail of Men at Head Quarters.						
Present, fit for duty, ...	....	....	....	6	....	....
On duty, Jail Guard, ...	....	....	....	16	3	4
" Cutcherry ditto, ...	....	....	....	4	....	1
" Magistrate's ditto, ...	....	....	....	4	....	....
" Quarter ditto, ...	....	....	....	4	1	1
" Orderly ditto, ...	....	....	....	1	....	....
Recruits at Drill, ...	....	....	....	11	....	....
Total, ...	....	....	....	46	5	7
Detail of Command.						
On Command at Golahghat, ...	....	....	1	11	....	....
Ditto Gelakey, ...	....	1	....	4	....	....
Total, ...	....	1	1	15	....	....
Present at Head Quarters, ...	....	....	....	46	....	....
On Command, ...	....	1	1	15	....	....
Total, ...	....	1	1	61	....	....

Assist. Agent's Office,
Zillah Seebsagur,
The 28th June 1853.

C. HOLROYD,
P. A. G. G. A.

No. 3 of 1844.

From

Captain J. T. GORDON,
Assistant Agent Governor General, Durrung,

To

Major F. JENKINS,
Agent Governor General N. E. F., Gowhatty,

Tezpore, 13*th February* 1844.

Sir,

Since receiving Civil charge of this district my attention has been much occupied in considering our relations with the uncivilized and barbarous tribes who inhabit the mountains on our Northern frontier. These have hitherto been far from satisfactory; whilst some were received into favor, others were treated with distrust, if not wholly proscribed and prohibited from having any connection with the inhabitants of the plains. This as you are well aware arose from acts of treachery, such as the murder of a Patgherree, named Modhoo Sykeah, in the mouzah of Orang, supposed to have been committed at the instigation of the Booteah Sath Rajahs of Char Doar in 1839, and the massacre of a guard of the Assam Light Infantry at Baloeparah in 1835, by the Akahs; also the seizure of several Ryots, subjects of the British Government. In consequence of these acts, the share of revenue which the hill tribes were allowed to collect, entitled "black-mail" or "Posa," which appears to have been conceded to them through the weakness of former rulers under the Assam Government, resembling the Chouth of the Mahrattas, and black-mail of the ancient Highlanders, was, with one or two exceptions, wholly stopped. These stringent measures put them to the greatest inconvenience and distress, as they drew their supplies chiefly from the well cultivated fields of the plains, their barren hills being incapable of producing sufficient for their subsistence. To prevent their making incursions into our territories it was deemed necessary to detach, at the commencement of every cold season, various guards, from the detachment of the 1st Assam Sebundy Corps doing duty at Tezpore, to protect the passes into the plains, as at that time the mountaineers were accustomed to abandon their snow-clad hills to oppress and plunder the Ryots of Char Dowar, Now Dowar, and the Dowars of Kurreeahparra, Booreegoomah, and Kalling. Although the terror of the British name, and the presence of disciplined troops, has hitherto prevented the hill tribes from making any hostile attempts, still I have always considered the guards at the passes as much exposed, too far from support, and liable to be cut off by an ever watchful and treacherous enemy; I therefore readily agreed to the recommendation of my predecessor, Captain Bigge, to lessen the number of outposts, and, during your late visit, suggested the expediency of withdrawing the details stationed in the most distant stockades of Diamara and Goomgaon, and concentrating them in a central situation at Loharbaree, within twelve miles of Tezpore, where they could speedily be supported, and be ready to move to any point within the mehal of Char Dowar. Another important reason for altering the disposition of the guards arose from the fact that it appears to be utterly futile to attempt to confine these ferocious tribes to their hills, as there are many other passes besides those which we have occupied by which they find their way into our territories, and I have heard from various quarters that, although they are openly afraid to collect supplies from the Ryots, still they are constantly during the cold season prowling about the villages, and under pretence of begging, extorting articles of food and clothing. In most cases the Ryots are afraid to refuse, or even to complain; such is the terror with which the remembrance of former cruelties inspires the timid Assamese. They dread the vengeance which having recourse to the Civil power would draw upon them, and it would be extremely difficult, without a thorough knowledge of the country, to follow them into their fastnesses.

2*nd*.—All these circumstances I have taken into mature consideration, and weighed well the interests which are at stake in dealing with races so cunning and treacherous; I have always

considered it derogatory to our Government yielding to such demands as were extorted from the Assam Rajahs, but the custom of several of the hill tribes drawing their supplies from the plains, and receiving a share of the revenue, having long been sanctioned, I am therefore induced to advocate the system of granting an allowance to the Chiefs or Rajahs, in lieu of the black-mail, and thus, although leaving them nominally independent, making them really dependent upon our bounty, and thereby purchasing their good will and forbearance towards the subjects of Government, which will materially tend to the happiness, security and prosperity of the latter, and eventually lead to the civilization of these rude and barbarous races. They will likewise form a barrier to encroachments from more distant and more savage tribes, who in former days were evidently in the habit of making inroads into the plains, as the very names which are retained by tribes inhabiting the hills beyond the first range plainly indicate many powerful and savage clans, being known by the names of Meerees, Lalongs, Kochs, &c., whose corresponding classes are numerous and peaceable cultivators throughout the valley of Assam.

3rd.—In December last, when absent on revenue duties in the mehal of Chooteyah, I received an intimation from the Sath Rajahs of Koorecahparra that they were anxious for an interview, but on going to meet them on the borders of the Dowar, I found that they had returned through some mistake to their hills ; I subsequently invited them to come to Tezpore, and, after a little persuasion, they were induced to do so, and I had a meeting with them on the 30th ultimo, but expecting your arrival in the course of a few days, I refrained from entering upon the object of their visit, *viz.* recovering possession of Doar Koorecahparra. There were five Agents appointed to negociate, Sanjue, Chief of the Sath Rajahs, Seering Tangjing, one of the Sath Rajahs, and Chang Dundoo, a third, also two Brameeses, Agents or Superintendents of the Towung Deba Rajah, named Chang Dundoo and Peenjeeb. This tribe of Booteahs are under the Towung Rajah, who is a tributary of the Deba and Dhurma Rajahs at Lassa. With the subsequent proceedings with these people you are well acquainted, as the final negotiations were carried on in your presence, and all claim to the Koorecahparra Doar was resigned by the Booteahs, on condition of their receiving an annual sum of 5,000 Rupees, in lieu of all demands. This agreement was signed and ratified on the 5th instant. It therefore only remains for me to mention in this place that Lieut. Scott, when in charge of the District, in the month of April 1842, made inquiries regarding the value of the supplies which the Booteahs were yearly accustomed to receive from the Dowar, and ascertained that it amounted to the sum of Rupees 5,911-12, *viz.* 5,499-15 on account of contributions levied on the Rajahs, and 411-13 under the head of black-mail. From 5,911-12 must be deducted 966-15, value of articles bestowed upon the Rajahs by the Booteahs, which would make their claim amount to 4,944-13. This information was obtained through the exertions of the Nazir, Abbas Ullee, who acted in the capacity of Tehseeldar of this Dowar for about a year and a half. Although the Sath Rajahs acknowledge themselves dependent upon the Towung Deba, and the two Brameeses stated that they were authorized to treat for their former possession by that functionary, still they produced no credentials ; but this informality, you agreed with me in thinking, was immaterial, as the Towung Rajah or Lassa authorities have never held any communication with our Government, and the former has not even deigned to answer any of the letters which have been sent to him, owing, as it is currently believed, to their having been intercepted by the Sath Rajahs from interested motives of their own. The Cachareé Bor Thakooreahs, however, stated without hesitation that these were the people who always held possession of the Dowar when under the Booteah rule, and they never had any transactions with other authorities, so there is every reason to believe that the Sath Rajahs were really the sovereigns of the Dowar for nine months of the year, although they are themselves tributaries to other powers. I endeavoured to improve this opportunity of impressing upon the minds of the Booteahs the necessity of keeping up the friendly relations which had been commenced with our Government, and pointed out to them the advantages of trading in the plains, with the hope of being able eventually to open a connection with Thibet, and obtain a share of the commodities of China by a route which has been closed for many years.

4th.—The designation Sath Rajahs appears to be used by all the hill tribes who border upon the plains, extending from the Dufflah Hills East to Kooch Behar. The number I believe is not limited to seven, and the incumbents are subject to constant change, being removed from office, either periodically, or at the arbitrary will of a superior power; we have much to learn regarding these singular races, and I trust that there is now every prospect of becoming better acquainted with their customs and manners, to the increase of our geographical knowledge, and to their advancement in civilization.

5th.—Proceeding Eastward we meet with the Booteahs of Rooprae Ganw and Sher Ganw, who declare that they are quite distinct from the Booteahs of Kooreeahparra, and do not admit that they are subject to the same authorities. This independence is however generally disbelieved, and many assert that they are both subject to the Deba Rajah of Towang, and consequently tributary to Thibet. From the little information which we have obtained upon the subject, I am not however prepared to give an opinion. These Booteahs have been in the habit of drawing their supplies from the Char Dowar mehal, entering the plains at the Diomara Pass; on the 28th February 1836, Captain Matthie ascertained that the Char Dowar Booteahs were entitled to articles of food and clothing valued annually at Rupees 3,042-15, from which commission for making the collections, &c. was deducted, *viz.* 416-8, leaving a balance in their favor of 2,526-7. This sum they regularly received until 1839, when it was withheld, in consequence of the murder of Modhoo Sykeah, the authors of which were traced to three individuals who were believed to belong to this clan. Thay were recognized by the widow and female relations of the Sykeah, but the Sath Rajahs, when they were demanded, invariably denied having any authority over them, and subsequently declared that the principal of the three persons had fallen in battle; since 1839 they have made many applications to be restored to favor, and although treated during a great part of that time as outlaws, they have refrained from committing any aggressions upon the Ryots. Being impressed with the importance of securing the good will of these barbarous tribes, and thus tranquillizing the minds of the peaceably disposed cultivators of the soil, I willingly agreed to an interview which the Sath Rajahs of Char Dowar expressed a wish to obtain, and on the 10th instant they made their appearance, with a numerous band of followers, at Tezpore. The Chief who visited me is called Durzee Rajah, and was well known, I am told, to the late Commissioner Mr. Scott; below him were Tangjoor Jypoo, Dakpah, Sangkandoo, Sangja of Rooprae Chang, and Wangdundoo, son of the late Rajah of Sher Ganw called Tangging. The chief spokesman was the Durzee Rajah, and he expressed, in the name of the others, the extreme regret which they felt in consequence of their lying under the displeasure of the British Government, and still denied having any connection with, or control over, the supposed murderers of the head man of Orang. They pleaded the hardship of the whole, being punished for the crimes of two or three individuals. Under these circumstances, and with reference to the principles of our Government to conciliate, as far as is deemed judicious, the wild tribes surrounding the Province, and being persuaded in my own mind that forbearance and a humane policy displayed towards this tribe would effectually secure the peace of this portion of the district, and lead to the most beneficial results, I agreed, on the condition of their accepting the terms which I offered them, to recommend through you to Government, that they be again taken into favor, and that their claims, in lieu of all demands, whether under the shape of black-mail or other contributions from the Ryots, be commuted to a yearly allowance amounting to 1,740 Rupees, *viz.*, 25 Rupees per mensem to Durzee Rajah, and 20 to each of the inferior Chiefs; I gave them to understand that it was not in my power to make any final agreement with them, as I had no authority for doing so, but I most earnestly recommend, in consideration of the contrition expressed, and the terms to which I have bound them, and likewise to the uncertainty which in my mind exists regarding the criminality which attaches to them touching the murder of the Patgherree, that my negociations with the Sath Rajahs be confirmed. I feel confident that this measure will tend greatly to the prosperity of the district. They were very unwilling at first to accept the terms, a copy of which I beg leave to enclose, as well as my engagements with other tribes, which were all made on the same principle, *viz.*,

making them promise upon oath that they will neither collect, directly or indirectly, or permit their followers to do so, the former most objectionable contributions, which were denominated "Posa," and by us "black-mail." I have directed a hât to be established at Orang, Loharbaree, and Baleoparra, all which places are convenient for traffic, and will render it unnecessary for the Booteahs and others to wander about the houses of the Ryots, upon the pretence of purchasing or begging food. This vagrant practice on a large scale, I have most strictly prohibited. The Booteahs took two days to consider these unpalatable terms, and also the smallness of the allowance which I offered them, but after much discussion, seeing that I was firm, they at once yielded, and signed the agreement on the 12th instant, pledging themselves by a solemn oath to abide by the terms ; when the negociations, as far as I was concerned, were finished, they showed the most friendly disposition and were most unreserved in their communications, acknowledged themselves dependent upon the British Government, and promised to assist in preventing the encroachments of others upon the plains. In order to prove the sincerity of my professions, I advanced them 150 Rupees as a present, about a month's allowance of the sum proposed, which measure I trust will meet with your approbation, and be sanctioned by Government. I gave them clearly to understand that it was presented by me on my own responsibility, and they left well pleased with the interview, stating that they would remain near the plains pending an answer to this reference ; I trust therefore that you will, as early as you can conveniently, inform me of your sentiments and final orders upon these arrangements, when I will lose no time in conveying them to the Sath Rajahs of Char Dowar.

6th.—The next tribe which requires to be mentioned, and to which it is necessary only to make a casual allusion, are the Thebengeah Booteahs, who annually visit the mouzah of Mauz Bath, on the Western borders of Char Dowar, for the purpose of obtaining supplies ; they are the remnants of a once powerful clan who range throughout the whole mehal, but who have been reduced to their present numbers by intestine wars and commotions. They have always conducted themselves peaceably, and have been allowed an annual sum of Rupees 145-13-6, with which they have been contented.

7th.—To the Eastward of the Sher Garew Booteahs we come upon two ferocious tribes, called Akahs and Kappachures : their numbers, I am given to understand, are by no means great, but their former powers and influence appears formidable, as they have long been in the habit of taking tribute from the Char Dowar Booteahs and others, and have effectually resisted the power of the Deba Rajah of Towung. They are in close alliance with a still more numerous and savage tribe who inhabit the further hills, called Midgees, and through their aid, I have no doubt, are enabled to overawe their immediate neighbours. The notorious chief of the Kappachures, called the Taggee Rajah, became a pensioner of Government upon an allowance of 20 Rupees per mensem about two years ago, and his former crimes were pardoned upon condition of his promising solemnly to refrain from acts of aggression upon the subjects of the British Government. This agreement was made by Lieut. Scott, and ratified on the part of the Rajah by oath : notwithstanding this arrangement, however, the Taggee Rajah showed evident symptoms of mistrust, as he never visited the station for the purpose of receiving his pension, until summoned by me in November last : after some demur he took his pension and departed apparently well pleased : subsequently however, I heard that this money became a source of contention amongst three or four other Rajahs, who possessed influence nearly equal to his own ; accordingly, on your recent arrival at the station, this Rajah and the other Chief made their appearance to represent their case to you, and at the interview which you gave them, you requested me to make such terms as would best secure the objects we had in view, *viz.*, securing their forbearance, and at the same time ensuring their submission ; on the 7th February, I had an audience with the Taggee Rajah, Chengkoolee, Seng Kemdoo, Neesoo and Serso, Chiefs of the Kuppachoure tribe, and, after a long discussion, they also agreed to the terms which I had imposed upon the Booteahs, on consideration of receiving 10 Rupees per mensem or 120 Rupees per annum, (in addition to the sum sanctioned for the Taggee Rajah by Government,) to be divided between the

remaining four Rajahs: I paid them one year's allowance, and they departed, not however so well pleased as the Bootcahs, on account of the restrictions which I imposed. These however appeared to me absolutely necessary as the Akas are far more dreaded than the Bootcahs, and complaints were made by the Rajahs of Burgawn, only a short time ago, that a tribe of these people had entered their village, and whilst begging made no scruple of using threats by drawing significantly their long and formidable knives. Two Chiefs of their allies, the Midgees, a tribe of Abors, accompanied them.

8*th*. The next tribe are the Hazaree Khowa Akas, who were received in open court on the 10th instant, and their claims taken into consideration. Their Chief Sanjaee and two dependant Rajahs, named Sangowan and Kerriloo, were present, also Nizam Rajah, a candidate for the supremacy of the Akas, and a rival and brother of the Taggee Rajah. The Hazaree Khowa Akas had always been accustomed to receive a share of the revenue, amounting to the yearly sum of Rupees 175 (which ceased in consequence of the massacre of the Assam Light Infantry Guard,) as ascertained by Mr. Commissioner Scott, but it has never been paid to them, in consequence of their having until the present season kept themselves aloof, thereby tacitly acknowledging themselves a proscribed clan. The Kuppachors were never permitted to collect "Posa," being considered in the light of dacoits, which indeed their name seems to imply. In conformity with the permission, which was granted to me by you during our conference upon this subject, I agreed to pay this Chief a monthly sum of 10 Rupees or 120 per annum, and 60 yearly to the Nizam Rajah, upon the same terms and conditions, as were granted to the Taggee Rajah. To these they reluctantly yielded, after ratifying the agreement by a solemn oath. The Hazaree Khowa Akas were formerly the most powerful of the two clans, but were brought into some kind of subjection by the prowess and ferocity of the Taggee Rajah, in consequence, a feeling of ill-will still exists between them, although they are not at open enmity. This tribe were entitled to the "Posa."

9*th*. I will at present only casually notice the Dufflas, who inhabit the mountains to the East, and with whom arrangements have been made, so that their different Chiefs or Gaums are annually allowed Rupees 2,494-0-1, in lieu of black-mail from Char Dowar and Now Dowar. They generally come in about the end of February, or beginning of March, to receive their allowance, a considerable portion of which is yearly carried to the credit of Government, as the whole of the Gaums do not make their appearance at the sudder station, where the money is disbursed; many of this singular race of people have taken up land in the plains, and have become Government ryots. This inclination I am endeavouring to encourage not only amongst the Dufflas, but with the other tribes, as it will materially conduce to the desirable object of reclaiming them from the evil habits of savage life. I have only seen one of their tribes, named Phenso Oolleah, the Chief of whom came in on the 7th instant, and received his share, *viz.*, 97-8-5. These people appear fiercer than even the Akas, but I believe not so.

10*th*. The attached Dowars of Booreegoomah and Kalling, which formerly owned submission during nine months in the year to the Deba Rajah of Bootan, and three to the British Government alone remain to be noticed. I have no doubt the same terms will be accepted as were granted to the Bootcahs of Kurreeahparra, and as these two Dowars are contiguous to the Kamroop District, a final settlement could be made with more advantage at Gowhatty than at Tezpore or Durrung, especially as several Dowars, annexed to the Kamroop division, will come under the same settlement, should you however deem it advisable, that negociations should be entered into by me for Booreegoomah and Kalling, I request the favor of your instructions regarding the terms and conditions to be offered.

11*th*. As soon as friendly relations are again established with the Bootan Government, I would strongly recommend that the guard at Oodalgooree in the Kurreeahparra Dowar, consisting of upwards of 50 men of the 1st Assam Sebundy Corps be withdrawn to Mungledye and Durrung. This measure would be a great relief to the ryots, and there would, in the above event, be no longer a necessity for the presence of disciplined troops to overawe the

Bootcahs of the Dowars of Boorcegoomah and Kalling after this season, I am therefore of opinion that a detachment of 160 Sebundies, would be ample to meet the wants of this District, and afford protection against any hostile aggression, which however in the present aspect of affairs, I have no reason to anticipate. These troops ought to be disposed as follows:—the main body of 100 men to be stationed at Tezpore, 50 at Mungledye in Durrung, and a small advanced post at Luharbarce, which might be frequently relieved. This would afford a disposable force to move on any given point, and very much conduce to the discipline of the Provincial Corps.

12*th*. In conclusion I beg leave to apologize for the meagreness of the information concerning the numerous tribes, by whom we are surrounded. I have had neither leisure or opportunity to gather much, but I look forward with confidence to the future, and view the little which has been effected, as the dawn of civilization, and its accompanying blessings upon the ignorant and barbarous races.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. T. GORDON,

Assistant Agent, Governor General.

ZILLAH DURRUNG,
ASSTT. AGENT, GOVR. GENL.'S OFFICE,
The 13th February 1844.

(True Copy,)

G. F. F. VINCENT, *Lieut.*,

Prinl. Assist. A. G. G.

No. 40 OF 1853.

FROM

LIEUT. G. F. F. VINCENT,

PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, DURRUNG,

TO

A. J. M. MILLS, ESQ.,

OFFG. JUDGE, SUDDER COURT, ON DEPUTATION TO ASSAM.

Dated Tezpore, 29th June 1853.

SIR,

In obedience to your instructions I have the honor to furnish you with the following information on our political relations with the tribes on the Frontier of this District.

2*nd*,—These, taking them from East to West, are:—1st Dufflas; 2nd Akas, and 3rd Bootcahs, all of whom are again sub-divided into different clans.

Duffalas of Now Dowar.

3*rd*,—Of this tribe there are several clans inhabiting the Mehal of Now Dowar, which derives its name (*Now*, nine, and *Dowar*, pass,) from there being nine passes into the hills, originally occupied by this tribe, several clans have, however, of late years, come down and taken up land in the plains, where they cultivate as peaceably and quietly as our other ryots, paying their revenue most regularly to the fiscal officer within whose mouzah they may be residing.

In the time of the Assam Rajahs, and on our first occupation of the Province, they were on the habit of levying black-mail from the inhabitants of the plains, but this has been most wisely and judiciously put down by our Government, and compensation made to the several Gaums or Chiefs, by the payment of annual *hereditary pensions*, and the ryots of this mehal, having been relieved from this burthen, are merely required to pay the same revenue for their lands, which is demanded from the other Ryots of the District. The pension sanctioned* for the Now Dowar Dufflas amounts to Rupees 1474-1-0.

* Under-Secy.'s letter, No. 701, dated 20th of April 1844, in the Foreign Department.

Char Dowar Dufflas.

These reside on the borders of the mehal of Char Dowar, to whom the same remarks as above are applicable, they receive an annual pension of Rupees 1,020,* and, as well as the Now Dowar Dufflas resort to the Sudder Station in the months of February and March for payment, merely remaining a few hours and returning peaceably to their villages.

* Sanctioned in the same letter quoted above.

Akas.

They carry on an extensive trade with the ryots, and there is no question but that the generosity of the Government in giving them pensions, has been productive of much benefit to them, as well as to the ryots; to the former in civilizing them, and to the latter in ensuring them peace and security.

4th,—This tribe, which according to Captain Gordon, (*vide* para. 7, of his letter, No. 3, of the 13th February 1844,) "though small in numbers is yet formidable from its former prowess and influence, and from being in alliance with a powerful and savage tribe called the Midgees," is divided into two clans, the Kuppachor Akas, and Hazaree Khowa Akas.

Kuppachor Akas.

This clan, which acknowledges for its Chief the notorious Taggee Rajah, is significantly designated Kuppachor from (*Kuppa*, cotton, and *Chor*, a thief, dacoit,) the circumstances of the warriors stealing up to villages to plunder when the cotton plants were of a large size and able to shelter them from view.

In 1835 the Taggee Rajah and his people cut up a small guard of the 1st Assam Sebundies posted on the frontier, for which daring act the Chief was captured, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the jail at Gowhatty, he however managed, after a short period spent in captivity to effect his escape, and was an outlaw till 1842, when he was again admitted to favor, and his crimes being overlooked it was deemed wise to conciliate him by the bestowal of a pension, since that time he has remained quiet, and regularly visits this station every cold season to receive his pension, when he presents an old cloth as an acknowledgment of his vassalage; this year he came down in February, a few days after I joined the District, and halted at a village a day's journey distant, whence he sent a message, requesting his pension to be forwarded to him, as he was afraid to come into Tezpore on account of the ravages the cholera was then making; wishing to see so celebrated a character, I returned him answer, that I was desirous of becoming personally acquainted with him, and hoped he would visit the station as usual, he however declined on the above plea for himself and followers, adding that, if the returned messengers did not bring his pension, he should retire to the hills without it, so being anxious to avoid giving cause of offence, and the excuse being valid, I forwarded the amount* of his pension, though without making the usual present of a piece of broad cloth which I informed him by letter could only be given after an interview with the Government Officer. Though many years have passed since this Chief was engaged in any act of outrage on our ryots, they have still such a dread of him, that his name is pronounced with terror, and he would be certain to receive any thing for which he expressed a wish from any person or village on the route from his hills to Tezpore.

* Rupees 580, sanctioned in the Under-Secretary's letters, Nos. 701 and 1208, dated 28th April 1844 and 13th May 1848.

Hazaree Khowa Akas.

This clan which derives its name from two Assamese words, *Hazaree*, thousand, and *Khowa*, eater, signifying "an eater at a thousand hearths," is presided over by the brother of the Taggee Rajah, and though not at open war with the Kuppachors, much ill-will exists between them, this clan was entitled† to "Posa," which the Kuppachors were never permitted to collect, being considered on the light of dacoits.

† *Vide* para. 8, of Captain Gordon's letter, No 3, of 13th February 1844.

Captain Gordon accordingly applied for a compensation allowance for them, which was granted‡ and they now draw a sum of Rupees 88 per annum.

‡ *Vide* Under-Secretary's letter, No. 208 of the 13th May 1848.

Booteahs.

5th,—Of these there are receiving pensions from this District three separate tribes, 1st, Thebengeah Booteahs; 2nd, Sath Rajahs of Rooprace Ganw and Sher Ganw, and 3rd, Sath Rajahs of Kurreeahparra Dowar.

1st. Thebengeah Booteahs.

The Thebengeah Booteahs border on mehal Char Dowar and receive an annual pension of Rupees 145-13, sanctioned in the Secretary's letter, No 701, of the 20th April 1844, they are said by Captain Gordon, in

the 6th para. of his report quoted above "to have always conducted themselves peaceably," and such has been their behaviour subsequent to that period.

2nd. Sath Rajahs of Rooprace Ganw and Sher Ganw.

Captain Gordon, speaking of the designation of "Sath Rajahs says, (*vide* para. 4.) it appears to be used by all the hill tribes, who border upon the plains, extending from the Duffala hills to Kooch Behar, the number, I believe, is not limited to seven, and the incumbents are subject to constant change, being removed from office either periodically or at the arbitrary will of a superior power." The Durjee Rajah is the Chief over the Rooprace and Sher Ganw Rajahs, who draw a pension* of Rupees 2,526-7-0, as compensation for what they used formerly to realize from the Mehal of Char Dowar, † on the borders of which, they reside; in 1839 these Booteahs were concerned in the murder of the Patgeeree of Orang mouzah, Muddoo Saikhya, and were for some time deprived of their pension, but which was restored to them through the agency of Captain Gordon (*vide* para. 5 of his letter so often quoted,) at the general conciliation of the tribes on this frontier.

* Sanctioned in Secretary's letter, No. 701 of the 20th April 1844 and No 723 of the 19th of March 1852

† So called from its having been prayed upon by four different races, 1st, Duffalas, 2nd, Akas, 3rd, Booteahs and 4th, Assam Rajahs, with the tract of country inhabited by each of whom it had a Dowar or pass.

3rd. Sath Rajahs of Kurreeahparra Dowar.

"This tribe of Booteahs is under the Towang Rajah, who is a tributary of the Deba and Dhurma Rajahs at Lassa," (Captain Gordon, *vide* para. 3,) and formerly held possession of the Kurreeahparra Dowar for a period of eight months of the year, it being in the charge of the Assam Rajahs during the remaining four. On the 5th of February 1844, the Booteahs signed a treaty with Captain Gordon, relinquishing, for an annual sum of Rupees 5000,* all future claim on this Dowar, which since our first connection with it has wonderfully increased in value and importance; the pension paid to the Booteahs is regularly spent in the Dowar at the celebrated fair of Oodalgooree, whither the Booteahs annually resort in large numbers, and barter commodities with the Assamese and Cacharee population; the Government of Bengal has lately sanctioned a grant of Rupees 8,200 to open a road from Oodalgooree to Mungledye, the head-quarters of the sub-division of this District, with the intention, either of inducing the Booteahs to come to Mungledye, or of affording facilities for the transport of goods and travellers from Gowhatty, Lower Assam and Bengal to Oodalgooree, in the hope of the fair there becoming as popular as in days of yore, or as Titalyah is at present. Oodalgooree too being so much nearer Lassa, there is every probability of this fair being extensively resorted to, which may be the means of opening up a more friendly intercourse than at present exists with Bootan and Thibet.

* Sanctioned in Under-Secretary's letter, No. 701, of the 20th of April 1844.

Late misunderstanding with Thibetian Government.

During the past cold season a sudden and unexpected misunderstanding arose between our Government and the Thibetian, in consequence of the malpractices of the Gelling,* a kind of "warrior priest;" and Chief over the Sath Rajahs to whom had been entrusted, by the Lassa authorities, the jurisdiction of the hills bordering on the Kurreeah-parra Dowar, and who was also in the habit of receiving the Government pension; he would seem to have been anxious to render himself independent, and when summoned to Lassa to answer for his mis-deeds, stoutly refused to go, and even attacked and routed the troops sent by his liege Lord to capture him, other reinforcements being sent, however the Gelling found it prudent to retreat, and in November last, fleeing into our territories, threw himself on the protection of the British Government, his instant surrender was most haughtily demanded by the Thibetian authorities, and perpetual war between the two nations threatened in the event of a refusal; Tartar troops were also pushed towards the frontier, and it was anticipated that on the paddy being cut in the plains, a descent would

* More properly Gelong.

be made by the Booteahs, a strong force was therefore collected on our side to watch the frontier, and by the end of December 1852, there were in camp at Oodalgooree a body of four hundred Light Infantry Troops with Artillery Soldiers, and a couple of six-pounders, the Booteahs were however too wise to come to hostilities, and after a good deal of blustering and most lengthened negociations, (in the course of which they demanded the Gelling dead or alive, and latterly a document from the Agent, Governor General to the effect that he was dead, but which was naturally refused,) peace was restored, and a treaty signed on the 28th of January, by Captains Reed and Campbell, on the part of the British and three of the Sath Rajahs on that of the Bootan Government; the Booteahs received their pension and permission to trade as usual in the Dowars (which had been withdrawn pending negociations) and guaranteed not to molest the refugees should they either remain in the plains, or return to the hills, at the same time soliciting that the Gelling might be kept on the South bank of the Bhramapootra, in order to prevent further mis-understanding, this request was complied with, and the Gelling removed from Tezpore to Gowhatty, where he still resides under restraint; the Booteahs, however, as might have been expected from a semi-barbarous people, soon took an opportunity of revenging themselves on some of the poor refugees, who, in full confidence of the treaty returned to their hills; seven were treacherously murdered, and their heads and hands cut off to grace the triumph of their murderers to Lassa, and probably to impose them upon the authorities there as the heads and hands of the Gelling and his immediate adherents; this outrage was reported in my letter, No. 23, of the 9th May 1853, but the Government have declined to interfere as the murder took place beyond our boundary.

6th,—I cannot but regret the meagreness of this report on the frontier tribes, but my sojourn in this District has been so short and my acquaintance with the tribes so slight, that I trust I shall be excused for not having entered more into detail; I beg, however, to annex copies of two full reports* on the same subject by my predecessors, Captains Bigge and Gordon, from which much information regarding the tribes may be gathered.

* No. 21, of 27th June 1843, and No. 3, of 13th February 1844.

7th,—The troops employed in the protection of this frontier are the 2nd Assam Light Infantry, detachments of which are stationed at Tezpore, Mungledye and Oodalgooree, as noted below, amounting to 293 of all grades.

Troops for protection of frontier.

	Captain.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.
1. Tezpoor, ...	1	2	1	11	10	2	182
2. Mungledye, ...	0	1	0	3	1	0	50
3. Oodalgooree, ...	0	0	1	1	2	0	25
Total, ..	1	3	2	14	14	2	257

8th,—There is no regular intelligence department in this District, and for information regarding any projected disturbances on the frontier, we are obliged to trust to the police or fiscal officers; during the late misunderstanding with the Booteahs a jemadar on Rupees 10 and ten chowkeedars on Rupees 4 each per mensem were entertained, and at its termination abolished, but I am of opinion, that much good would result if a small party of one jemadar and twelve chowkeedars were kept up, at a cost of Rupees 58 per mensem, to travel through the several Dowars and Mehals for the purpose of gaining and transmitting to the Principal Assistant, early information of all that was going on, and I would beg strongly to recommend this measure for your consideration.

Intelligence Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. F. F. VINCENT, *Lieut.*,

Princl. Assist. A. G. G.

No. 21 of 1843.

FROM

LIEUT. H. BIGGE,
PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, DURRUNG,

TO

MAJOR F. JENKINS,
AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, N. E. FRONTIER, ASSAM,

Dated Tezpore, 27th June 1843.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a report on the general state of the northern frontier of this District, as regards the nature of the intercourse, &c., which takes place between the tribes situated within the hills and the subjects of the British Government, (as desired in your letter, No. 72, of the 21st February 1843,) and a sketch of my proceedings, whilst visiting the Dowars of Char Dowar, Kurreeahparra, Booreegoma and Kalling, during the months of February and March last.

2*nd*,—To commence from the Eastward nothing could, so far as I can judge, be more amicable than the nature of the intercourse our ryots keep up with the Dufflah tribes, who now seem to resort to the plains, for purposes of trade, &c., with great freedom and certainty, without (I say so on the absence of all complaints whatever) causing any dread amongst our ryots. I saw these hill men at Bishnath, bartering large loads of munjeet for iron and other articles in the bazaar, a species of trade, which, some years ago, they held in utter contempt, and refused to enter upon.

3*rd*,—The Chiefs of these tribes visited me at Tezpore for the purpose of receiving their black-mail, which was immediately paid, and in some instances they were not in the station for more than a few hours, departing as soon as their business was completed; I put questions to some of them as to their villages, &c., and received plain straight forward replies, from which I understood that the greatest part of their villages are situated on the hills overlooking the villages formed by two streams, which fall into the Borilli Nuddee from the East, that these valleys are of some extent as to breadth, and that they cultivate the more level portions with the plough, using bullocks as in the plains; that these villages are about three days for unloaded men in the hills, and about ⅓rd of the way to the great villages of the more powerful clans, regarding whom they are, or pretended to be, quite ignorant, save from the report of a few who have gone up, denying that any intimacy existed between them.

4*th*,—As mentioned in my letter, No. 15, of the 16th May 1843, the Taggee Akas Rajah has not visited Tezpore this year, nor have I had any intercourse with any of his people for some months, no complaints have been made against him, and I have every reason to believe that, so far as he is concerned, the peace of the frontier in his hills is secure.

5*th*,—The most Eastern tribe of Booteahs, who visit this District, the Tapinggahgong men, came down as usual in March, bringing a small present, and receiving their black-mail as usual, I was unable from sickness to see them, but they seem a very quiet inoffensive race, who trade most amicably with the ryots of Chopaigong and Orang.

6*th*,—The seven Rajahs of Rooprace Gong above Char Dowar came down this year, and, although these men are prohibited from trading, or even entering Char Dowar, yet for the purpose of seeing them and hearing what they wished to communicate on the subject of their offences, as also their wish to be again restored to favor, I admitted them; they stated in court that they are now utterly unable to discover or give up the murderers of Modoo Sykeah, as demanded by Government, and endeavoured to explain this inability by stating that this last year, a very serious internal war had broken out between themselves and another tribe; in which 1,500 men had been lost, and that the murderers might have fallen in it. This I subsequently heard was false, and it was actually asserted after the Rajahs had gone away, that two of the murderers were with them in Tezpore. How true this was I had no opportunity of testing, but rather doubt the fact.

7th,—After remaining here some days they were directed to return to their hills (as nothing could be done for them, agreeably to the orders of Government, until the demand of justice have been satisfied) which they did.

8th,—With regard to my concession in favor of this tribe of Booteahs, all that I could (should it be deemed expedient to grant them any indulgence) recommend would be, that they be permitted to enter this country to trade, only at the established haut or markets. Their crimes have been most heinous, and under no circumstances do they appear to be sufficiently humbled to entitle them to any favor, indeed for my own part, and as far as I have had opportunity of judging during the visit to the Dowars, the whole system of paying black-mail might be abolished without the least fear of causing disturbance. I once thought otherwise, but a greater degree of acquaintance with the people and their habits, &c., has thoroughly changed my opinion, and I am fully convinced that unless we ourselves agitate the matter by inquiries, &c., the Booteahs will remain just as quiet as at present and trade with us on the same terms, accustomed to an arbitrary Government of the worst description when nobody can leave his property to his children even, they do not appreciate our system and set down to fear of them and powerlessness that which compassion alone induces us to grant.

9th,—With the next tribe of Booteahs who dwell over the Kurreeahparra Dowar, I had a good deal of intercourse when at Oodalgooree, where they resort in great numbers to trade, a upwards of 600 were at this haut on my first arrival, and though the numbers varied as they come and went, there was not an hour during my stay when less than from 3 to 400 men were present, these merely act as carriers to the village of "Amaratholl," about twelve miles within the hills, where they again dispose of the grain, &c., to the Booteahs from the higher ranges, and then again return for more to the market.

10th,—I was requested while at Oodalgooree to inform the seven Rajahs, and the agent for their more immediate Chief, the Rajah of Thoang, on what terms they would be again admitted to receive a share of the produce of the Dowars from the British Government, a question which I believe was suggested to them by some one of their Kutkees. I replied to the following effect, which I hope may be deemed sufficiently prudent in the absence of all positive orders on the point, *viz.*, "that the Rajahs should bind themselves to prevent either their own subjects or those of any foreign tribe from attacking our ryots through their country, either by the Ghoom Gong or Mannaie Gong passes, repelling them if able, or, if not, giving previous notice of their approach and intention, and that, in event of their doing this, they would be entitled to such a share as the Government might deem proper, and have free permission to trade at the hauts, but that, on any infringement of this bond, the whole or any portion of the black-mail to be looked on as forfeited at the discretion of the British Government. The amount fixed to be paid in cash by the collector of Tezpore, and no collecting through the country to be allowed.

11th,—These proposals I had carefully translated from Assamese into the Booteah language and written down, delivering the same to the Thoang Rajah's Agent, who promised to send a reply within one month, but which I am still waiting for, though I have sent him another letter to remind him of the same.

12th, With the Rajahs of the two remaining Dowars, Booreegoma and Kalling, I can scarcely say I had any intercourse, I saw them both, and had a visit from the latter, but they are both newly appointed and seemed unable to give any opinion on the subject of their wants, &c., being unprepared with orders from the Rajah of Dewangeer, to whom they wished to refer; our intercourse with the Booteahs through these Dowars will soon diminish if not altogether cease, at least to a very considerable degree, as they were going off in bodies to other hills to the Eastward to avoid the oppression of the Rajah of Dewangeer and the Tongsah Palo, which has become most excessive.

13th,—I made many inquires regarding the fate of the son of the late Oozeer Ghumbeer, who was so barbarously murdered by orders from Tongsah in 1838, and was informed that he

is still alive, and employed as a mohirrir by the Rajah, who refuses on any account to allow of his return for fear of the disclosures he might make to the British Government. I further, having intimately known the Ozeer in 1837-38, made offer of a considerable sum as a ransom on my own account as far as 200 or 300 rupees, but was told that nothing would be accepted so long as the present Rajah or Palo lives.

14*th*,—Having thus drawn a rapid sketch of the nature of our intercourse with these tribes, as far as my opportunities have afforded me matter for, I would beg leave to notice one or two points, to which attention is requisite :—

First,—The number of troops, which may be I think reduced.

Second,—The conduct of the men employed, which may be improved.

Third,—The superintendence over these points, which may be increased.

15*th*,—With regard to the first point, I think, so far as I can judge, that excepting at the Diamorah, Ghoom Gong, Booreegoma, and Kalling stockades, the rest of the guards may be withdrawn after this year, removing the post at Oodalgooree, to a village called Kuggra Barri, a few miles to the West, and where a party should be kept up, and by removing the haut there, also much sickness will be avoided. The guard stationed at Kuggra Barri would be neither a short distance of the Booreegoma haut and do away in this case with the need for a guard there and close to Ghoom Gong, by which route the Booteahs descend, and would be much more convenient to many parties than at present. If this spot should not be deemed suitable there is another on the banks of the Dhunsuri river, half way between Odalgooree and the present Monnaie Gong stockade, which would answer equally well, but would render it necessary to keep up the guard at Booreegoma, in this case the guard at Monnaie Gong would be no longer requisite, so that whichever plan is adopted one guard may be dispensed with. The present guard at Monnaie Gong is removed, that at Noa Muttee should remain, and that at Orang be abolished, retaining the guard at Diamorah as the most important of all.

16*th*,—One reason for not caring about the guards at Monnaie Gong, Noa Muttee and Orang is, that they can be avoided either to the right or left through the jungles, not being, as at Ghoom Gong and Diamorah, situated on rivers, which cannot well be forded, if at all, and which render it imperative on the Booteahs to pass the stockade on their way down and back.

17*th*,—As regards the conduct of the sepoys on command, I had numerous opportunities of satisfying myself how far it fell short of what should have been the case ; they are looked upon as oppressors, worse dreaded than the Booteahs, rapacious, insolent and tyrannical abusing men from the highest to the lowest rank unless their most trifling wants are satisfied, and conducting themselves as a body in a manner, alike disreputable to themselves as at total variance with what is expected from them.

18*th*,—This, in my opinion, in a great measure arises from a greater degree of superintendence not being afforded on the part of the European officers. The guards are sent out, and remain in their stockades from October till April or May without being, during that time, once inspected by any officer, or perhaps only a native officer sent round, as this year, to look at them, hence the number of huts which fill the stockades till the men are unable to move in any direction, every man having at least one house to himself and family, hence the burning of stockades through negligence and disobedience of orders, as was the case at Diamorah where, this year, in *direct disobedience* to the native officer's command, the men got out their families and a fire breaking out in the havildar's house, the stockade with some arms, &c., was totally destroyed, and which, I would venture to suggest, should be rebuilt at the expence of the guard, as this is the third fire which has taken place under similar circumstances, hence the irregularities, which prevail unchecked by the native officers at the stockades, and the inattention to orders of all sorts, and which having been in some instances an eye-witness to, I conceive it my duty to notice that a recurrence may be prevented, or it will be better that the whole of these men should

be removed and their places supplied by other men, or by irregulars to be raised for this duty, should it even be practicable, I would strongly recommend that the Shan militia should be located along these Dowars, where they would at once amalgamate with the natives, and be removed from the chance, which they were once supposed to be subjected to, *viz.*, of being brought in collision with their own countrymen on an outbreak from Ava being apprehended.

19*th*,—As I returned from the Kalling Dowars, I carefully inspected and marked out the line of boundary between these Dowars and mouzahs of Chatgarree, which had never before been attempted, taking care to cause the attendance of the parties interested on both sides, that no excuse might hereafter be urged on the score of ignorance.

20*th*,—This duty, which detained me out till the 8th March, exposed to the extremes of heat, wet and cold, to be continually met with, produced the fever under which I have so long suffered, and to which must be attributed the delay which has occurred in compiling this report, which I can now only apologize for, at the same time stating the true cause for the same.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. L. BIGGE,

Princl. Assist. Commr.

(True Copy,)

G. F. F. VINCENT, *Lieut.*,

Prinl. Assist., A. G. G.

Nominal Roll of Singhpoos who have sworn allegiance to the British Government.

Number.	Khell.	Names of Persons who signed the Agreement in 1826.	Village.	Names of their successors who have signed the Agreement since 9th September 1840.	Present abode.	Remarks.
1	Gukheng, ...	Jaodoy,.... ..	Koomlang Pani,	.....	.....	Gone over to Hookung with the sons of Duffagam.
2	Dubom,.....	Toopum Khaw,..	Koomfye Pani ..	Dupong Nong,..	Koomfye Pani,	
3	Tongwa Nesoo,	Tongwolah, ...	Tengah Pani,..	Jaokheen,.....	Tengah Pani,	
4	Moong Nong Khampti, ..	Hokaph, ...	Pokan Pani,....	Chown, ...	Mycheejan, ...	Near Debrooghur; this khell are now assessed ryots.
5	Lattow,.....	Jaojah, ...	Tengah Pani,..	Lataong, ...	Tengah Pani, ..	Present Chief, son of old Suttoora, is the most influential of the Khakio Singpho in this quarter.
6	Incha.	Inchalah, ...	Tengah Pani, ..	Oophinong, ...	Tengah Pani,	
7	Moofoom, ...	Moofoomlah, ...	Ditto, ...	Chap Jao,.....	Marbah Pani,	
8	Nering,.....	Neringlah, ...	Tongun Joopum,	Lah,	Jenthoo Pani,	
9	Gedang, ...	Ketteng Chap, ..	Ditto, ...	.....	.....	Deceased, the remainder of the khell have gone over to Hookung in Upper Burmah.
10	Tang Chang, ..	Tang Chang Tang.	Tengah Pani ..	Nongollah, ...	Tengah Pani,	
11	Nethen,.....	Jaokhoom,.....	Duffa Pani,....	Youngthoong, ..	Jengthoo Pani,	
12	Singreng, ...	Lacham, ...	Pokun Pani	.....	.....	Lacham, deceased, the remainder have gone over to Hookung in Upper Burmah.
13	Moobun, ...	Thyrung, ...	Now Dihing, ..			Ditto Ditto Ditto.
14	Tonung, ...	Sing Khrenglah,	Jengthow Pani,	Nungnoo, ...	Tezee,	
15	Choop Khang, ..	Jaomoo, ...	Tirrap, ...	Jaomoo, ...	Moodye Pani,..	
16	Singmen, ...	Koomjoy, ...	Doom Pani,....	Nong,	Ditto,..	
17	Nikhoom Nisang,	Moonglongkoo, ..	Hydun Young,..	.. ..	.....	Moonglongkoo, deceased, the remainder gone over to Hookung in Upper Burmah.
18	Noobrung, ...	Besabom, ...	Kye Khay Pani,	Lattoong and Bunka, ...	Kherem Pani,	
19	Sookang, ...	Koomjoy, ...	Namsick Pani, ..	Ooranung,.....	Ditto,	
20	Owaket, ...	Meejung, ...	Pen Pani,....	Ooranung and Samrong, ..	Now Dihing	
21	Kotha, ...	Chowkeng, ...	Tirrap Pani, ..	Kothadoo, ...	Kherum Pani, ..	All but one man of this khell has gone over to Hookung in Upper Burmah.

Number.	Khell.	Names of persons who signed the Agreement in 1836.	Village.	Names of their successors who have signed the Agreement since 9th September 1840.	Present abode.	Remarks.
22	Sookhong, ...	Chowbah, ...	Tirrap Pani, ...	.....	.....	Some of this khell have died, and the remainder have gone over to Upper Burmah.
23	Lessoo, ...	Jaodoo, ...	Ditto, ...	Jaodoo, ...	Koomlong Pani,	
24	Nerem	Chao, ...	Ditto, ...	Jaojukee, ...	Moohung Pather,	
25	Neneme, ...	Cham Nong, ..	Ditto, ...	.....	.. ..	Gone over to Hookung in Upper Burmah.
26	Koojoo, ...	Ningun, ..	Booriding Seemoang, ...	Koojoodoo, ...	Koomlang Pani,	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
27	Kachan, ...	Tangbung, ...	Pen Pani, ...			
28	Pissee, ...	Peeseelah, ...	Duffa Pani, ...	Joungah, ...	Noophrang Pani,	These two clans have gone over to Hookung in Upper Burmah.
29	Ditto, ...	Chowbun, ...	Tongun Pani, ..	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	
30	Lett, ...	Chamtong, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Gone over to ditto ditto ditto.
31	Kamkoo, ...	Chowbah, ...	Duffa Pani, ...	Jaorung, ...	Ditto,	
32	Ningko, ...	Chowta, ...	Meeaokoong, ..	.....	.....	Khell extinct.
33	Lessoo Lethoo, ..	Chowkam, ...	Tengah Pani, ..	Koom Nong, ...	Tengah Pani, ..	
34	Serrow, ...	Lesseng, ...	Doom Pani, ...	Punglah, ...	Perrani Pathar,	With the exception of Punglu, all have gone over to Hookung in Upper Burmah.
35	Moobun, ...	Panjoo, ...	Ditto, ...	.....	.....	Gone over to Hookung in Upper Burmah.
36	Lattoo, ...	Jaoboong, ...	Ditto, ...	Koomthoo, ...	Boorowa Pathar,	
37	Phooeyeng, ...	Chengai Nong ..	Ditto, ...	Nikrup Saroe, ..	Kherem Pani,	
38	Thoomshah, ...	Joakreem, ...	Dibroo Pani, ...	.....	Debroo Pani,	

Names of Singhpoos who have not signed the Agreement nor Oath of Allegiance.

No.	Khell.	Names.	Present abode.	Remarks.
1	Koojoo, ...	Khoomjunlah,	Dibroo Pani and Dihing, ...	The old Chief is on the Dihing, the remnant of his people on the Dibroo Pani.
2	Nengmye Chap,	Tungunlah, ...	Moohung Pathar	
3	Ghinlong.	Lajoo Chang Nong, ...	Ditto,.....	
4	Ningroo, ...	Lessing and his sons, Chamun and Lah, ...	Boorowa Pathar,	Ningroolah was suspected of treason in 1843, but was acquitted and on his release he removed from Ningroo on the Dihing to Boorowah Pathar on the Noa Dihing, to be he said, out of the way of suspicion, intrigue and danger.
5	Needung, ...	Koomjang Jao, ..	Maun Mydaun,	
6	Moopoh, ...	Doo, ...	Loang Pathar, ..	
7	Neenoo,.....	Gam Khreng, ..	Nangdoo Pathar,	
8	Luggah, ...	Gam, ...	Ditto, ...	
9	Needen, ...	Lakyelah, ...	Jengthoo Pani,..	
10	Phup, ...	Loogoon, ...	Tengah Pani,..	
11	Needung, ...	Neegah Nong, ..	Ditto, ...	
12	Singmen, ...	Gam, ...	Ditto, ...	
13	Koomkee, ...	Akowthom, ...	Ditto,.....	
14	Incha Lesso, ...	Doo, ...	Ditto,.....	
15	Singban, ...	Sam Nong, ...	Boorowa Pathar,	
16	Selleng Khet,....	Teng Kheng,....	Noondoo Pathar,	
17	Ningram, ...	Tang, ...	Nongkreng Pani,	
18	Lattoo, ...	Jawrah, ...	Puchullah,.....	
19	Neesoo, ...	Maunjao, ...	Tengah Pani,....	
20	Engee Injah,....	Jaokhen, ...	Merap Pani, ...	
21	Sinleen, ...	Lettoom, ...	Moodye Pani,....	
22	Siyoung, ...	Nungboo, ...	Boorowa Pathar,	
23	Joamah, ...	Jaomah,.....	Dhullee,.....	Arrived with followers in 1852, and settled near Saikwah.

Names of Kamptee Chiefs.

No.	Names.	Names of their Successors.	Village.	Remarks.
1	Chowchulun Sudya Khoah Gohain, ..	Chownirah Captain Gohain, ...	Choonpoorah, ..	These Chiefs were concerned in the attack on Sudya in 1839, they have been permitted to settle again in our territory since 1844.
2	Dekatoo Gohain, ..	Chowye Khucha Gohain, ...	Ditto, ...	
3	Runoosah Gohain,....	Chowkeng Gohain,..	Jeephoo Pani, ..	
4	Dirraktoo Gohain,..	Jaoyoung Captain Gohain and Chowkengly, ...	Bhangamoora Pathar, ...	
5	Dighullah Gohain, ..	Chowtoongoo Gohain,	Dirak, ...	
6	Palungpan Gohain,	Chowkengmoong Gohain, ...	Marbah Pani, ..	
7	Phakial Thomoong Gohain, ...	Lekeng Gohain,....	Boorie Dihing,..	
8	Chowsingthi Gohain,	....	Dirak river, Saikwah, ...	Arrived from Borkhampti in 1852, with about 300 followers to settle in the British territory and have selected a site near Saikwah, they have received advances and understand that they will be assessed in a few years.

DEBROOGHUR, UPPER ASSAM,
The 26th May 1853.

E. T. DALTON,
Offg. Political Agent.

MEMORANDUM ON OUR RELATIONS WITH COOCH BEHAR, BOOTAN AND THE GARROW TRIBES.

All correspondence with the Cooch Behar authorities is carried on through the office of the Agent to the Governor General, the Officer in charge of this District merely receives into his Treasury the tribute paid to Government according to the treaty of 1772.

With Bootan I have no direct official intercourse. The only occasions, as I gather from the records, that the Booteahs have been brought in contact with us (I alluded of course merely to this District) have been on the occurrence of boundary disputes with our Zemindars, in all of which it appears that the Booteahs were the aggrieved party. The boundary has, however, been now clearly defined by Colonel Matthie and Mr. Bedford, and it is to be hoped that no future encroachments will be made from our side.

There are three Booteah Dowars adjoining this District, *viz.*, Chirang, Rephoo and Guma. The former is contiguous to Bijnee and Sidlee, Rephoo to Khootoghaut, and Guma adjoins Parbutjowar. Appertaining to these Dowars are considerable tracts of low-land country, cultivated by Mechs, Rahas and Kacharees. Some portion of these lands is farmed out, and the remainder held khass by the Booteahs. They have little or no trade with us, there being no fairs for them to resort to as on the Bengal side. A few persons may occasionally come into the District to barter their commodities, but their number is very inconsiderable.

The two small States of Bijnee and Sidlee are dependencies of Bootan. They pay a yearly tribute to the Deb Rajah ; the former to the value of about 1,300 Narynee rupees, in dried fish, &c., and the latter to the value of about 700. They receive some presents in return. On the death of the Rajah of either of these States his successor is confirmed in the Raj by the Bootan authorities, by whom a sunnud is also granted. There is some trade in Bijnee and Sidlee with the Booteahs, but even there it is very limited. The commodities bartered are salt, blankets, musk, chowries, &c., for which they receive in exchange dried fish, &c.

The affairs of Bijnee and Sidlee are administered by their own Rajahs. quite independently of us. These have full power over their subjects, even I believe to inflicting capital punishment, at least the Bijnee Rajah it is stated has ; it is a power however never known to have been exercised. Both the Rajahs are Rajbunshis by caste, and are related to each other by marriage. The Bijnee family is a branch of the Cooch Behar house.

The Bijnee Rajah holds two Pergunnahs in this District, paying Revenue to Government. During the Mogul dynasty this amounted to 5,998-7-8, which was afterwards commuted to the delivery of a certain number of elephants at Rangamatti. In 1788 this mode of payment was discontinued and a fixed money assessment substituted ; this is credited in the Treasury accounts as land Revenue, but challaned as Lalbundee or tribute, and the Rajah professes to be merely a tributary to the British Government, an assumption which causes a good deal of inconvenience, as the Rajah never fails to support his dignity by cavilling at the orders of the local authorities. Mr. David Scott, Commissioner, however, in the 59th paragraph of his letter to Government, of the 20th of August 1816, and in his letter to the Board of Revenue, of the 6th July 1819, distinctly expresses his opinion against the Bijnee Zemindars having tributary rights, and says, that the Kurribarree estate had just as good a claim to the denomination of a tributary mehal ; and in the 68th paragraph of the resolution of Government in the Revenue department, of the 25th of July 1822, it is stated that the Zemindar's pretensions were wholly groundless, to being considered as holding his two Pergunnahs by a different tenure from that of other Zemindars. He remains, however, notwithstanding, on quite a different footing, and of late years has obtained the further favour of being addressed on all occasions by " Khat" instead of Perwannah. This it is stated arose through a misconstruction of the purport of a Roobukarry of the Commissioner, dated the

4th of October 1839, but as there was nothing to misconstrue, and as a proceeding was recorded at the time by Captain Sturt, then in charge of the District, prohibiting the practice of so addressing the Rajah in his character of Zemindar, its having been continued must be traced to other causes. A distinction also exists in the title given to this Zemindar, who is designated "Bhormadhicarry" and not Zemindar, as the other land-holders are, and, indeed, as his predecessor was also who moreover styled himself so in a petition to the Collector of Rungpore, as stated by that gentleman in his letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 25th of March 1816. It would be advisable, I think, were it definitely settled whether any and what privileges are to be conceded to this person.

The Sidlee Rajah has no possessions in our territories. The present Rajah is a minor, his affairs are conducted by his mother.

The principle laid down by the Court of Directors in their despatch of the 27th May 1835, No. 19, appears to have been that which has guided us in our demand for, and surrender of, the person of petty offenders who have fled from our territories or taken refuge therein. Except from the Sidlee Rajah, who has not unfrequently carried off subjects of ours, I do not remember to have had occasion to require the delivery of an offender from any of the independent States since I have had charge of the District. I have refused on one or two occasions to surrender petty offenders.

The Garrow clans may be divided into three classes, the Independent, Nazrana or tributary and Zemindarry, or those whose country forms portions of the neighbouring Zemindar's estates.

Of the former we may be said literally to know nothing ; their country is quite unexplored, and the other tribes, when questioned about them, invariably profess entire ignorance on the subject, either with reference to extent of country, number of clans, or their intercourse with their neighbours.

Of the Nazrana Garrows many have quite thrown off their allegiance, having ceased to pay their tribute for years past. This I am of opinion has in a great measure been caused by the numerous changes that have occurred of late years in the office of Principal Assistant, owing to which the Garrows have not got acquainted with their European superior, constant intercourse with whom is absolutely necessary to the promotion of a good understanding with these people. The other Nazrana and assessed Garrows pay their tribute and revenue with tolerable regularity, and but for the above cause there would I think be no reason to complain of them on this score.

Such a thing as arrears ought not to be known in our Garrow accounts, and I shall always endeavour to avoid allowing any. The assessment is very light, and if not paid through contumacy this should be promptly punished ; if from real inability, remission ought at once to be applied for, on the Principal Assistant satisfying himself of the truth of the objections.

The Revenue Nazrana, as well as that of the assessed tribes, is collected by the Lushkars and Sirdars, and paid by them to the Garrow Surburakar, who is stationed at Singamaree. He has an establishment under him of one Mohurir, twelve Burkundazes, two Dubashyas, and one Paick, and has concurrent jurisdiction with the Police Darogahs, in all cases cognizable by them, that occur in the hills.

We do not meddle with the internal affairs of the Garrows, without they themselves seek our interference, except as regards the crimes of murder and homicide, which indeed are the only offences they are almost ever guilty of. They are very honest, and I believe extremely moral in their social intercourse. They have been much lauded for their truthfulness, but I confess my experience does not incline me to coincide in that opinion, their freer intercourse of late years with the plains, without doubt has not tended to increase their candour.

The office of Lushkar is hereditary: it descends, according to the Garrow law of descent, to the deceased's son-in-law, who on succession receives a perwannah from this office, executing

at the same time an agreement, that he will abstain from murder, and will not himself keep, nor allow those subservient to him to keep human skulls in his or their possession ; that he will report immediately all murders, or cases of homicide that occur in his jurisdiction, that he will apprehend all offenders therein ; that he will not allow any parties of independent Garrows on predatory expeditions to pass through his country, and that he will watch those who do so, and report the circumstance. This agreement is a mere dead letter, not acted up to, I believe, in any one particular. For its due performance however the Lushkars receive a yearly salary, varying from ten rupees to eighty rupees, besides presents of cloths and rum, and their expenses whilst they are in attendance on business. On no occasion, however, is either the salary or presents given, until the Lushkars have paid up their Revenue, or tribute, as the case may be. These expenses are met from the sum of rupees 2,020, sanctioned for the purpose by Government in Mr. Secretary Bailey's letter, dated the 17th February 1825. Besides the salary and presents received from Government, the Lushkars, subordinate to the Zemindars, get thirteen out of the twenty-five per cent. taken by Government for the expense of collecting the Revenue of the Zemindarree Garrows. The Nazrana Lushkars however do not get either a salary or percentage on their coltions ; they merely receive, on payment of their tribute, presents of cloths, varying in number and quality according to their rank. The only exception to this rule is in the case of the Chaiani Nazrana Lushkar, who receives a salary, but not a percentage, which is given exclusively to the Zemindarree Lushkars, all of whom receive it.

I regard the office of Surburakar, as at present administered, with very little favour. Were the functionary holding the appointment located in a centrical position in the hills, or even indeed otherwise, if the office was held by a person possessing the requisite qualities for the appointment, firmness, a conciliatory disposition and honesty, no doubt he would be a most valuable servant; but stationed as he is at Singamaree, seldom visiting the hills, and possessing merely the ordinary qualities of a native, I think the office would be better dispensed with. The collections ought, under any circumstances, to be made by the Principal Assistant in person, who should fix his camp at Singamaree every year at the beginning of the cold weather for that purpose, and the Police Darogahs could enquire into all criminal cases quite as well as the Surburakar now does. The present mode of procedure seems to be, on the occurrence of a murder, should it have happened at other than a place in the immediate neighbourhood of Singamaree, for the Surburakar to take the deposition of the Lushkar, or whoever else may have reported the affair, and then to report that without the assistance of a military party it will be impossible to attempt to apprehend the offenders, and this could be done quite as well by the Police Darogah. Formerly it appears to have been the custom, on a murder being brought to notice, for the Surburakar to proceed *at once* to the hills with a party of sepoys, which he was empowered to call for from the Singamaree detachment, and to enforce the surrender of the criminals, and he was enjoined on no account to delay proceeding under pretence of waiting for orders. Now the Surburakar never attempts of himself to apprehend an offender. The office in my opinion ought either to be abolished, as an useless expense, or else the Surbarakar should be empowered by Government. to proceed into the hills with his burkundauzes and a party of sepoys, whenever a murder takes place and enforce the surrender of the criminals. In most cases I fancy he would be successful in their apprehension, as promptness of action is no where exercised with better effect than when dealing with savages, who do not understand that punishment may be certain, although tardily administered.

Besides the Surburakar there are five Garrow Police Mohurrirs, stationed along the frontier at different posts. These officers exercise the general duties of Police Mohurrirs, as well as attending the markets, and reporting any circumstance that may occur within their jurisdiction in connexion with the Garrow tribes. They are subordinate to the Police Darogahs, *viz.*, two to the Kurribarree thannah, who are stationed at Batadurkata and Kakriparra ; one to the Singamaree thannah, stationed at Bangalkata ; and two to the Gowalparra thannah, stationed at Damirah and Neebari. They have nothing to say to the collection of the Revenue.

(Signed) W. AGNEW.

MEMORANDUM ON THE POLITICAL DUTIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AGENT AT SEEBSAGUR.

THE duties of a political nature, that devolve on the officer in charge of the Seebsagur District, consist chiefly in intercourse with the numerous Naga tribes inhabiting the lofty range of hills between the Dhunsoree and Bora Dehing rivers ; and which form the boundary between the valley of Assam and the Burman Empire. These duties have generally been confined to keeping a watch on the movements and proceedings of the different clans on the frontier acquiring information of the proceedings of the Burmese, especially on the Upper Khyendwen, acting as a mediator in quarrels between rival clans ; investigating all heinous cases committed by any of the border clans in our territories ; and demanding and obtaining the surrender of the perpetrators ; as also enquiring into any complaints against the people of the plains by the Nagas, on the occasion of their resorting thither for trade.

1st,—During the cold season of 1841-42, Captain Brodie then in charge of the District was deputed by Government to visit that portion of the Naga hills, lying between the Dekhoo and Bora Dehing rivers ; the object of the deputation being to take measures for the prevention of the inroads of the Nagas, and to put an end to the system of exterminating warfare, which had existed from time immemorial among these rude tribes.

Captain Brodie entered the hills at the gorge of the Dekhoo, and from thence marched from village to village along the great range to Jeypoor on the Bora Dehing river ; he had interviews with the Chiefs of the different clans en route, enquired into and settled existing disputes between rival clanships and induced the Chieftains to enter into an engagement to abstain from outrages in the plains, refrain from hostilities among themselves, referring disputes that might arise to the British Government for adjustment, and to discontinue the practice of exporting Naga children as slaves to the British territory, a custom that formerly prevailed to some extent. Again in the cold season of 1843 and 1844, Captain Brodie was directed to visit the remaining portion of the Naga hills lying between the Dekhoo and Dyung rivers, and on the occasion of this visit similar engagements were exacted from the Chiefs of those clans. The results of Captain Brodie's visit and his opinion of the Nagas in general are fully detailed in his letters, No. 7, of the 9th April 1842 and No. 16, of 6th of August 1844, to the address of the Agent, Governor General.

2nd,—Since I received charge of the office from my predecessor, in January 1852, there have been no serious offences or outrages committed within the limits of this District by any of the border clans ; there was a case pending of a murder committed by the Nagas of the Banphera tribe, a year previous to my arrival in which the murderers had not been apprehended, but by negotiation I succeeded in compelling the surrender of the guilty parties, and I have in no instance been obliged to have recourse to force, or to avail myself of the military power. The Nagas on the frontier have been generally well behaved and quiet, and have in some measure abstained from the system of exterminating hostilities among themselves that formerly prevailed. The Booree Nagas resort annually in the cold season to the plains to trade, salt and cotton being the chief article. The Abor Nagas inhabiting the back range do not generally visit the plains themselves, excepting in small parties in company with the Booree Nagas. The Nagas are every keen barterers, but at the same time just and open in their dealings. They are a fine race of men, warlike and independent, and jealous of their liberty. In our intercourse with these people it has been our policy to control them, more by conciliatory measures, than to overcome them by coercion ; the great benefit they derive from trade with us, as also the grant of small khats at the foot of the hills to some of the clans, makes it their interest to behave properly and attend to all requisitions made them by the Officer in

charge of political relations with these tribes. The Naga villages are without exception situated on the tops of precipitous hills with commanding views of all approaches; they are generally fortified by a ditch, and many by a succession of ditches having a stockade on the inner side; the sides of the hills are also frequently scarped where the path-way winds round a shoulder of the hills overhanging a steep precipice, a breast-work or flanking defence being here erected to defend the pass; in fact most of their positions are very strong and would be almost impregnable had the people better means of defending them; their arms consist of the spear, dhao or short sword, and occasionally a cross-bow with arrows of sharpened bamboo; the roads throughout the hills are generally very good, near the villages they are often from twenty to thirty feet broad, shaded lightly with bamboos on each side, from the clayey nature of the soil they are slippery in places where jungle shuts out the rays of the sun; the houses are large and well built on posts, with a raised chung or floor of bamboo having steps leading up, many are situated on the slope of the hill, so that though the entrance gable end may be only two feet from the ground, the opposite end would be ten or twelve, they are generally roofed with the leaf of the palm or "toko pat," the interior is dark there being no windows. The timber used as posts in some of these houses are remarkably fine, and the houses themselves large and roomy. the residence of the Changuœ Chief is fully four-hundred feet long by forty or fifty broad, and many others are not of inferior dimensions. It is the custom of the Nagas invariably to carry off the head of the defeated enemy, and Captain Brodie mentioned on his visit to Changuœ, that he found the porch of that Chief's house a perfect Golgotha, there being from fifty to sixty human skulls, besides those of elephants, buffaloes, Naga bulls, bears, tigers, pigs, monkeys, &c., the larger kind lying on the ground while the smaller were arranged around the walls and posts literally covering them. In the Morungs are kept the skulls carried off in battle, these are suspended by a string along the wall in one or more rows over each other. In one of the Morungs of the Changuœ village, Captain Brodie counted one hundred and thirty skulls, which were said to have belonged to men, women and children indiscriminately, besides these there was a large basket full of broken pieces of skulls. In another village (Moolung) the Morung had been burnt down and the very ashes of the skulls had been collected and preserved, so much store do they set by them. These Morungs are large buildings generally situated at the principal entrances and their number vary according to the size of the village, they are in fact the main-guard house, and here all the young unmarried men sleep; in front of the Morung is a raised platform as a look-out, commanding an extensive view of all approaches, where a Naga is always kept on duty as a sentry; in each Morung is a large scooped out tree with a longitudinal opening at the top, extending nearly from end to end and about three inches wide, this is used for sounding the alarm and collecting the warriors together, or on other grand occasions, it is struck with a wooden mallet. The villages vary in size consisting of from one hundred to two hundred houses and upwards; the largest may contain from four thousand to five thousand souls, and few less than two thousand; the population of one country lying between the Boree Dehing and Dekhoo rivers may be computed at 40,000 or 50,000 souls; and that of the tract between the Dekhoo and Dyung at a much greater ratio. The form of Naga Government is democratic each clan is ruled by its council, and no important measure concerning the welfare of the clan undertaken without the consent of the elders. The president is called Khoubao, and the deputies Sundekee and Khonsaie; all consultations are held in the Morung or hall of justice, and no operation undertaken, till it has been carried by the votes of the council. The title, and position of Khoubao is hereditary, the eldest son invariably succeeding to the authority. The Khoubao receives all embassies replying thereto either on his own authority or after consultation with his council, and in fact may be looked on as the mouth-piece of the people. Still the power of the Chief is paramount in all matters of life and death and the punishment of offences committed by any of his clan. The Changuœ Chief aspires to a general control, or sway over all the tribes between the Boree Dehing and Dekhoo, but it does not appear that the offerings made by the other Chiefs are considered as a mark of subjection, but simply a custom that has prevailed from the fact of the other Chiefs, all being descended in some way or other, from the

Changuœ family ; I may here remark that it is through this village, the direct road lies between the valley of Assam and Sangoleen on the Upper Khyendwen ; there is another route also *viâ* Teroo and Moolong, the distance by the first is six days' march to the plains in the Birman territory, and seven to Sangoleen on the banks of the Khyendwen, by the latter it would be seven days to the plains and eight to Sangoleen. The marches are as follows :—

Viâ Changuœ starting from Bheter Namsang.		*Viâ Moolong starting from Teroo.*	
1st day,	Changuœ.	1st day,	Borgaon.
2nd do.,	Longsah.	2nd do.,	Moolong.
3rd do.,	Longbah.	3rd do.,	Longsah.
4th do.,	Longiah.	4th do.,	Longbah.
5th do.,	Hoorookhet.	5th do.,	Longiah.
6th do.,	Chotagaon in the plains consisting of 40 houses,	6th do.,	Hoorookhet.
		7th do.,	Chotagaon in the plains.
7th do.,	Sangoleen.*	8th do.,	Sangoleen.

The Longbah Chief is maternal uncle to the Moolong man, and from Longiah the valley of the Khyendwen and the Big river are visible. The capabilities of this route are worthy of consideration ; under instructions from Government, I deputed in August of last year, some Kuttokees to report on, and collect information on this subject ; in consequence of the Changuœ Chief being at that time at feud with some of his neighbours. I was compelled to adopt the Moolong route, my messengers met with no difficulties and penetrated as far as Longiah, from this they were obliged to return in consequence of the small-pox raging in the Naga villages beyond, of Borkhet and Hoorookhet, and the Moolong and Longbah Nagas forming their escort being unwilling to proceed ; Borkhet and Hoorookhet are not tributary to the Longbah Chief, but Longiah is : the two former trade with the people of the Shan villages on the other side. I am of opinion, there is little doubt that this line of communication with Upper Burmah might be opened out ; it being made the interest of the Chiefs to assist in so doing ; the trade of the Upper Khyendwen being thus established, would lead greatly to the prosperity and welfare of the Province in general.

3. To assist in communicating with the hill tribes, a certain number of Kuttokees are allowed for each Dowar ; they receive a remission of land revenue to the extent of three Rupees each ; for so trifling a remuneration as three Rupees per annum, much cannot be expected ; and I am not aware the Kuttokees have ever been found of much use. Yet it is necessary to have people who understand the Nagas to act as messengers to them, but an establishment somewhat similar to the Hurkarus attached to the political agency at Debroogurh would be more effective and greater dependance could be placed on them. I annex a Statement of remission authorized for Nagakhats and Kuttokees ; the allowance for the Kuttokees amounts to Rupees 326-4, at a similar cost an establishment of Hurkarus might be kept up. The policy of granting small khats at the foot of the hills to the Nagas is I think good, as it binds them in a measure to us and induces them to cultivate in the plains. The land is jungle and would otherwise lie waste. I would recommend that grants of waste land be made in a similar manner to all those clans who have as yet obtained none, provided they behave themselves and attend to the instructions given them.

4. The Militia Company attached to this District have lately been remodelled under orders of Government ; when completed they will compose a force as per margin. I annex a present state of the strength as it now stands and the duty on which they are employed. They are intended to take the general duties of the District and small guards at the different Dowars ; thus relieving Major Hannay's Battalion of these harassing duties, which tend so seriously to impair the health of the men, and break up the corps into a number of small detachments.

1 Jemadar.
4 Havildars.
6 Naicks.
100 Sepoys.

I also annex a memo. of the guards that will be taken by the Militia Company as soon as a sufficient number of men are enlisted and have joined from drill, *viz.* :—

PRESENT AT HEAD QUARTERS.

	Jr.	Hr.	N.	S.
Fit for duty,	1	1	1	27
On duty,	0	1	2	35
On command,	0	2	3	38
Total,	1	4	6	100

DETAIL OF COMMAND.

	H.	N.	S.
Jeypore Thannah,	0	0	5
Suffry Nuddee,	0	1	4
Gelekee Dowar,	1	0	4
Dobdur Hath,	0	1	4
Turphat,	0	1	4
Golahghat,	1	0	12
Jorehaut Thannah,	0	0	5
Total,	2	3	38

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C. HOLROYD,
Principal Assist., G G. Agent.

STATEMENT showing the Charges on account of Naga Khats and Kuttokees in the District of Seebsaugur.

No.	Names of Dowars.	Naga Chang.	Extent of land granted as Khats.	Remission on account of Khats.	No. of Kuttokees.	amount of remission on their account.	Total amount remitted.
			P. H. K. L.				
1	Namsang Dowar,	Kangjang, Laptang, Nowgaon, Hoedam, and Soobang, ...	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	3	11 4 0	11 4 0
2	Bor Ditto, ...	Takameea, Borkhoorma, Lamcha, Boonteel, Laupnaun, Loongthoong, Hungkan, Toopee, Dhadoong, Sorookhoorma Polung, Kymye and Sorogeeon, ...	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	2	7 8 0	7 8 0
3	Panee Ditto, ...	Panee Dooarea, ...	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	2	7 8 0	7 8 0
4	Mothoon Ditto,	Bor Mothoon, Soroo Mothoon, and Khooloong Mothoon.	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	2	7 8 0	7 8 0
5	Banphera Ditto,	Banphera, Onoo, Nukrang, and Lunghooah,	27 2 1 7	33 6 10	3	11 4 0	44 10 10
6	Juboka Ditto, ...	Juboka, Boroottoo and Lungting, ...	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	2	7 8 0	7 8 0
7	Behetur Namsang Ditto, ...	Changnoia, Booragaon, Soroognon, Nowgaon and Monoce, ...	140 0 0 0	175 0 0	3	11 4 0	186 4 0
8	Teroo Ditto, ...	Borgaon, Mooloong, Nowgaon, Fyloong, Tinthak, Jyeloong and Lakhmao, ...	15 3 2 0	19 13 0	3	11 4 0	31 1 0

No.	Names of Dowars.	Naga Chang.	Extent of land granted as Khats.	Remission on account of Khats.	No. of Kuttokees.	Amount of remission on their account.	Total amount remitted.
			P. H. K. L.				
9	Khepan Ditto,...	Jaktoongeea, ...	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	2	7 8 0	7 8 0
		Kunguneea, ...	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	2	7 8 0	7 8 0
		Tabloongeea, ...	11 2 0 8	13 8 5	2	7 8 0	21 0 5
		Seema, ...	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	2	7 8 0	7 8 0
10	Gelekee Ditto,...	Namsang, Kangcha, Nungta and Tangcha	6 0 0 0	7 8 0	4	15 0 0	22 8 0
11	Dupdur Ditto,...	Molowthoopea, Loongjang, Oorboong, Boorahymoong, Dekahymoong, Selajoo, Booralangee, Soosoo, Bhugalangee, Loongtang, Akhoea, Changtoong Luraoong Eang, and Nowgaon,	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	7	26 4 0	26 4 0
12	Asrungeea Ditto.	Asrungeea, Lachow, Khampoongeea, Soolootia, Nowgaon, Booragaon, Moonsag, and Kharee, ...	14 1 1 6	17 14 6	3	11 4 0	29 2 6
13	Hatteegurh Dowar, ...	Kulabereea, ...	6 0 0 0	7 8 0	3	11 4 0	18 12 0
		Japhoo, Mookhee. Bordoobeea, Alleepa, Sorooalleepa, Khatcha, Memadoom, Longkhoong, Ooma, Khancha, and Chameha,	16 3 1 12	21 0 7	2	7 8 0	28 8 7
		Mekoolaee, ...	23 2 0 16	29 2 0	3	11 4 0	40 6 0
14	Dyang Ditto,	Jangpang,.....	24 0 2 10	30 2 6	2	7 8 0	37 10 6
		Sareegaon, ...	27 1 0 12	34 1 7	2	7 8 0	41 9 7
		Malsee,.....	26 1 4 4	33 1 2	2	7 8 0	40 9 2
		Muhun,.....	10 1 3 0	13 0 0	2	7 8 0	20 8 0
		Akook,.....	20 1 1 12	25 6 7	3	11 4 0	36 10 7
		2nd Muhun,.....	15 3 2 5	19 13 5	2	7 8 0	27 5 5
		Lakhootceah,.....	24 3 3 8	31 2 5	3	11 4 0	42 6 5
		Saneegaon, ...	23 3 1 14	29 12 7	2	7 8 0	37 4 7
		Neesangaon, ...	22 0 3 10	27 11 6	3	11 4 0	38 15 6
		Loongtang, ...	12 0 0 19	15 0 11	1	3 12 0	18 12 11
		Bogaon, ...	27 3 1 16	34 12 11	3	11 4 0	46 0 11
		Seeleegaon, ...	28 0 1 13	35 1 9	3	11 4 0	46 5 9
		Bhedaree,.....	31 3 3 16	39 14 10	2	7 8 0	47 6 10
		Nowgaon,.....	26 2 2 0	33 4 0	2	7 8 0	40 12 0
		Khaboong, ...	17 1 3 0	21 12 0	3	11 4 0	33 0 0
15	Panceput Ditto	Soonareegaon, Nowgaon, Peetta, Loongkhoong, Koroee, Teel, Changkha, Khar, Runga and Doria,.....	40 0 0 0	50 0 0	2	7 8 0	57 8 0
		Total, ...	640 3 3 8	708 15 6	87	326 4 0	1125 3 6

C. HOLROYD,
Collector and Princl. Assist. Gov. Genl's. Agent.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
ZILLAH SEEBSAUGUR,
The 30th June 1853.

No 309 of 1853.

From

Lieut. Col F. JENKINS,

Agent to the Govr. Genl., North-east Frontier,

To

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS, Esq.,

Judge of the Sudder Court, on Deputation,

Upper Assam.

Dated Gowhatty, 4th June 1853.

Sir,

Agreeably to your instructions conveyed in the memorandum annexed in the margin, I shall have the honor in the following paras. to give you an account of our present relations with the hill tribes on the frontiers of this Province.

"What is the state of our relations with the tribes and States on the frontier surrounding the valley of Assam, and what measures have been taken for ameliorating them, and inducing them to carry on trade in the Province"

2,—The tribes may be enumerated in the following order proceeding from West to East.

On the South Bank.

1. The Garrow tribes.
2. The Cossiah tribes.
3. The Kukis settled in northern Cachar intermingled with Mekirs, Cacharrees and Nagas.
4. The Naga tribes extending to the extreme Eastern hills where they meet the Singphoo and Meshmee tribes.

On the North Bank.

5. Bootan under the Durm and Deb Rajahs.
6. Booteahs under the Government of Thibet.
7. Three independent clans or tribes of Booteahs, the Rooprye, the Bungeal and Shergaiah.
8. Akas.
9. Dufflas.
10. Meris.
11. Various tribes of Abors.
12. Ditto ditto of Meshmees, the most Southern of whom join on to the Singphoos and touch on the Maga country.

1st.—The Garrow Tribes.

Garrows.

1*st*,—Our acquaintance with these tribes commenced with our first occupation of the Mymensingh and Rungpore zillahs; our connections with them are consequently older than with any other tribes I have above enumerated, but our relations are perhaps now more unsatisfactory than with any other. They remain in as barbarous a condition as when we first knew them, and the prospect of effecting any decided change in the habits of these people seems just as remote as well Messrs. Lesson and Scott were first deputed in 1814 and 1816, to report on the measures to be adopted, to put a stop to their barbarous incursions and reclaim the tribes.

2*nd*,—The chief cause of this unfortunate state of things has arisen from the terrible unhealthiness of the climate of the tract they inhabit, which will not admit of officers or troops being sent into the Garrow hills except at an extreme risk of life.

In another communication, my letter, No. 273, of the 21st ultimo, I have suggested the attempt of employing the Garrows themselves for the police of the country, and though the means of the Chiefs whom we may thus create, and render subservient to coerce, and conciliate the rest to their countrymen.

3rd,—The Garrows inhabit a tract of country about 85 miles in length, from West to East, and about 50 miles in breadth from North to South, giving an area of 4,250 square miles. The interior rises gradually in height to the level of the Cossiah mountains, and may afford on these ranges healthy spots on which we might establish posts that would command the whole of the Garrow country, but this part of the hills is entirely unknown to us, and never has been examined by any European officer. From the North and West the inner ranges are inaccessible, and for what we know may be uninhabited.

4th,—The Garrows with whom we are in communication are scattered over a broad belt of low hills, surrounding those higher ranges, a tract extremely fertile, and so productive of cotton, especially that it supports a large population in comparative abundance, and could the unfortunate tribes be compelled to live in peace one with the other, the existing population might be vastly increased and the export of cotton which now probably exceeds 1,00,000 maunds a year, might readily be doubled.

Zemindarree Garrows.

5th,—By far the larger portion of the Garrows are attached to the Gowalparra Division, and may be divided into those who pay revenue and those who pay tribute or fines for offences committed. The Garrows paying revenue were originally subdued by the Zemindars of Metchparra and Curribarree,* prior to the perpetual settlement, and still belong to those Zemindarrees, but the Zemindars are divested by Regulation X. of 1822, of all control over them. They pay their revenue by an Officer appointed by Government called the Garrow Surbarakar, residing commonly at Singeemarree.

* The old Zemindars of Curribarree were of kindred race with the Garrows, and the Zemindars of Metchparra still are though now in religion Hindoos.

In the cold weather this officer proceeds along the foot of the hills from haut to haut, when he is met by the Lushkurs, and principal men of each clan, and receives from them the revenue due. Should the Lushkurs not be in attendance an interpreter with two or three police Militia are sent to the hills to call them in, and this summons is generally obeyed. Of the collections 20 per cent. is deducted to defray the expences of Government, and the remainder is paid over to the Zemindars of Metchparra and Curribarree for their respective Garrows.

Tributary Garrows.

6th,—The tributary Garrows inhabit the hills beyond the Zemindaree clans. These have been brought under subjection from time to time by military coercion arising out of disturbances for which it has been necessary to punish them, but the troops can never be kept in the hills for any length of time together, we have been obliged to content ourselves with receiving their submission, and promises of amendment, and imposing the offending clan a small fine.

7th,—The fines are seldom regularly paid but when fresh atrocities call for a new demonstration of military force, the opportunity is taken of demanding the arrears and this call is generally attended with more or less success, a portion of the fines being paid, and a promise received of further payments.

8th,—These tributary Garrows are for the most part beyond the control of the ordinary police, and our orders cannot be enforced on them except by having recourse to military aid.

9th,—An instance of this has occurred this season, a considerable number of Zemindaree Garrows having been cut up by the inhabitants of two or three villages of the tributary Garrows. Lieut. Agnew was unable to obtain the apprehension of any of the offenders, and was obliged to undertake a short expedition into the hills. But succeeding only in burning down

one of the villages, he was obliged to have recourse to the extreme measure of blockading the hills by shutting up all the hauts. It is to be hoped that a short perseverance in keeping the markets closed will have the effect anticipated, but as this measure not only punishes the refractory clans, but also is a severe infliction upon the peaceable Garrows of the Zemindaree mehals, and upon our Zemindars and the public generally, it is to be hoped that we may shortly be able to resume our usual intercourse with the hill men.

10*th*—Excepting murders to which the Garrows are incited by the baneful superstition which leads them to seek for skulls of human beings to bury with their dead, few crimes are committed by the Garrows, thefts of cattle and property from the ryots of the plains occasionally take place, and when the Lushkurs are called upon to give up the offenders by the police, or by the Surbarakar, if any difficulty is apprehended, they seldom fail in complying and giving up the property as well as the offenders.

11*th*,—To induce the Lushkurs to come in, and keep up an intercourse with our authorities, each Chief attending the Surburakar is presented with gifts of wearing apparel, &c., often much exceeding in amount, the value of the collections paid in by them.

These presents ought if possible to be made in the presence of the Principal or Sub-Assistant of the division, in order to keep him personally acquainted with the Chiefs, and to give him the opportunity of communicating with on matters regarding which instructions have to be issued or his former orders have been imperfectly obeyed.

But it too often happens that other engagements, or sickness, or absence of one of the officers prevent the European officers from meeting Lushkurs, and I attribute a great deal of our present trouble to the imperfect manner in which this duty has been performed of late.

12*th*,—All Garrows not brought into connection with us by paying revenue or tribute are called *(Bemukooal)* independent, of whom, we have little or no information, but many of these Garrows independent of us, are no doubt claimed as dependent by the Zemindars of Sherpoor and Soosang

Independent Garrows.

No boundary has ever been defined showing the extent of hill country over which these Zemindars claim to have control, and there has been no attempt to mark out the boundary between the Cossiah and Garrow countries, but we have reason to believe that some of the Western Garrow Chiefs have extended their authority over many of the neighbouring clans of Garrows.

13*th*,—On the subject of improving our relations with the Garrows, and adopting measures for the amelioration of the condition of these hill tribes, I have little to suggest at present beyond the reform of the police, and opening out the whole country at the foot of their hills, to the utmost extent in our power. The great difficulty with the people, is their inaccessibility, and this might gradually be removed by pressing on the roads round, and into the hills.

All attempts hitherto for their improvement, may I consider be deemed to be total failures, owing in some measure to the limited scale on which any such attempts have been made and to their not having been steadily pursued.

14*th*,—Many Garrows have from time been educated, but their civilization has had no effect whatever on the great body of the Garrows, for the educated become Hindoos and leave the hills, and are lost amongst the half tribes below the hills, and this is the case with some large communities in the South of Habbraghaut settled on the edge of the plains, they have become industrious ryots, but are no longer Garrows, and cease to have influence on their countrymen in the hills.

15*th*,—Our means of reaching the hill Garrows and maintaining a beneficial influence over them are I fear less than they used to be. In former times for three or four generations past,

the Chiefs of Rangtoghiri and Dolanghiri were acknowledged lords paramount in the hills, and they had considerable power in the great number of slaves they possessed, and were always willing to exercise that power in aid of the Government, but the last great Chief, Tokul Lushkur, died four or five years ago, and has been succeeded by a man deficient in ability, and energy, and I believe his power has been greatly diminished by division of property, and by the escape of his slaves, at any rate we are now unable to obtain much assistance, and there seems to be no other Chiefs who have any considerable authority, and willing to use it at our direction.

16*th*.—The Garrows are an energetic, industrious people, their country is fertile in the extreme, the forests producing timbers of all kinds many of them valuable, and supplying bamboos, grass, and fuel to all the Districts round, the little valleys between the hills are very carefully cultivated, and yield the richest crops of planted rice, the hill tracts, where cleared, are cropped with cotton, rice, chillies and yams, which give most abundant returns ; of the minerals of the hills, we are imperfectly informed, but we know that in three or four places beds of coal have been discovered, on the whole there could scarcely be mentioned any range of hill tract possessing the advantages of the Garrow hills, enjoying as they do internal resources of great value accessible by numerous streams leading to the great river which half encircles them, and placed in the midst of the great zillahs of Rungpore, Mymensingh and Sylhet, but all these natural advantages are rendered of no avail by a dreadful superstition which forces a people, otherwise intelligent, mild and of industrious habits, to commit the most horrible atrocities for the sake of human heads. Divided as these tribes are by a climate most fatal to foreigners, we cannot exercise over them that coercion which otherwise we might as readily do as in the neighbouring Cossiah hills, and in the absence of this power to restrain them ; there seems hardly any hope of a reformation in their habits until that superstition is exterminated by their becoming Hindoos, or they adopt Christianity. Hinduism is perhaps gradually creeping on, but there seems little prospect of the introduction of our religion, for though the Garrows have been connected with us for merely a century, and live as it were in the midst of Bengal, no society or sect has ever to my knowledge extended any of their attention to the poor Garrows.

2ND.—THE COSSIAH TRIBES.

1*st*,—The Cossiah country is under the superintendence of Colonel Lister, and it will not be necessary for me therefore to touch upon our relations with that people. But I may observe that all the lower hills North of the great range, are considered to be under this jurisdiction arising out of their intimate connection with Kamroop, and that no boundary between Colonel Lister's jurisdiction, and my own ever having been laid down, or even suggested, occasional inconvenience is experienced from the want of a demarcation of our respective circles.

2*nd*,—The connection of the low country with Assam originates out of conquest, probably of the Cossiahs on the plains.

From the Western boundary of Gowalparra to Gowhatty, there are ten Pergunnahs under the hills (nine Dowars and one Desh) over all which some time ago Cossiah Chiefs were feudal lords, paying merely a tribute to the Rajahs of Assam ; the greater parts of those Districts are still held by descendants of the Cossiahs of whom the principal are the Rajah of Sokee Dowar, the Rajah of Desh Rannee and the Rajah of Munklow in charge of Bor Dowar

The two former Chiefs are now Hindoos, the first holding no hill jurisdiction, but the second is still acknowledged the Rajah of a large tract of hill country, extending over a part of the upper hills.

The third Chief is still a Cossiah as to his religion, and resides commonly at Nunklow, an independent Rajah as regards his hill territories on the upper ranges, but holding also tracts of low hills which we consider within our jurisdiction.

The other Cossiah Chiefs holding fiscal charges on the plains are men of smaller note, but all possessing portions of hill country besides their Dowars, for which we receive no revenue, but over which we exercise occasionally criminal jurisdiction.

3rd,—The Cossiahs are very important traders with Assam; they frequent all the hauts along the frontier, as far as the middle of the Nowgong division, bringing down with them chiefly iron implements, especially hoes, which are used almost throughout Assam.

In exchange they take away cattle, goats, rice, salt, tobacco, cloths, &c.

We have found them for many years perfectly quiet and very industrious, and have very seldom to complain of any offence whatever committed by Cossiahs on the plains, though occasionally a homicide may occur between themselves in the hills during a drunken broil.

I never recollect hearing of even a slight disturbance at any of the hauts, though frequented by hundreds of Cossiahs at a time, nor have we occasion to guard against tumults as in the Garrow hauts, for we never employ in the Cossiah hauts either military or police guards.

4th,—Beyond Gowhatty to the borders of Nowgong, the Cossiah jurisdiction extends to the plains, the Rajahs holding the Pergunnahs under the hills being of another race of having no connection with the hills, but on the Northern frontier of Jynteah in Nowgong, there are again Rajahs of Cossiah race, but we claim no authority in the hills. Further East still to the Kopili, the boundary of the Cossiah country, the small Pergunnahs close under the hills are held by Salung Rajahs, not now connected with the Cossiahs, though perhaps of Cossiah extraction.

5th,—A few Cossiahs occasionally take up lands for cultivation under hills, but we receive few accessions to our population from this tribe, their connexion with us however as traders is of very great importance, and nothing can be more satisfactory than the manner in which their dealings with our ryots are conducted.

3rd.—The Kukis, Mekirs, &c., settled in North Cachar.

1st,—That part of the great Southern range of mountains between the Kopili and Dhunsiri rivers, appears formerly to have been the residence of the Mekirs, a remarkably quiet race of hill men, who have now nearly abandoned their ancient hills, and migrated to the plains, and the isolated group of hills between the Jumoona river and Berhampootra.

The Eastern part of this mountainous district is occupied by Nagas, perhaps refugees from before the Angami Naga tribes. When the Cacharree Rajahs were driven from the plains of Assam by the Ahoms, they took refuge in these hills, and thence found their way into Cachar, but a considerable number of Cacharrees still remain as permanent residents.

The most numerous tribe now however of those located in these hills are Kukis from Tipperah, they at present amount to about 11 or 12,000, of whom about 8,000 settled in this tract in 1851-52.

2nd,—The first settlement made by the Kukis occurred about 23 or 24 years ago only, and the continued convulsions amongst the Kukis in their own hills have since had the effect of such large migrations of these tribes, that if we can only secure the preservation of peace amongst their own clans, and with their neighbours, especially the Angami Nagas to the East, there is every prospect of the fine mountain country extending from the water-shed

between Assam and Cachar down to the Jumoona river and between the rivers Kopili and Dhunsiri, being again fully inhabited and that by a race of peaceable disposition following agricultural occupations with much skill and industry.

3rd,—The whole extent of this country as above alluded to, contains an area of about 4,000 square miles, of which the territory occupied by the sons of Tularam Senaputtee noticed in my letter, No. 289, of the 30th ultimo, composes nearly ⅔ths of that extent.

The country comprised within the boundaries in question embraces lands of almost every description from mountains uplands of 6,000 feet of elevation down to extensive rice plots North of the junction of the Dyung and Kopili rivers, of the richest description and throughout this District so easy are the slopes, that there is hardly any part which cannot be cultivated, the principal cultivation now being cotton of good quality with reference to the kinds of cotton grown in this Province and mountain rice.

The lands are capable of growing all the more valuable crops, and I should think it was especially adapted for tea.

4th,—The population for the extent of country is very scanty, but the greater part of the Kukis have immigrated within the last 6 or 7 years, and no less than 1,515 houses or families of these tribes have come in since the beginning of 1851.

In the margin I annex a note of the census of the population by houses, each of which may be estimated to contain 5 individuals as those of all, and particularly of the Kukis are very capacious buildings.

	Houses.			
Nagas	702	in	46	Villages.
Mokirs	364	in	4	Mouzas.
Cacharrees	1,022	in	7	Ditto.
Kukis	2,183	in	6	Clans.
	4,271			

This is inclusive of the population in Tularam's country.

All these tribes pay us a small revenue which is always readily collected, the Nagas at 8 annas a house, and all the remainder 1 rupee. The total nett revenue collected last year amounted to rupees 3,422-9.

5th,—I have alluded in my letter, No. 289 of the 30th ultimo to the hostilities between Tularam Senaputtee and the late Rajah Govind Chunder.

The Kukis.

The mutual devastation committed by the two parties of Cacharrees under these Chiefs completely destroyed the small remaining power of that people, and exposed the Naga* and Cacharree villages to the plundering incursions of the Angamis, and about the time of Govind Chunder's death this whole tract was all but reduced to a waste.

* The Katcha Nagas a distinct race from the Angami Nagas.

Shortly after in 1832-33, when I came across the hills, the remaining Cacharrees were removing to Cachar, being unable to maintain themselves from the constant attacks of the Nagas, and the increasing numbers of wild beasts, but a small body of Kukis who had been employed by the Rajah to hunt down Tularam, had made a small settlement on the hills and being an armed and united party they succeeded in maintaining themselves.

These Kukis were the first colonists who had settled North of Cachar, they have been followed from time to time by others of their race, and lately from the troubles in their own hills, large bodies have joined the first settlers or rather have effected settlements in their neighbourhood. For the Kukis who have already arrived are of six clans, who have nothing in common scarcely, their dialects being so different they can hardly hold any intercourse with each other, and they are under distinct leaders.

But all the clans are under a kind of aristrocratical government, which is favorable to their future progress in civilization, for they are obedient to their Rajahs, and can be easily commanded through them.

6th,—Our hope of reclaiming this country appears to rest on these Kukis. They are already sufficiently numerous to defy the Nagas if they can be united for purposes of defence, and if they find themselves comfortable in their present locations, we may expect them to be followed by a far greater number of their kindred tribes.

But it is evident that the prospect of ameliorating this naturally fine tract of country, and amalgamating, and improving these tribes must depend on our power to maintain tranquility amongst the Kukis clans, and to prevent them and the other tribes settled within the same tract of hills, from aggressions on each other, and it is of course most essentially requisite that they should be protected from the assaults of the restless, and powerful Angami tribes in the mountains to the East.

7th,—The consideration of the means how these ends may be accomplished brings me to the subject if you call for the information regarding the appointment of an officer in Northern Cachar quoted in the margin.

"How has the arrangement of stationing an assistant in North Cachar answered?"

8th,—The arrangement is yet so recent that no result can yet be stated to have accrued from it, and I cannot convey the information that is required better than by sending you for perusal the correspondence with government, which lead to the deputation of Lieut. Bivar to the charge of this frontier, and I beg to annex the letters as per margin. I may add Lieut. Bivar has chosen a residence for himself at an elevation of 4,500 feet at Goomye Goojoo. He speaks very favourably of the place, and tells me all the Chiefs have been highly delighted to find that an officer is to be permanently stationed amongst them.

See Agent Governor General's letter to the address of C. Allen, Esq., Secy. Govt. of India, No. 113, dated 9th August 1852, with enclosures from Capt. Butler, No. 58 dated the 29th July 1852, and Lieut. Vincent's report, No. 20, dated 10th July 1852.
Govt. reply, No. 163, dated 25th January 1853.

9th,—I have already brought to your notice the attack on the village of Sunkur since Lieut. Bivar took up his position at Goomye Goojoo, this barbarous aggression and the great loss of lives has been attended with, is very greatly to be regretted, and shows the difficulties we must labour under whilst any part of the frontier is not thoroughly under our controul, and the consequent necessity of resuming the country under the mismanagement of Tularam's sons. I feel persuaded that had Sunkur been considered as a part of our territories, that the men of Mazamah would not have made this attack upon it. They have no doubt committed this assault under the impression, that the village was altogether Cacharree, and under Nokoolram's sole authority, and in performing the duties to them most sacred of revenging former blood feuds, they little imagined probably that they were guilty of an offence towards us.

But we still want information as to the immediate cause of this aggression, and perhaps it may be discovered that this originated with injuries or taunts on the part of Nokoolram which we are yet unacquainted with.

As soon as the season permits, Lieut. Bivar will visit Sunkur, and make enquiry on the spot into the causes of the attack, and I hope he may find that the mischief done has been exaggerated.

4TH.—THE NAGA TRIBES.

1st,—From Northern Cachar to the extreme Eastern point of Assam, the mountain ranges on the South are occupied by tribes of Nagas, all more or less resembling each other in most of their habits and in the warlike weapons they use, but they have no common bond of union, their dialects are in many cases so distinct as to amount to separate languages, each village has a democratical Government of its own, and each would reign distinct over its own hill and adjacent culturable lands, but that alliances have been forced upon them, by the power and conquest of larger villages or been sought for to protect the weaker villages against the stronger.

The confederation thus formed are however small, and are generally connected with some Dowar or passage through the hills to Assam or Ava, the monopoly of the trade by which they endeavour to secure for themselves.

2nd,—The Nagas seldom directly offend against us, and our interference with them is generally forced upon us to allay their intermissive wars on each other, arising out of their eternal feuds. With our people on the plains, they are almost invariably on good and friendly terms, carrying on a large barter of hill products which is to them indispensable.

The western Nagas bring down large quantities of cotton and chillies, ginger and yams, the Eastern Nagas, salt, &c., to be bartered against rice, ducks, and salt in the first instance, and for rice, &c., in the second.

3rd,—The Naga country with little exception has been traversed by our officers, at the head of military expeditions from one end to the other, and the clans have almost all made their formal submission to our supremacy, promising obedience to our orders, and particularly to abstain from attacks on each other.

We have seldom to complain of any offences against our subjects, and we have succeeded in several instances, in compounding feuds amongst each other.

Our relations just now with the Nagas may be considered satisfactory, and I have nothing at present to suggest in reference to them.

5TH.—BOOTAN UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DURM AND DEB RAJAHS.

1st,—Since we assumed the management of the Bootan Dowars in 1841-42, paying to the Bootan Government 10,000 rupees a year as the estimated ⅓ of the net revenue of the Dowars as a compensation, we have had no trouble whatever with the Booteahs, and nothing could be more satisfactory than their conduct towards us.

As I expected the payment we make them in cash, is so valuable that they abstain carefully from every offence towards us, lest the money should be withheld.

This season, however, in consequence of their own internal broils, I have been unable to pay the 10,000 rupees due, as it has been claimed by two parties. One being I believe the Durm Rajah, as his messengers come through Bura Buxa Dowar, and Bijnee, the other being the Dewangarree Rajah on the part of the Durm Rajah, and the Tongso Pillo, but a letter purporting to be from the Durm Rajah I have no doubt was a forgery, though the seal was an exact counterpart of the Durm Rajah's. The messengers of both parties were here at the same time, and I explained to both, that I considered the Dowars we have occupied as belonging in part to the Durm Rajah, and in part to the Tongso Pillo, but what shares each were entitled to, I know not, that hitherto the 10,000 rupees had always been paid over to messengers of both potentates, coming together, and I would not pay to either party separately, and knew not how to divide it.

2nd,—But though every thing goes on smoothly between Bootan and Assam, with little danger of any serious interruption of our present friendly intercourse, nothing can be worse than the internal state of the country. Owing to the quarrels of the great Chieftains regarding the appointment of Deb Rajah, the whole country is now and has been for some years in a state of civil war and anarchy.

Some time ago the contentions of the Chiefs were said to have been settled, but they are now as rife as ever.

3rd,—As regards Assam, this little affects us, except in as much as the unfortunate country is being ruined, and its resources destroyed, diminishing very sensibly the little trade that hitherto existed between the countries.

But the effects of this misrule are perceptible throughout the Dowars in front of Cooch Behar and Rungpore, and there seems every prospect of their becoming what the Assam Dowars were, the mere retreats of gangs of robbers, Hindustannees and Bengallees, who will take every opportunity of plundering on the frontier, and so alarmed are the inhabitants on the borders, that it may be necessary in the cold weather to place a strong guard on the frontier.

I annex for your perusal a letter to the Secretary to the Government, Foreign Department, No. 50, of the 30th ultimo, on this subject.

6TH.—BOOTEAHS UNDER THIBET.

1st,—Our relations with the authorities who rule over Towang and the country between Kooreahparra Dowar and Lassa, may be said to be also in a perfectly satisfactory state, notwithstanding the misunderstanding that occurred last cold season.

That interruption of our hitherto peaceable intercourse with these hill men was solely occasioned by the flight of one of the Chiefs into our country, and our refusal to surrender him and I do not think it will be followed by any further disturbances.

2nd,—However as it has been shown that these Thibetans can readily bring a large force to act on the frontier, and there is no possibility of knowing before hand what they may contemplate doing, I should recommend precaution being taken, that we may not be surprised unprepared, and with this view I should like to see the measure proposed in the 11th paragraph of my letter to you, No. 273, of the 21st ultimo, carried into effect, *viz.*, posting two companies of the Regular Corps now at Jumalpore at Tezpore.

3rd,—The similar arrangement prevails with these Booteahs as with Bootan, we pay them 5,000 rupees a year, for the resumption of Kooreaparra Dowar as ⅓rd of its nett revenue, and this measure has been attended with the very best effects, for the last 11 or 12 years during which it has continued in force, there has been no disturbance whatever or a single breach of the peace except the one above alluded to.

7TH.—THREE INDEPENDENT CLANS OF BOOTEAHS, THE ROOPRYE, SHERGAIAH AND THEBENGIAH.

1st,—These Booteahs occupy the hills East of the foregoing, with whom they are in connection, but I imagine their intercourse is more religious than political. They are certainly not directly governed by the Towang, or any other Thibetan authorities.

By descent they are, I believe, Koches or Cacharrees in common with all the inhabitants of the lower hills from Darjeeling to Char Dowar, and are the most Eastern branch of all of that tribe, beyond them to the East occur the Duffala tribes of distinct language and race.

2nd,—These Booteahs appear not long ago to have embraced Lamaism, and out of this circumstance has arisen an occasional communication with Lassa, and a sort of connection with Tawang, but in the late misunderstanding with the Thibetans, their Chief the Darjee Rajah was invited to join their forces, but he refused, and also to allow of any passage through his country.

3rd,—These clans formerly levied a black-mail upon a part of Char Dowar, that has now been committed to an annual payment of money, and this arrangement has operated very satisfactorily. The Chiefs attend yearly at Tezpore for their allowance and the friendly relations between them and our ryots has been undisturbed by any robbery or any aggression whatever. The Rooprye and Shergaiah Booteahs receive in lieu of their black-mail the sum of Company's rupees 2,526-7 annually, and the Thebengiah rupees 145-13-6. They now collect nothing from the ryots, and what they require from them is obtained by purchase or barter.

8TH.—THE AKAS.

1st,—A small but very influential tribe, for all the men are warriors and live by robbing or oppressing their neighbours, next occurs East of the Booteahs.

They consist of two clans, the Kappachor Akas, under a chief of much celebrity the Taggee Rajah, and the Hazaree Kowah Akas.

2nd,—After giving us trouble for many years, we agreed to allow the Taggee Rajah Rupees 240 a year, and the others were allowed between them 160 a year in lieu of any claims to share in the revenue of Char Dowar.

Under this arrangement their conduct has been perfectly correct and I believe no breach of the peace has since occurred.

9TH.—THE DUFFALAS.

1st,—Next follow a very great race of hill men called Duffalas divided into innumerable small clans, occupying the hills from Char Dowar to Luckimpoor.

All these clans formerly took in kind certain quantities of cloth and grain, and salt from the ryots of the different villages, the clans did not commonly interfere with each other, they knew what villages were allotted to meet their demands, but they claimed to have their supplies from particular families wherever they migrated to, and they all sought to have their portions paid in full, whether the individual families on whom they had claims were to be found or not, and however they might be reduced in numbers or wealth. Each village and family was thus liable to be visited by these armed savages, and as the ryots not unfrequently attempted to evade even customary demands, there was a constant conflict between the hill men and the ryots, leading to robberies and murders, when the former considered themselves to be defrauded.

2nd,—All these claims throughout the Duffala frontier have now been commuted for money payments, which each separate clan receives from the Collector or his officers annually, and the payments made to them are as follows :—

From the treasury of Tezpore to the Duffalas of Char Dowar and Now Dowar,....	Rs.,	2,494	0	0
From the treasury of Luckimpoor, to the Duffalas of Char Dowar,	„	1,243	14	5
Ditto of Bunkskotta, ...	„	392	1	6

with 24 maunds of salt to these latter in lieu of certain haut duties.

3rd, - The behaviour of all these numerous clans have been very satisfactory, no offence whatever that I recollect has been committed by them since these arrangements have been carried into effect.

10TH.—MERIS 11TH.—ABORS.

1st,—These two tribes are next in succession proceeding Eastward.

They are kindred tribes and more or less intermixed in the hills extending from Luckimpoor to the Dibong.

The Abors generally occupy the upper hills, and the Meris the lower, and the former claim a jurisdiction over the latter, whether in the hills or on the plains. From the persecution of the Abors arising out of this claim to paramount authority, the Meris from time to time have fled to the plains in large bodies and are found scattered throughout upper and central Assam in small clans in the midst of jungles, mostly along the banks of the great river and its branches.

2nd,—The Meris near Luckimpoor are not mixed with the Abors, and the Abors beyond the Dihong, and up to the Dibong are unmixed with Meris, but the latter carry on a considerable trade with the former, exchanging the products of the plains for canoes, and large timbers.

3rd,—With all the clans of these tribes we have effected similar arrangements and with the same result on the tranquility of the border districts as with the Duffalas.

The Meris of Luckimpoor receive annually rupees 851-3-9 and 12 maunds of salt in commutation of their claims for black-mail.

The Meris and Abors of Bor Dolonee receive rupees 230-5-4 and 6 maunds of salt, and the Abors and Meris of Sesee Damajee are allowed rupees 265-12-6 annually. The Abors between the Dibong and Dehing have no claim to any black-mail.

4th,—The Abors of this frontier have lately shown a great disposition to migrate to the plains and they had cleared away a good deal of land before the cholera broke out this last season, but I am sorry to hear that they have been so alarmed by this epidemic, that most of them have again fled to their hills.

12TH.—MISHMIS.

Beyond the Dibong commence the various tribes of Mishmis, who inhabit the mountains closing the North-eastern and Eastern end of the valley. None of these tribes are in receipt of any annual allowances from us, and I am not aware of their having ever preferred any claims to share in the revenue of their Districts below the hills.

Except the clans immediately in the hills on each side of the Berhampootra, none can be said to be in friendly communication with us, but we should have probably effected amicable relations with all but for the constant wars between the Abors and the Western clans adjoining to them.

The Khamtis and Singphoos living in the Districts round Debrooghur, can hardly be said to be hill men, and I abstain from touching on our relations with these tribes, as I understand Captain Dalton has already furnished you with information on that head.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRAS. JENKINS,

Agent to the Governor General.

THE RENGMA NAGAS.

ALTHOUGH the plains of the District of Nowgong have been under a revenue assessment since the conquest in 1824-25, we have been slow in making much progress towards subjugating the hill tribes or acquiring information regarding them. In 1839 Mr. Grange, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, seems to have been the first European Officer who met the Rengma Nagas in the vicinity of Mohong Dijoa on his way to the Angami hills, subsequently scarcely a year has passed without the officer in charge of the District having had communication with them but no revenue settlement was ever made with them or written agreement taken from them to pay revenue till February 1847, when Captain Butler, Principal Assistant, induced several of the most influential Chiefs to visit Nowgong on which occasion they readily assented to be taxed at one rupee per house and gave him a written agreement to that effect. This measure being approved by the Agent to the Governor General, Mr. Sub-Assistant Masters was deputed in December 1847 to enter the Rengma hills from Golahghat, but after visiting many villages that gentleman found the country so heavy and impassable from the dense wet jungles he was constrained to debauch out on to the plains at Kazeerunga. He again met with the Rengma Nagas in his route over the Mekir hills, *viz.*, Bamunee, Sildurunpoor on to Mohong Dijoa when the first revenue settlement with all the Rengma Naga villages thirty-two in number discovered was successfully accomplished.

First Revenue Settlement concluded with the Rengma Nagas of Zillah Nowgong for ten years, from 1255 *to* 1264 *B. S., February* 1848 *A. D.*

Number.	Names of Villages.	Names of Chiefs.	Number of Houses.	Gross Assessment.			Deduct Commission at Rs. 12 8 annas per cent.			Nett revenue.			Remarks.
	Yangkoo, ...	Yangkoo Phookun, ...	29	25	0	0	3	2	0	21	14	0	The first 12
	Umbasong, ..	Umbasong Goun Borah,	16	13	0	0	1	10	0	11	6	0	Chiefs will pay
	Bahouring,...	Soreijoo Goun Borah,	15	12	0	0	1	8	0	10	8	0	their revenue
	Mizaloo, ...	Mizaloo Goun Borah, .	22	15	0	0	1	14	0	13	2	0	into the Collec-
5	Tellamuhla, ..	Kumpee Goun Borah,	34	25	0	0	3	2	0	21	14	0	tor's Treasury
	Chehong, ...	Chengoo Phookun,....	35	27	0	0	3	6	0	23	10	0	at Nowgong, the
	Behong, ...	Behong G. Borah,....	17	12	0	0	1	8	0	10	8	0	remaining Chiefs
	Dengapah,....	Chengoo Phookun, ...	25	18	0	0	2	4	0	15	12	0	will pay their
	Tagoolie, ...	Luggosun G. B.,.....	33	25	0	0	3	2	0	21	14	0	revenue into the
10	Thillasonia, ..	Kootooka, ...	21	15	0	0	1	14	0	13	2	0	Treasury at Go-
	Gujary, ...	Guduring, ...	10	5	0	0	0	10	0	4	6	0	lahghat.
	Nahor,.....	Suntang,.....	20	17	0	0	2	2	0	14	14	0	
	Old Karroo,..	Kantang,.....	14	9	0	0	1	2	0	7	14	0	
	New Karroo, .	Kharro Phookun, ...	12	9	0	0	1	2	0	7	14	0	Rate of as-
15	Kahung,.....	Kahung Phookun,....	21	16	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	sessment I rupee
	Kolagong, ...	Nizingkola, ...	24	18	0	0	2	4	0	15	12	0	per house ex-
	Koomaree, ...	Surizing Suthtollah,...	24	20	0	0	2	8	0	17	8	0	cepting old men
	Old Hillee, ..	Kodomba, ...	21	16	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	and women and
	Old Athong, .	Serizing, ...	32	17	0	0	2	2	0	14	14	0	widows.
20	New Athong,	Tegebe Phookun,.....	15	15	0	0	1	14	0	13	2	0	
	New Hillee,..	Seate Charto, deceased,	7	7	0	0	0	14	0	6	2	0	
	Gudangara, ..	Luggookun G. B.,....	13	10	0	0	1	4	0	8	12	0	
	Kamargony, .	Nissibe, ...	16	11	0	0	1	6	0	9	10	0	
	Khasang, ...	Sunkora, 1st,.....	53	41	0	0	5	2	0	35	14	0	
25	Missang,.....	Sankoora, 2nd, ...	20	17	0	0	2	2	0	14	14	0	
	New Boghoree,	Tezeecoo, ...	27	19	0	0	2	6	0	16	10	0	
	Dallow,.....	Dalloo, ...	19	17	0	0	2	2	0	14	14	0	
	Beling,.....	Khehung,.....	42	34	0	0	4	4	0	20	12	0	
	Bethar,.....	Possalloo,.....	10	9	0	0	1	2	0	7	14	0	
30	3rd Hillee, ...	Hembeh, ...	16	13	0	0	1	19	0	17	6	0	
	Runnoo, ...	Meriku, ...	12	8	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	
	Old Missang, .	Pupeka, ...	14	10	0	0	1	4	0		12	0	
			689	525	0	0	65	10	0	459	6	0	

From the above table it appears that thirty-two villages contained 689 houses which at four persons to each house would give a population of 2,756 persons. The Rengma Nagas evidently are descended from the Angami Nagas and it is said that from oppression and feuds in their own tribe they emigrated first to the high hills occupied by the Tokophen Nagas, but further dissensions and attacks from the Lootah and Angami Nagas compelled them to take refuge on their present low hills in the vicinity of the Mekirs. At the present day the Rengma Nagas appear degenerating. In physiognomy they differ but little from the Cacharree tribe and many have married Cacharree and Assamese wives. The villages are small and they have but few domestic animals, some cows of the hill breed, pigs and fowls. They procure brass ornaments from the village of Gesenga and spears from the Angami Nagas. A considerable quantity of cotton is grown in their hills besides rice which they barter for salt, hand-bells, beads and hoes to petty Bengalee hawkers who proceed up the river Jumoona with small supplies from Nowgong and sadly impose on these uncivilized tribes in their dealings with them both in price and weight. Like other hill tribes they acknowledge the power of a plurality of gods, and sacrifices of cows, pigs and fowls are offered on all occasions. Marriage is looked on merely as a civil contract and no religious ceremonies are performed, according to the means of the bridegroom, fowls, dogs, and spirits are given as a present to the parents of the damsel selected, and her consent

being obtained as well as her parents, for she has a right to refuse, a grand feast is given by the bridegroom on the day of his marriage to the whole village. In return they are obliged to present the new married couple with a new house in the village.

All offences of a trivial nature are settled by a council of elders of the village imposing fines on the culprits. The Rengma Nagas like the Angami Nagas inter their dead and place the deceased's spear in the grave, and his shield, a few sticks with some eggs and grain on the grave, and the funeral ceremonies conclude with lamentations and feasting.

MEKIRS.

The tract of country situated in the Nowgong District called the Mekir hill extends from the Kulecanee river East to the Jumoona river, West of Dubooka about 60 miles in length or seven days' journey, on the North the Mekir hills are bounded by the plains of the Mekirpar Mehal, the Mouzahs of Rungoleegur, Kazeerunga and Bokakhat, from North to South to the Jumoona river, the distance in a straight line may be 35 or 40 miles. The Mekir villages and cultivation extends Eastward only as far as the Kuleeanee river in Morung, beyond that river the Rengma boundary commences and terminates with the Dhunseree river separating Nowgong from the Seebsagur District. The Mekirs generally inhabit the interior portion of the hills but most of their villages are within a day's journey of the plains. According to the tradition of the tribes they were originally settled in Toolaram Senaputtee's territory under petty Chiefs of their own selection. Some years ago they were conquered by a Rajah of Cachar from whose oppression they were driven to take refuge in Jynteah there meeting with the same treatment; some emigrated to Demoroo, Beltollah and Rarree in the District of Kamroop, the remainder took up their present abode in the locality described above. In this position however having the plains of Assam on the North, a portion of Cachar on the South and being only separated from Jynteah by a space of thirty miles of low land, the Mekirs were subjected to continual demands from these neighbouring States. Their chief reliance however was on the Rajah of Assam who appointed their principal Chief over the whole clan and collected a tribute from them in kind or value about rupees 338 per annum.

The articles given were—

	Rs.	A.	P.
300 bundles of Cotton, ...	300	0	0
300 Bamboo Mats	10	0	0
300 bundles of Nalooka, the bark of a tree used as a perfume,	16	0	0
300 Sanchee pat, bark of a tree used formerly and even to this day as paper to write on, ...	12	0	0
Rupees, ...	338	0	0

No regular revenue was paid to the Cachar and Jynteah States; whatever was exacted in kind or coin was more in the shape of black-mail, and from all we can learn at the present day the aggregate amount realized by both States may be estimated at about half the sum paid to the Rajah of Assam or for the whole tribe, probably the annual sum levied by these States did not exceed in value rupees 500. In consideration of submitting to pay tribute to the Rajah of Assam, a strip of land called Mekirpar Mehal at the foot of the Mekir hills was granted to the Mekirs under the Khelwaree system for rupees 461-8-11. On the death of the Mekir Chief, Kan Burroah, in 1240 B. S., and the abolition of the Khelwaree and introduction of the Mouzahwarree system in 1241 B. S., or 1834-35 A. D. the revenue amounted to rupees 5,002-7-10. On the change of system at this period the Mehal of Mekirpar being divided into nine mouzahs ceased to be managed by the Mekirs. Four Bheels or Lakes had been granted

to the Mekirs rent-free, by the Rajah of Assam, but no sunnud or deed of gift has ever been produced, the revenue derived from these Lakes was as follows :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Moree Kullung, ...	12	0	0
2.	Maharool	6	0	0
3.	Pathoree, ...	8	0	0
4.	Jamoogoree, ...	12	0	0
	Rupees, ...	38	0	0

In addition to the Lakes five Ferries across the Kullung were also granted by the Rajah of Assam rent-free to induce the tribe to resort to the plains for the purpose of trading with the Assamese in grain and dried fish. The estimated value of these ghats or ferries was a mere trifle, *viz.* :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Depholoo Ghat or Ferry, ...	2	8	0
2.	Sanchoa Mookh, ...	2	8	0
3.	Aonechatte, ...	2	8	0
4.	Mekirhath, ...	2	8	0
5.	Nikamolee, ...	2	8	0
	Rupees, ...	12	8	0

The total value of the Lakes and Ferries may be estimated at rupees 50-8-0. This amount however was not realized in cash but in kind, each Ferry paid annually to the Mekirs 12 poorahs of Rice or four maunds, twenty seers. This was not the perquisite of any one Chief but the whole tribe of Mekirs were entitled to a share of the grain. The same system prevailed in respect of the Lakes or Fisheries, they were annually let out and paid for in fish whenever the Mekirs resorted to the plains to trade. In 1846 A. D. the Ferries being no longer let out by the Mekirs and the Bheels or Lakes likewise being let by them for a mere trifle, this circumstance was publicly noticed and the Collector brought them on the regular rent-roll of the District, as there was no reason whatever for their being any longer exempted from taxation, having no right to privileges not enjoyed by the public community, Mouzahwarree settlements having been concluded with the Chiefs, they receive from Government a money commission for the trouble of collecting the revenue as all other Mouzahdars. The Mekirs asserted that they had a rent-free grant of 1,000 poorahs of land styled Nankar granted to them by one of the Rajahs of Assam, but they have never been able to produce a copper phullee or sunnud, deed of gift either for the land, Lakes or Ferries, all claim therefore for either one or the other was inadmissible. The amount of tribute realized from the Mekirs from the year 1241 B. S. or 1834-35 A. D. for three years will be gathered from the following table extracted from the profit and loss account of articles sold which had been given in as tribute.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1834-35, A. D., ...	168	14	4
1835-36, ...	233	8	0
1836-37, ...	249	14	9
Rupees, ...	651	5	1

In 1837-38 A. D. the system of taking tribute in kind was abolished and the Mekirs were formed into three imaginary grades or classes and taxed at a certain rate for each grade though amongst themselves no such grade or rank existed.

First Revenue Settlement effected with the Mekirs for 1837-38 *A. D.*

Number.	Names of Mouzahs or Downrs.	Names of Chiefs.	3rd rate House, 1 rupee, 8 annas.	2nd Rate House, 3 rupees.	1st Rate House, 4 rupees.	Total Number of Houses.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct Commission 12-8 per cent.	Nett Revenue.
							Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
1	Kutteahtolly, ..	Teena, ...	52	24	7	83	178 0 0	22 4 0	155 12 0
2	Bamoonee, ...	Sunhabee, ...	43	36	18	92	224 8 0	28 1 0	196 7 0
3	Salonah, ...	Habhee,.....	99	108	22	229	560 8 0	70 1 0	490 7 0
4	Dejoo, ...	Mye, ...	52	82	133	267	856 0 0	107 0 0	749 0 0
5	Moorung,.....	Horbecha, ...	24	31	2	57	137 0 0	17 2 0	119 14 0
			270	281	177	728	1956 0 0	244 8 0	1711 8 0

The assessment of the Mekirs in grades or classes in a trial of two years for 1837-38, 1838-39. A. D., not giving the result or satisfaction anticipated, it was deemed expedient still further to simplify the system and one universal rate was adopted for the whole tribe, the poorest man paying the same as his wealthy neighbour, *viz.*, rupees 2-4 annas per house whether it was large or small capable of containing one family or two for any extent of land they thought proper to cultivate and this rate has continued to the present day.

Revenue Settlement for 1839-40 *A. D.*

Number.	Names of Dowurs or Mouzahs.	Number of Houses.	Rate per House.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct commission, 12 Rs. 8 As. per cent.	Nett Revenue.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Kutteahtolly, ...	60	2 4 0	155 4 0	19 6 6	135 13 6
2	Bamoonee, ...	45	0 0 0	110 4 0	12 10 6	88 9 6
3	Salonah, ...	128	0 0 0	288 0 0	36 0 0	252 0 0
4	Dejoo,..	210	0 0 0	472 8 0	59 1 0	413 7 0
5	Moorung, ...	45	0 0 0	101 4 0	12 10 6	88 9 6
6	Dekharoo, ...	65	0 0 0	141 12 0	17 11 6	124 0 6
7	Deesa,..	244	0 0 0	508 8 0	63 9 0	444 15 0
		806	0 0 0	1768 8 0	221 1 0	1547 7 0

As the Mekirs take up fresh land every two or three years and remove their dwellings to different parts of the hills, it is necessary to make a new settlement every year with their Chiefs. The revenue therefore fluctuates considerably, which will be seen by the following table for 1851-52 :—

Revenue Settlement of the Mekir Hills for 1258 *B. S. or* 1851-52 *A. D.*

Number.	Names of Mouzahs.	Number of Houses.	Rate per House.	Gross Revenue.	Commission.	Nett Revenue.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Kutteahtolly, ...	94	2 4 0	211 8 0	36 13 2	174 10 10
2	Bamoonee, ...	447	0 0 0	1005 12 0	161 1 0	844 11 0
3	Salonah, ...	44	0 0 0	99 0 0	19 15 2	79 0 10
4	Morungee, ...	92	0 0 0	207 0 0	36 2 4	170 13 8
5	Dekharoo, ...	105	0 0 0	236 4 0	40 8 7	195 11 5
6	Deosa, ...	161	0 0 0	362 4 0	59 7 0	302 13 0
7	Kookurakata, ...	38	0 0 0	85 8 5	17 14 10	67 9 2
8	Hurluk Parbut, ...	46	0 0 0	103 8 0	20 10 0	82 14 0
9	Amla Parbut, ...	78	0 0 0	175 8 0	31 6 10	144 1 2
10	Thercho Parbut, ...	57	0 0 0	128 4 0	24 5 4	103 14 8
11	Kantee Parbut, ...	25	0 0 0	56 4 0	13 8 7	42 11 5
12	Singemaree, ...	58	0 0 0	131 8 0	21 10 10	108 13 2
13	Joong Thoong, ...	96	0 0 0	216 0 0	37 8 0	178 8 0
14	Bagurec, ...	153	0 0 0	344 4 0	56 11 0	287 8 3
		1494	0 0 0	3361 8 0	577 11 5	2783 12 7

Revenue Settlement of Mekirs residing in Northern Cachar for 1851-52 *A. D.*

Number.	Names of Mouzahs.	Number of Houses.	Rate per House.	Gross Revenue.	Commission.	Nett Revenue.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Chargeemee, ...	114	1 0 0	114 0 0	14 4 0	99 12 0
2	Rebur, ...	113	0 0 0	113 0 0	14 2 0	98 14 0
3	Dekanoo, ...	56	0 0 0	56 0 0	7 0 0	49 0 0
4	Rungkao, ...	73	0 0 0	73 0 0	9 2 0	63 14 0
		356	0 0 0	356 0 0	44 8 0	311 8 0
	Grand Total, ...	1850	0 0 0	3717 8 0	622 3 5	3095 4 7

No correct census of the Mekir population to this day has been taken but from the revenue statements given in by the Mekir Chiefs for the year 1851-52 there are in the Mekir hills

	1,494	houses.
In Northern Cachar	356	"
	1,850	"
	5	person in each house
	9,250	

So that the population for the whole tribe in the Mekir hills and Northern Cachar amounts to 9,250 persons. This estimate however may be deemed less than the real number considering the extent of country occupied by this tribe, in the absence however of other authentic documentary proof it would be futile to offer speculative conjectures. For strange to say, no public European Officer has till the year 1848, visited the Mekir hills or their villages to ascertain by a personal examination the number of houses in each village, but even then it would be no easy matter to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the Mekir population as from five to thirty individuals frequently reside in one house and they are so superstitious, they view with great dread any idea of numbering the people apprehending that sickness, ill-luck and deaths would be the irrevitable consequence of such a procedure, and on this account mainly, have we hitherto abstained from interfering with their prejudices or causing offence, but Captain Butler, Principal Assistant, and Mr. Sub-Assistant Masters passed through Bamoonee, Kutteahtolly and Dubooka Dowars in January 1848, and several other Dowars inhabited by Mekirs were also visited by Mr. Masters, a great extent of country was observed to be under cultivation with cotton and rice, and the Mekirs were scattered in every direction in solitary huts or in small villages of six or seven, and no village exceeded twenty houses, there seems little doubt that many families live together to avoid paying the house-tax.

Their houses are built on bamboo platforms supported by innumerable bamboo posts eight or ten feet high, with a ladder or oftentimes only a simple pole cut into notches or steps to ascend by and at night the steps are removed and they are thus secure from the intrusion of wild beasts. The houses vary in size according to the number of families residing under one roof, some are thirty, some are forty feet long and twenty feet wide with the grass roof brought down almost to the platform, the whole building consists of one large room, they keep their grain in baskets in the room, and men, women and children all lay down together on their respective mats in their allotted places almost in a state of nature for they wear only the smallest piece of cotton cloth round the waist, which extends not even to the knees and the women in their villages do not cover the breast, they are nevertheless chaste and in their moral behaviour superior to the people of the plains. The Mekirs have no particular creed or any written language of their own, yet their dialect differs from every other tribe in the Province; and we are at a loss to conjecture from whence they came or from what race they sprang, they abstain from eating the cow more it is believed from prudential motives than from religion as they consume every other kind of animal and are much addicted to the use of spirits made from rice, although they have no priests to keep up the form or practice of religion, they do not totally neglect to make offerings to unknown deities. It is reported that they worship the sun and moon and make sacrifices to both, of hogs, goats and fowls. In fact these sacrifices may be considered more in the light of feasts, as the portion allowed to the deity is very scanty and composed of the refuse parts, they also sacrifice to rivers, large stones or trees in their neighbourhood which are considered the abode of the deities. On the appearance of any epidemical disease amongst them they have recourse to sacrifices and if the wrath of the deities cannot be appeased, that is, should the sickness not abate; they leave their houses and property and retire to the densest forests closing all communication with their former habitations. In the year 1834-35, the cholera-morbus raged throughout the hills and so alarmed were the

inhabitants that there was scarcely a single village that did not remove to a new site. The Hindoo gosains or priests of Assam have hitherto succeeded in converting to Hindooism only those Mekirs residing on the plains or adjacent low hills. On conversion they enter the class termed Koch, and are allowed to retain nearly all their customs, the priests being satisfied with the yearly contributions derivable from these disciples, regardless of their principles, they are however required to give up the use of spirituous liquors and in lieu they acquire the pernicious habit of eating opium. Marriage amongst them has nothing religious, it is a simple contract between the parties ; the suitor goes to the parents with a quantity of spirits, if his offer is agreeable they drink together and all friends are invited to a feast, when the suitor takes the bride home, another feast is given by him when the marriage ceremonies are completed, sometimes a man voluntary engages to serve as a bondsman for a number of years to the father of the promised bride, and when the period of service expires the marriage takes place with the usual feast.

Polygamy is not practised, and they reproach their countrymen of the plains for having adopted the Assamese custom ; they burn their dead and bury the ashes, giving a feast before and after the ceremony ; in short, without eating and drinking, scarcely anything of importance is performed ; unlike any other hill tribes of which we have any knowledge the Mekirs seem devoid of anything approaching to a martial spirit, they are a quiet industrious race of cultivators and the only weapons used by them is the spear and dao, hand-bill for cutting down jungle. It is said that after an attempt to revolt from the Assamese rule they were made to forswear the use of arms, which is the cause of the present generation having no predilection for war.

Although they use spirits immoderately, no affrays take place amongst them, robberies very seldom occur and of a very trifling nature, petty thefts are generally decided amongst themselves. The principal products of the Mekir hills are cotton, canoes, wax, lac, ginger and rice, they change their cultivated lands every three years, and as they prefer clearing fresh lands to tilling the old, large timbers are becoming very scarce.

KUKIS.

The Kukis aver they emigrated from Tipperah to Northern Cachar in the reign of Kishen Chunder, sixty years ago, and in the year 1828-29 A. D., Govind Chunder, Rajah of Cachar, employed them to wage war with Toolaram Senaputtee, on one occasion they in concert with Toolaram's cousin, Govindram, completely took him by surprise, set fire to his house, cut up a number of his followers and dispersed the remainder, and after this event finding the country probably free from enemies likely to disturb them henceforth, remained in their present position in Northern Cachar. In the year 1846-47, several colonies of new Kukis emigrated from Tipperah and joined their brethren in Northern Cachar *viâ* the bed of Barrak river. The number of tribes and the total population of all classes residing in Northern Cachar is estimated by the following table at 21,345 souls.

Number.	Number of Clans.	Number of Houses.	5 Persons in each House.	Total of each House	
1	Hozae Cachares,..	234	5	1170	
2	Hill Cacharee, ...	788	5	3940	
3	Mekirs,..	364	5	1820	
4	Old Kukis, ...	667	5	3335	Kukis, 10910.
5	New Kukis, ...	1515	5	7575	
6	Nagas, ...	701	5	3505	
		4269	5	21345	

Exterminating wars amongst themselves having compelled the Kukis to seek shelter and protection in Cachar, their attention seems wholly given to agricultural pursuits and they are apparently completely weaned from all desire of pursuing their old custom of perpetual war with their neighbours. They live on the most friendly terms with the Cachareo Nagas and Mekir tribes, greatly respected by them for their known martial character and the marauding Angami Naga looks on the Kukis with awe or respect and have in consequence never dared to attack them.

GOVERNMENT.

In the Tipperah District there are innumerable tribes or clans of Kukis under the rule of hereditary Rajahs or Chiefs. In Northern Cachar the principal old clans are four in number, *viz.*, Khelema, Ranthae, Beto, Lankron and with the last colony several Rajahs or Chiefs have arrived whom all the Kukis seem to respect, they are in three clans as follows :—

		Villages.	Houses.
1.	Jangsen Clan, ...	28	907
2.	Taddaee Clan, ...	12	556
3.	Shingshoon Clan,.....	1	52
	Grand Total, ...	41	1515

For each of the old clans there are five Chiefs, or elected managers of the community. The first is called a Ghalim, the second Gaboor, the third Burchapea, the fourth Chotachapea and the fifth Tangba. These five persons are elected by the Raj clan or village community, and they form a council for the settlement of the affairs of the tribe in accordance with the wishes of the people, in all affairs of importance they assemble together and nothing is decided on excepting by the majority of the votes of the most influential members of the clan given through the elected council. On the death of the Ghalim the Gaboor succeeds him and not his son or brother, and promotion is thus by regular rotation, on the fifth being promoted to the fourth grade, his vacancy is filled up by a general election of a proper person from the tribe to fill the vacant seat. The council decide all petty disputes and impose fines on the delinquents for all trivial as well as heinous offences and the penalty of death is not inflicted either by the Rajah or the council for theft, adultery, or murder, and whatever is realized from fines by the council is divided amongst them according to their respective grades, when a fine is paid with a pig, the animal is killed and cut up into pieces and portions are given to all the Chiefs, likewise to the owner of the house in which the pig has been cooked and the remainder is given in equal portions to the public. On marriages and deaths and on occasions of worshipping the gods, the Chiefs are first presented with spirituous liquor, after them others of less dignity which is considered a great mark of respect.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage is not consummated before the age of puberty ; when a youth is desirous of marrying into any family his parents visit the parents of the damsel selected, and present a pitcher of spirituous liquor, if this be refused the proposed alliance is declined, but if the liquor is accepted the youth is sent for, and if his father is able to pay in kind or coin rupees 25, (£2-10*s.*,) to the parents of the damsel the marriage soon takes place, otherwise the young man is formally made over to the care of the parents of the damsel to remain in bondage as a bondsman for a certain number of years, generally two or three and sometimes five. Should he fall sick he returns home, and the period of absence does not count as part of the time agreed upon to be served. When the period of service expires a grand feast is given according to their means, and the marriage ceremony is performed by the Ghalim or Chief of the village. The bride and bridegroom place their feet

together on a large stone and the Ghalim sprinkles both with water, and then addresses the bride thus: "This man has taken you to be his wife, be you faithful and have not evil communications with other men, live with him, cheer him with liquor and meat, and make him happy all the days of his life, and may you be blessed with a numerous progeny; if you act otherwise you will be a worthless creature and will be fined heavily." With this peroration the marriage ceremony concludes, and thenceforward they are deemed man and wife.

Adultery.

If a woman leaves her husband and is guilty of adultery, the injured husband invites the members of the council to visit him at his house, places a jug of liquor before them and states his complaint. The offender is immediately summoned, and if guilty, hesitates not to confess his guilt, and the council of Chiefs fine him in property or coin about 40 rupees. The injured husband receives 30 rupees of the fine and the council retain 10 rupees for their own remuneration. The faithless woman is not taken back by her injured husband; she is permitted to remain with the defendant.

Seduction.

If a girl is seduced, as soon as the parents hear of it they have her married at once to her lover with the usual ceremonies. If a widow is seduced, a pot of liquor is exacted as a fine, but the Chiefs do not interfere in a matter of seduction as in a case of adultery.

Theft.

When a man's house is robbed or cotton or grain is stolen from the field, if the thief is apprehended he is fined 10 rupees, which is paid to the plaintiff, who then purchases a pig worth one rupee, and four annas, worth of liquor, and gives both to the council for their decision on his case. If the charge of theft is not substantiated the complainant is fined a pitcher of liquor.

Second Marriages permitted.

A year after the death of a man's wife, he summons her relatives, treats them with liquor, and solicits permission to cut his hair. The second year he again assembles his late wife's brothers and relatives and gives them a feast of a pig, rice and liquor, and intimates that his wife has been dead so long and he is desirous of marrying again; if his request be acceded to, he may again enter the married state, but without permission he cannot marry again, a widow is bound by the same custom as a widower, she may marry again after three years have elapsed from the death of her husband, with the consent of her deceased husband's relatives.

Funerals.

If a man dies at night his body is burned in the morning, vegetables and rice are placed on the spot where the body was burnt, and the relatives of the deceased address the ashes of the consumed corpse thus: "We bid you farewell to-day; whatever money and rice you have acquired, leave with us." On the following day, friends resort to the deceased's house, and offer up a sacrifice of a fowl to the gods Tevae and Sangron—liquor is freely partaken, the good qualities of the deceased are recited and much lamentation is made. When a married man dies all his friends assemble and bewail their loss; vegetables and rice are cooked, and placed on the left side of the corpse with a gourd or bottle of liquor. The whole party are then treated with liquor. The youths of the villages prepare a bier, and the corpse is washed and dressed in new clothes to be burnt, they place on the corpse his sickle, spear, eating utensils and personal ornaments and a rupee in his mouth. The whole of the villagers then dressed out in their war habiliments accompany the corpse to the funeral. The men who bear the body are entitled to the rupee placed on the deceased's mouth. The deceased's wife puts on all her best clothes and ornaments, and adorns herself with flowers and joins the procession, touching the body to the funeral pyre, ; on the body being consumed to ashes, the widow puts aside her ornaments and flowers and

takes a final leave of her husband's remains in these words, "thus long have we lived together this day are we separated" and placing rice and vegetables on the ashes of her husband with reverential obeisance to the same, she returns home with dishevelled hair.

Funerals of the Bete Clan of Kukis.

Soon after death the corpse is washed with warm water and covered up with a cloth, after which friends are summoned to meet together at the deceased's house, where having passed the day and night in taking liquor and food, each individual gives the corpse a new cloth, and the body is interred with the clothes, ornaments, eating-utensils, sword and spear, and the company then return home. The day after the funeral, in front of the deceased's house a bamboo arrow is made and spit on by every one and then thrown into the jungle, a tree is likewise planted and a fowl sacrificed which concludes the obsequies.

Religion.

Most indistinct notions are entertained in regard to religion. The Kukis certainly seem to believe in a future state of retribution and a plurality of gods or spirits, who they affirm have equal power. The principal deities worshipped are called Tevae and Sangron to whom fowls, pigs and spirituous liquor are offered in sacrifice on all occasions of sickness, famine, or other afflictions which they conceive is the surest means of averting evil and bringing their wishes and undertakings to a successful termination. The Kukis have no images or temples of any kind, when the spirit departs from the body, the angel of death is supposed to convey it away according to its merits in this life, if a good life has been led in this world the soul is transported with a song of triumph to the gods ever after to remain at ease and free to go anywhere. The sinner however is subject to a variety of torments, to impalement, to be cast into a deep burning gulph, hanging, and to exposure to the excruciating agony of being immersed in boiling water. How long liberty and happiness is enjoyed by the good or how long the wicked are tormented in the next world no definite ideas seem to prevail. They imagine they are born again in some other state.

Wicked Deeds.

Injuring the property of others or taking it without payment, using violence, abusing parents, fraudulently injuring another, giving false evidence, speaking disrespectfully to the aged, marrying an elder brother's wife, putting your foot on or walking over a man's body, speaking profanely of religion, are acts of impiety.

Meritorious Deeds.

Feeding the hungry, giving alms to the poor, liquidating the debts of debtors, giving shelter to and assisting travellers, giving any thing required by another to make an offering to the deity, respecting superiors, fanning a person when overcome with fatigue and heat, being kind to children, teaching the minah, parrot and bheemraj to talk; worshipping the gods, bringing a person home at night by torch-light when bewildered in the jungles, obedience to parents and superiors, giving water to the thirsty and being courteous to every body, are meritorious deeds.

Hunting and War.

The Kukis are fond of hunting and destroy many elephants for the sake of the tusks which always meet with a ready sale in our markets. The weapons used are a small bow with poisoned arrows, a spear and a dao, or sword, a most destructive kind of heavy short sword they are fond of war, but not apparently for the mere sake of plunder, but to gratify a spirit of revenge, or it is said to procure heads for some religious ceremony on the death of a Rajah. They do not attack their enemies openly in the day, but steal on them by night and having surrounded the place to be attacked, at the break of day, rush in on every quarter and exterminate young and old, women and children indiscriminately, if completely successful, some few may be spared to be kept as slaves. Previous to setting out on a hostile incursion, they offer up a pig as a sacrifice to the deity. If any one of the party is slain by the enemy, the corpse is

buried on the spot without burning, and the customary ceremonies are dispensed with and neither relatives or friends lament together on the occasion. If victorious, they bring home the heads of their enemies and on reaching their villages the warriors dressed out in their war attire have a dance, beat drums, play bamboo pipes and the instrument called jhanjh, after which the heads of their enemies are fastened to a pole and stuck up where three or four roads meet together.

In a memoir on Sylhet, Cachar and other Districts by the late Captain Fisher, formerly Superintendent of Cachar, that officer states "that the object of the Kuki inroads on the plains is not plunder, for which they have never been known to show any desire but they kill and carry away the heads of as many human beings as they can seize and have been known in one night to carry off fifty. These are used in certain ceremonies performed at the funerals of their Chiefs, and it is always after the death of one of their Rajahs that their incursions occur. The Kukis have been accused of cannibalism, and I am aware of an instance in which the charge seemed substantiated, but they disclaim the imputation with much vehemence." In my tours in the hills, I have had a good deal of communication with the Kukis, as they are the most hardy and best coolies in the District for hill travelling. The Kuki Chiefs have likewise frequently visited me at Nowgong, and whenever I put the question to them whether they did not eat the flesh of human beings slain in battle, they have invariably promptly denied the existence of such a custom in the tribe with apparent abhorrence and although nothing comes amiss to a Kuki, the elephant, rhinoceros and beef being equal delicacies, we have been unable as yet to prove they are or ever were cannibals ; Lieut. Vincent describes the new Kukis as follows :—

Form of Government.

The new Kuki clans have an excellent form of Government. They are presided over by Rajahs and Muntrees, who decide all matters of dispute brought before them, and in such respect do they hold their Rajahs that their word is law. One among all the Rajahs of each clan is chosen to be the Prudhan or Chief Rajah of that clan. This dignity is not hereditary as are the minor Rajahships, but is enjoyed by each Rajah of the clan in rotation. All the Rajahs are connected, having sprung from the same original stock, nor can any other person succeed to this dignity until the present race of Rajahs are extinct, should none of the family of the chief Muntree would become the head of the clan, and consequently that from which the Rajahs would be selected, but there can be little fear of any such contingency as the person of the Rajah is held to be sacred, for instance, should two clans go to war, the inferior members on both sides might be killed, but no one would think of killing either Rajah. It was on this account that the Kukis were so incensed at one of their Rajahs being killed by the Mingae Nagas in August 1850, the very night the Rajah died they assembled their forces from all quarters to the number of 300 or 350 fighting men, and on the following morning moved to the attack of Mingae, the Nagas though warlike and prepared to repel them, terrified at the approach of such an overwhelming body, fled in haste from the village, and the Kukis followed them up, overtook and killed their Gong Borah, the others only saving themselves by flight.

Customs.

They have some strange customs, one of smoke-drying the dead bodies of the Rajahs, after the death of a Rajah, his body is kept in this state for two months before burial, in order that his family and clan may still have the satisfaction of having him before them, he is then interred with grand honors, cows and pigs being killed to feast the whole clan, and pieces of their flesh sent to distant villages, the heads of the animals killed at his burial are placed on large posts of wood over his grave, his son, however young, is then elected Rajah, and looked up to with an almost superstitious respect, should a Rajah fall in battle by any chance, they immediately proceed on a war expedition, kill and bring in the head of some individual, have feasting and dancing and then cutting the head into pieces send a portion to each village of the clan, this was done on the murder of the Kuki Rajah by the Mingae Nagas, a party set out on a war expedi-

tion and brought in a head from some Naga village tributary to Muneepore and performed the ceremonies above described. This is considered in the light of a sacrifice to appease the manes of the deceased Chief.

The tusks of all elephants killed by hunting parties are the property of the Rajah, to whose village the successful hunters belong, and as a reward the Rajah bestows on them the flesh of the slain elephant or feasts them with a pig, which is considered ample remuneration.

Should any subject conceal a tusk, or indeed the smallest trifle, which the Rajah wished for and had demanded, he would immediately be tried by the Rajah and Muntrees, and himself and family in perpetuity degraded to slavery, all the property they possess is by simple sufferance of the Rajah.

Theft among them is punished in the same way by condemnation to perpetual slavery, the parties thus degraded become the property of the Rajah, are compelled to till his lands, and perform every kind of work required.

The Kukis are inveterate smokers, even a child of five years old is seen with a bamboo-pipe in its mouth, the men smoke pipes, either of plain bamboo both bowl and stalk, or brass bowls ornamented with a bird or some other device with a bamboo stalk, the women smoke "hubble-bubbles" or the tobacco drawn through water, this water, when well impregnated with tobacco juice, is put by in a goblet to be drunk by the men, who sip a mouthful at a time retaining it in their mouths for half an hour and upwards, probably for the sake of the bitter it contains.

Occupations.

The men, like the Nagas, when not employed in cultivating or preparing their lands, sit basking in the sun smoking their pipes, the women on the other hand (here again like the Naga women) are never idle, when not employed in household duties or the cultivation of their fields, they are to be seen with their pipes between their teeth smoking hard, and working away at the loom on which they prepare four different kinds of cloths, a white with a black border for the men, a blue dyed cloth also for the men of about 5 feet long, both worn wound round the body, a striped cloth of about 18 inches broad worn as a petticoat, reaching from far below the navel to half way down the thigh, and a thick quilt made of pieces of raw cotton woven into a cross woof of cotton thread, the same as mentioned under the head of the old Kukis.

Products.

They cultivate rice and cotton, but quite opposed to the system pursued by the Cacharees and Nagas, the former of whom take three crops of rice from the same land, and the latter four, the Kukis take only one crop, and then relinquish the land and cut down new forests of bamboo for the cultivation of the succeeding year, their rice is of a very superior description to any I saw in Northern Cachar, and is from seed brought from their own country and Muneepore it is the dry crop but not cut till November, whereas that of the other hill tribes is cut in August and September, their cotton is also fine, besides they grow tobacco and all the vegetables met with in the hills.

Character.

The men are powerful and hardy, but turbulently inclined, having been accustomed to war in their own country, they are exceedingly well suited for soldiers, and those that have been entertained in the Kuki Levy at Silchar have turned out well, the Kukis in Northern Cachar are most anxious to be enlisted in the Nowgong Militia a desire that should be gratified as likely to civilize them, they are frugal in their habits, no man thinking of taking a wife until he is able to keep one, as he has to pay a dowry for her in the first instance to her parents, varying in amount according to the rank of the girl, they are also particularly modest and decent, each man living with his family in a separate house. The widows also live in houses of their own (in this respect like the Nagas and Cacharees) built for them by the villagers.

Dress.

The men wear a large cloth, sometimes two, wrapped loosely round the body, hanging from the shoulder to the knee, underneath this they wear nothing, the whole body being bare, in which they consider their exists no immodesty, as such has been their custom from time immemorial when engaged in any occupation, they either wrap their cloth round the lower part of the body or twist it round the waist with the ends hanging down in front, the back being left quite bare they are always to be seen with a belt slung across the shoulder, suspending at the side either a sheath with their dao or hatchet in it, or a knitted bag containing their pipe, tobacco, and tinder-box the belt, in the case of a poor man, is merely a piece of deer-skin about two inches in breadth, in that of a wealthy man 4 or 5 inches broad decorated with 4 or 5 rows of cowrie shells, they also wear a kind of iron skewer, or if poor, a porcupine's quill, stuck into their back hair which is tied together in a knot. One of their ornaments has a very singular appearance, the ear is bored in the fleshy part, and drawn out and stretched over a thick silver ring, one of which I found on measurement to be 5¼ inches in circumference, and 1 inch in breadth, of course it takes time for the ear to attain this size, but they commence at an early age by putting pieces of bamboo and cane into the pierced holes, which gradually stretch the skin to the required size ; a singularly distinguishing mark between the Jangseen and Taddoee clans is that the former have the skin of the ear stretched to its utmost extent, while the latter have very small holes pierced in their ears. The women wear a short striped petticoat, reaching from the very end of the belly to half way down to the knee. Married women have their breasts bare, but all virgins are covered, wearing a similar cloth to the petticoat, wound round the bosom underneath the arm-pits, they wear their hair very prettily plaited at the back, and the two ends brought round in front and tied just above the forehead in the form of a coronet. Like all hill people, the Kukis are most dirty in their habits, very seldom washing their bodies, which are covered with dirt and smoke, probably this disinclination to perform necessary ablutions among all hill tribes may be accounted for by the water near a hill village being generally very scarce, and also from the coldness of the climate.

Revenue.

The Rajahs of the new Kuki clan annually collect at the end of the harvest a pig and two maunds of dhan, (paddy,) or a probable value of 3 rupees from each house, besides other collections made on extraordinary occasions, and all the elephants' tusks brought in throughout the year by the hunters from their villages, they have hitherto merely presented one elephant's tusk annually to Government, this year four tusks and 70 rupees in cash were collected from them, and they are assessed for the future at one rupee a house, an arrangement which I understand finds great favor among the ryots, as they hope their Rajahs will be content with the Government commission, and relieve them from their former exactions.

Villages.

The sites of their villages are well chosen on the broadest parts of the highest ridges with water near at hand, generally a small hill stream, some of the chief villages contain as many as 200 houses, commodiously built on platforms raised between three and four feet from the ground. Every part of the house is built of bamboo, their being but few trees of any kind and little or no grass in Northern Cachar, the whole character of the country being a dense forest of bamboo, the posts of the houses are bamboos driven deep into the ground, the walls are formed of spilt bamboo, of which also the platform is made and the thatch is composed of bamboo leaves, neatly put on for greater security against the inclemency of the weather, an outward covering of split bamboos fastened together is occasionally laid over the thatch, the house is divided into two rooms of a tolerable size, the houses of the poorer members being so good it may be supposed the Rajah has a fine building for himself, it may indeed be called a palace, being of great length, height and breadth (I have seen some upwards of 100 feet in length) built with large posts, and thatched with grass and bamboo leaves intermin-

gled ; it is raised four feet from the ground, and very neat inside, having a long room in the centre for the use of the Rajah, with small rooms on either side partitioned off for the slaves, who cook and perform other menial offices, no animals with the exception of dogs are kept within the house which stands in a large court-yard, and in addition to the usual stockading round the village is in the case of the chief Rajah of the clan, surrounded with a double palisade for his greater protection, the minor Rajahs have a single palisade round their houses.

Angami Nagas.

The country occupied by the Angami Nagas South of Nowgong, is bounded on the North by the Dhunsceree river, South by a high range of mountains forming the boundary between the Muneepoor territory and Nowgong, Paplongmue being the most Southern Angami Naga village within the District. The Western boundary extends as far as Hassenghajoo. The limit of the Eastern boundary is still undefined and unexplored, but the Dyung river on the North-east separates the Lotah Nagas in the Seebsagur District from the Angami Nagas.

The number of Angami Naga villages discovered up to the present day, is 78, containing 20,139 houses and allowing 5 persons to each house, the population may be estimated at 1,00,695 souls.

The villages are generally built on the highest and most inaccessible hills North of the great range of mountains, separating Assam from Muneepoor and Burmah. Every side is stockaded and a ditch generally encircles the most exposed part of the village which is studded with panjies *alias* sharp-pointed bits of bamboo stuck into the ground which forms an effective defence against any sudden surprise from an enemy. The sloping side of the hill is likewise not uncommonly cut down, so as to form a perpendicular wall, and thus fortified, these villages could offer serious resistance to any force assailing them without fire-arms. These positions however are after times ill-chosen, being commanded by adjoining heights from which the internal economy of the village can be viewed and a well judged attack with fire-arms would render opposition useless. The houses are all built with gable ends, 12 or 16 feet wide by about thirty or forty long. The roof is made of grass and bamboos and the leaves come down within a foot of the ground as a greater protection from storms. The house is generally divided into two rooms, on one side of the entrance or sitting apartment, huge baskets 5 feet high and 4 feet in diameter are placed and in a corner the spirit tub. Planks of wood are arranged round the fire on the ground for seats, and fowls, pigs, children, men and women seem to have free access, the filthy state of their dwellings can therefore be imagined. In front of each house large stones are placed on which the Nagas delight morning and evening to sit and sip with a wooden ladle from a bowl a most offensive liquor made of rice. The houses though irregularly built are generally in two lines, the gable ends of each row of houses projecting towards the main street into which every thing is thrown, the consequence is the odour is so great that it is scarcely possibly to remain long in the main road, as it is the receptacle for the filth of the whole village. All the small villages are subject to the large villages of Mozumah, Konomah, Kohemah and Jopshemah, and they are obliged to secure their own safety by paying them an annual tribute of cloths, fowls, cows, pigs, &c., according to their means, or as much as will satisfy the rapacity of the free-booters.

The young men are fine, well proportioned figures, and by no means bad looking, some tie the hair up in a knot on the head, others allow it to flow loose about four inches long which gives them a very wild appearance. Their complexions are brown, mouths large, nose flat, high cheek bones, sharp small eyes and a cunning arch, severe expression of countenance when excited, that truly denotes their traits of character, cruel, treacherous and vindictive. No part of the body is tattooed as is the custom with the Nagas of Upper Assam. The women are short, stout and unprepossessing in appearance. They weave the clothing required for the family, work in the fields, cut and bring in fire-wood and water and perform all manner of drudgery. The dress of the Angami Naga consists of a blue or black kilt prettily ornamented with cowrie shells and a coarse brown cloth made of the bark of the nettle plant, is loosely thrown over the

shoulders. The warrior wears a collar round the neck reaching to the waist, made of goats' hair, dyed red, intermixed with long flowing locks of hair of the persons he has killed, ornamented with cowree shells. No one is entitled to wear this insignia of honour unless he has killed many ot his enemies and brought home their heads; no regular Government can be expected to exist amongst wild uncivilized tribes who are ignorant of the use of letters or the art of writing, and whose dialects differ and are scarcely intelligible to the tribes on the adjoining hills and whose leisure time is spent in the diversion of surprising each other in hostile attacks, rapine and murder; yet every Angami village has a polity of its own; their Government is decidedly democratical, although each village community has a nominal head or chief; it is evident their chiefs have no absolute power over the people. They do not collect any revenue, neither can they issue any orders with any chance of being obeyed if the measure or act is not popular. In all transactions of importance such as the setting out on a predatory inroad, or to take revenge of any village the aged and warriors of the village assemble together, and decide on what is to be done, but it is believed that the counsel of the warriors is more frequently adopted than the sober advice of the elders and more peaceably disposed, every man is his own master, avenges his own quarrel and from private jealousies, animosities, and injuries, innumerable murders and quarrels frequently occur. The authority or title of the chief of a village is hereditary, the eldest son on the death of his father or even before his death, if very infirm, succeeds to the dignity. In most villages there are generally two chiefs but their authority is nominal, their orders are obeyed so far only as they accord with the wishes and convenience of the community, they have no power alone to take cognizance of offences against the person or property of individuals. The crime of murder cannot be expiated, the relations of the murdered person instantly, if possible, spear the murderer without reference to the council of elders, unless the delinquent takes refuge in another village, when he may escape for years, but he is never safe, ten years after the deed, he may be surprised and murdered, for revenge is considered a sacred duty never to be neglected or forgotten, adultery is also an offence that admits of no compromise, if a man's wife is seduced, the injured husband will surely spear the seducer on the first opportunity; thefts and other petty offences are disposed of by a council of elders, and a fine is imposed according to the degree of injury sustained, on such occasions conch shells, spears, salt, beads, rice, cotton, cloths are decreed to be given by the culprit and the property to be restored or its equivalent.

The Angami Nagas appear from all we can learn to have no ideas of a future state of retribution of good or evil. They imagine there are many gods or good and evil spirits residing in their hills; to one they offer up sacrifices of cows and mithuns, to another dogs, and to a third cocks, and spirituous liquor, each god or spirit having in their estimation the power to afflict them with sickness, ill-luck and a variety of calamities, or to make them successful in their incursions and prosperous in their undertakings or daily occupations. They choose their own wives, the damsel's consent, as well as her parents, being obtained by presents. The bridegroom on the day of his marriage gives a grand feast according to his means to his friends, and in return they assist the new married couple in constructing a new house to live in.

At 16 years of age a youth puts on ivory armlets or else wooden ones, or red coloured cane round his neck, he suspends with a black thread the sunk shell, puts brass earrings into his ears, and wears the black kilt, and if a man has killed another in war, he wears three or four rows of cowries round the kilt, and ties up his hair with a cotton band. If a man has killed another in war, he is entitled to wear stuck in his hair one feather of the Dhoones bird, and one feather is added for every man he has killed, and these feathers are also fastened to their shields. They also use coloured platted cane leggings, carry the war sword, spear, sheild, and choonga or tube for carrying panjies, sharp wooden spikes for sticking into the ground. They also attach to the top of the shield two pieces of wood in the shape of buffaloes' horns, with the locks of hair of human beings killed in action hanging from the centre. Before they set out on a war expedition all assemble together and decide on the village to be attacked, and the chief appointed to

command, the party consults the usual omens, which proving propitious a fowl is killed and cooked, and all partake of it.

They then provide themselves with spears, shields and a panjie choonga, and cooking two days' food, wrap it up in leaves in baskets with some meat and set out for the village to be attacked, which they lie near to in ambush during the night till the break of day, when they rush in upon it with a great noise near and spear the first they meet with, and afterwards cut off the head, hands and feet of their enemies, roll them up in a cloth and return home, when they take the skulls to each house in the village, and throw rice and spirits over them, and tell the skulls to call their relatives, and he who has cut off the head, keeps it under his bedstead five days, during that time the warriors eat no food cooked by women and do not cook in their accustomed cooking pots, and neither do the warriors have any communication with their wives during the five days ; but after the fifth day the heads or skulls are buried and a great feast is given of pigs and cows afterwards they bathe and return to their avocations They do not go out singly on inroads, but in bodies commit predatory inroads ; a Naga can never give up revenge, he must avenge the death of a relative in some way or other, either by stealth or surprise, kill one or ten in return and carry off their heads, panjying the road after their retreat to prevent their being pursued.

When a respectable man dies in the village, the whole village do not quit it for three days, and keep the body in the house after which they kill cows and pigs, and with rice and spirits give a feast to the whole community, the body is then conveyed to the burying ground and interred, and a stone tomb is built over the grave 3 or 4 feet high, and all the men being dressed in their war habiliments make a great noise, and jump about and say "what spirit has come and killed our friend, where have you fled to, come let us see you, how powerful you are, if we could see you we would spear you and kill you with these spears, and with similar vociferous speeches and war whoops continually repeated, they curse the spirit and strike the earth with their spears and swords,* and then they place on the grave all the articles of dress worn by the deceased, as well as his arms, his sword, spear, shield, panjie tube, wearing apparel, bamboo spirit cup, spirit gourd bottle, waistband, shells worn round the neck and arms, red cane armlets, cane bands worn on the legs, and coloured cane leggings and the Dhoones feathers worn in the head, such is the custom on the death of men ; if a woman dies her petticoat, waistband, cloth tied over the breasts, brass ornaments worn on the arms and necklaces, and spirit gourd bottle, shettle for weaving, spinning stick for cotton, cotton thread, dhan, grain, pestle and mortar for clearing rice, are all placed on her grave ; the skulls of pigs and cows are likewise stuck up on sticks at one end of the grave in memory of the deceased's hospitality. If a man falls sick, the chief person in the house or family sacrifices a fowl and places the entrails and feathers in the road in the evening and calls out to the spirit, O ! spirit restore to health the person you have afflicted in my family, I offer you the entrails of a fowl, saying this he returns to his house and takes the fowls head and legs, and gives it to some other family, and the remainder is eaten at home. If the sickness is very severe, a person takes a fowl and goes into the jungle and leaves the fowl alive as an offering to the living spirit. If it be to the invisible Hossung spirit then he kills the fowl and leaves it in the jungle, except this they have no other remedies. If a Naga has cultivated a large extent of land and falls sick, he kills a pig and asks the chiefs or elders to partake of his feast and assist him to cuthis grain, the request being acceded to, a feast is given and the next day they cut the corn.

If cows or pigs be killed by tigers, or if they die off suddenly on that day, they take an egg and go to the spot on which the cow was killed and place the egg on the spot and say, O ! spirit do not we entreat you, kill our cattle from to-day ; this is not your residence, your abode is in the woods, depart hence from this day, saying this they return home, it is a day of rest and if cattle die suddenly or if they accidentally wound themselves, that day also is one of rest, and in the

* Dous.

former case the whole village community remain at home in all calamities, the usual avocations are not thought of.

Women may live with a man without being married and then go to another, but she gives up her progeny. The children remain with the father. If a Naga divorces his wife if for a fault she does not return to her parents, but resides in a house by herself and she can marry again. If a man commits adultery his head is cut off.

If the thief is caught in the act he is killed. When a man wishes to erect a new house, he first collects all the necessary materials, such as bamboos, grass and posts and then fixes on a day and invites his friends to a feast of fowls or pigs and spiritous liquor. The house is forthwith constructed by his friends in a day, and at the close all partake of his hospitality. When the Angamis have nothing to do, they sit about on the tombs in groups and pass the day in drinking spirits and gossipping and forming plans for hostile inroads on their neighbours.

If any village happens to diminish in numbers, the larger villages immediately insist on annual tribute being paid to them of cattle, pigs, fowls, dhan and cloth or otherwise they plunder it by force and utterly ruin it.

The Nagas sink pits in the jungles 6 or 7 feet deep, and fill the pit with panjies, wooden spikes, that if any animal should fall into the pit it would be killed. The surface of the pit is covered over with branches and leaves of trees, and the new earth taken out of the pit is conveyed to a distance to prevent wild elephants and buffaloes from smelling that new ground, has been broken and so avoiding the snare. In January on the full moon the wealthy slaughter cows as a sacrifice to the great god, give a grand feast to their friends, entreat the god to protect them, and to prosper all their undertakings and it is a season of general rejoicing.

Oaths.

Their mode of taking oaths is singular, when they swear to keep the peace or to perform any promise, they place the barrel of a gun or spear between their teeth, signifying by this ceremony that if they do not act up to their agreements they are prepared to fall by either of the two weapons. Another simple but equally binding oath is for two parties to take hold of the ends of a piece of spear iron, and to have it cut into two pieces, leaving a bit in the hand of each party, but the most sacred oath it is said is for each party, to take a fowl, one the head, and the other the legs, and in this manner to pull it asunder, intimating that treachery or breach of agreement would merit the same treatment. They likewise erect a large stone as a monument on the occasion of taking an oath, and say as long as this stone stands on the earth no differences shall occur between us.

Omens.

Like all wild uncivilized races they are superstitious, and all business or undertakings of importance are decided by consulting omens. To ascertain whether on hostile incursion on a neighbouring tribe would be successful ; they cut a soft reed into flat pieces, if the slices fall of one side or one upon the other success is certain, if on the reverse quarter or scattered, it is ominous in proportion to the number of pieces that have fallen. They also pretend they can discover future events by the flight of a cock, if he flies strong and far it is an auspicious omen, on the contrary should the flight be for a short distance and weakly ill-luck would inevitably attend any hostile expedition. If a deer likewise crosses their path when starting on an expedition they return home immediately and postpone the undertaking to a future day. The only weapons used by the Angami Naga is a spear and *dao* or short sword or hand-bill. The spear in offensive operations is either thrown or retained in the hand according to circumstances in close or distant combat with their enemies. The *dao* is used chiefly for cutting down jungle and not apparently as a war weapon. They likewise make use of a shield of an oblong shape made of split bamboo, woven together with sometimes a board behind to prevent its being pierced by a spear.

The incursions of the Angami Nagas are chiefly confined to attacks on small defenceless villages. The inhabitants of which they plunder and carry off into captivity until their friends effect their ransom by giving cloths, conch shells, beads, pigs and cows. Amongst the Nagas it is considered a point of honor to recover the skulls of their friends, who have fallen in an attack made on their villages, and prisoners are always decapitated if they refuse to accompany or return with the victors to their homes. It is totally incompatible with Naga honour also to forego taking revenge, and it is incumbent on him to ransom or recover the skull of a relative murdered or captured in war, years may elapse but the murder of a relative is never forgotten and when a favorable opportunity offers probably, twice the number of victims are sacrificed. Retaliation again ensues and consequently there can never be a termination to these exterminating feuds. Exclusive of revenge however one of their most barbarous customs is that of cutting off the heads, hands and feet of any one they can meet with, without any provocation or pre-existent enmity, merely to stick them up in their fields to ensure a good crop of grain. This practice is very common amongst the adjoining tribe of Lotah Nagas and the Angami Nagas are said also to be addicted to it but not so frequently. The value of slaves and cattle is strangely estimated at the following rate, a male slave is worth one cow and three conch shells, a female slave is worth three cows and four or five conch shells

A Cow.....	ten conch shells.
A Pig	two conch shells.
A Goat	two conch shells.
A Fowl	one packet of salt.

The price of salt in the plains is 7 rupees per maund of 40 seers or 80 lbs., and a conch shell is worth 1 rupee, so that a male slave is worth 13 rupees or 26*s*., a female slave 34 rupees or 68*s*., a cow 10 rupees or 1£, a goat or pig 2 rupees or 4*s*. each.

Weapons, spears, hand-bills and hoes are procured from Muneepore. The land is roughly cultivated, often-times hoeed up with a crooked stick in lieu of a hoe, for they have no idea of ploughing. The land is cultivated from the base to the summit of the hills in terraces and irrigated by channels cut from running streams. They grow rice, pumkins, gourds, yams, chillies, and ginger, cotton is not grown in the Eastern part of the hills but a coarse cloth is manufactured from the bark of the stalks of the nettle plant, and whatever cotton is required for clothing is procured from Sumooguding, Rajahpamah and Beremah.

Military Expeditions to the Angami Naga Hills.

First Expedition from Muneepore to the Angami hills in January 1832, by Captain Jenkins.

The first time the Angami Naga country was ever visited by Europeans was in January 1832, when Captains Jenkins and Pemberton with a party of 700 soldiers and 800 coolies or porters to carry their baggage and provisions marched from Muneepore in progress to Assam. The route pursued was *viâ* Sengmae, Myung Khang, Mooram Khoohoo, Mohee Long, Yang, Papoolongmaie, Tiriamah, Sumooguding, Dhunseree river, Mohong Dejoa and Ramsah, which latter place they reached about the 23rd of January 1832. The whole party suffered much from the want of provisions, and in consequence were obliged latterly to march all day through a heavy dark forest until they arrived at Dejoa, where their wants were supplied. The party was opposed in its progress from Yang to Papoolongmaie by the Angami Nagas, and having no idea of the effect of fire-arms, their opposition was most determined. They rolled down stones from the summit of the hills, threw spears and did their utmost by yelling and intimidation to obstruct the advance of the force, but all in vain, the village of Papoolongmaie, consisting of 300 or 400 houses was occupied by the troops, and a constant firing of musketry was necessary to keep the Angami Nagas at a distance. A stockade was taken at the point of the bayonet. The village was burnt, some lives were lost and many wounded, cunning, treacherous, vindictive and warlike, the Angami Nagas had hitherto never encountered a foe equal to contend with them, and

in utter ignorance of the effect of fire-arms, they vainly imagined no party could penetrate through their territory, luckily the force was well supplied with ammunition and overcame all opposition.

Second Expedition from Muneepore to the Angami hills, Lieutenant Gordon, 1833.

In the cold season of 1832, Lieutenant Gordon conducted the second expedition into the Angami Naga hills, twenty-five miles east of the route pursued by Captain Jenkins. He was accompanied by the late Rajah Gumbheer Sing with a force sufficient, (Captain Pemberton remarks in his report on the Eastern Frontier) to overcome all opposition, but a powerful coalition was entered into by all the hill tribes to arrest his progress and ultimate success was entirely owing to his fire-arms.

First Expedition from Nowgong to the Angami Naga hills, 5th January 1839, Mr. Grange, Sub-Assistant Commissioner.

Northern Cachar having been annexed to the Zillah of Nowgong, on the 5th January 1839, Mr. Grange, Sub-Assistant to the Commissioner was entrusted with a detachment of the 1st Sebundies, the present 2nd Assam Light Infantry, 50 men of the Cachar levy and a party of Shan Police Militia to proceed to the Angami country to endeavour to repress the yearly incursions of the Angami Nagas into Cachar for plunder and slaves. He reached the stockaded Thannah at Gumegoojoo in Northern Cachar on the 11th January, and not receiving any instructions from the Superintendent of Cachar, he deemed it necessary to pay that officer a visit and set out on the 13th and reached Silchar on the 16th, returning from thence to the Gumegoojoo Thannah, he was occupied till the 26th January in collecting provisions, and coolies to convey them, before his force could commence the march to the Angami country. His route then lay *viâ* Somkur, Beremah, Belakemah, Muhye, Tirimah to Takajenamah thence to Chiremah Rajahpamah, Sumooguding and Mohong Dejoa, which place he reached on the 15th March. The Shans were then located at Mohong Dejoa. The levy returned to Cachar and the Sebundy detachment to Gowhatty. Throughout the journey the party was badly provided with provisions and had but few coolies to convey their baggage and food, and even those were perpetually absconding, harassed and jaded by daily long marches and exposed to much wet weather, besides frequent attempts of the Nagas to attack the camp at night, we are surprised that the expedition terminated without disaster one or two coolies only having been speared by the enemy.

Second Expedition to the Angami Naga Hills, 3rd December 1839.

On the 3rd December 1839, Mr. Grange was again deputed to visit the Angami Nagas. He set out with the Shan detachment from Deemapore to Sumooguding on the 21st December, leaving the Jorehath Militia to follow from thence when supplied with coolies ; on approaching the village of Sumoo guding as was anticipated, the Nagas were not friendly disposed towards the detachment and assembled with their spears, but a little persuasion induced them to put aside their weapons and to erect huts for the party, at night however they endeavoured to spear the sentries and broke of all communication, and said their spears were their Rajahs. This conduct admitting no excuse their grain was forthwith seized and a stockade built independant of the village. The Jorehath Militia having arrived they were placed in charge of the stockade containing the grain, and Mr. Grange set out on an excursion on the 2nd February to Rajahpamah, descending the Sumooguding hill to the south east, he went up the stony bed of the Deboo river till he arrived opposite the low range of hills on which Rajahpamah is situated. Here the Nagas had assembled to obstruct his advance but the chief Karebee having been induced to come into camp a friendly intercourse ensued. On the 3rd February the party reached Tirimah, here they were as on the first tour treated with civility by the people. On the 4th, they ascended the great Southern range of mountains 6,000 feet high by the path taken by Captain Jenkins in his route across the hills from Muneepore in 1832. The ascent was extremely steep and harassing, and the whole party did not reach the small river below the village of Papoolongamie or Khonomah till 3 P. M. The next day the party encamped on the banks of the Tobool river in the same fences occupied a few

days before by the Muneepore troops ; proceeding up the rocky bed of the Tobool river, a short distance on the 6th towards the rocky ridge on which Yang is situated, all the Nagas of that village assembled and would not for a long time come down and show the way to the ground on which the Muneepore troops had encamped, at last after much persuasion three men were induced to point out the route but having gone a short distance, they set up their hideous war howl and rushed down a precipice, which act of treachery brought on them several shots from the sipahees, who after considerable difficulty at length gained the encamping ground occupied by Captain Jenkins in 1832, between Yang and Moelong. The country here is extremely rugged and repulsive in appearance being composed of high rocky ranges with but little flat ground at their basis. The sides of the ridges are covered with low bushes and small patches of grass, and a few scattered stunted firs ; all night the Nagas were very troublesome, they set fire to the grass in all directions and though the Moelong Nagas had joined those of Yang, the ground being well panjied, that is, studded with sharp wooden spikes, no night attack was attempted. Having advanced thus far and seeing no prospect of meeting the Muneepore force, Mr. Grange commenced on the 7th February to retrace his steps to Papoolongamie, he had hardly reached the footpath which runs along the side of the Yang range when the crash of boulders and stones made him aware of the treacherous attack of the Yang villagers. His party luckily divided into two divisions without confusion, and thus escaped utter annihilation from the rolling stones. The rear joined the rest without accident as soon as a diversion was made in their favour by establishing on a knoll of the range, a party who by keeping up a brisk fire on the enemy succeeded partially in stopping their rolling down stones, and in the interval the rear took advantage of the cessation and extricated themselves from their perilous position in a frightfully narrow and difficult pass. The Nagas however having assembled in considerable numbers, the party were necessitated to cross over to the opposite range to avoid returning beneath steep declivities exposed to the rolling stones of the enemy without being able to return their fire. After gaining the opposite range in safety in spite of the jungle being set on fire in the rear of the retreating party, Mr. Grange gained the road on which he had advanced from Papoolongamie and encamped on his former ground in the bed of the Tobool river, but their fences had all been destroyed and they were much impeded in their movements by the ground in every direction being studded with panjies. On the 8th still continuing to retreat towards the heights of Papoolongamie and anticipating the intention of the Nagas to roll down stones on the party as they passed beneath, Mr. Grange took a party of 40 men and dislodged the enemy from their breastworks, after which joining the rear guard with the baggage, he drove the enemy before him and took possession of the village of Papoolongamie, part of which had been burnt by the Muneepore troops who had just left that part of the country.

For the recovery of the sick and those wounded by panjies, Mr. Grange was obliged to remain in the village of Papoolongamie four days, and on the 13th continued his retreat towards Sumooguding. The enemy appears to have been humbled by this visit for on Mr. Grange's departure, they said they were afraid to return to their village as long as he remained, but on a future occasion they would not oppose him as they desired peace, for three Nagas had been killed and several badly wounded. Owing to the sick and wounded, the retreat from Papoolongamie to the Deboo river, was tedious and fatiguing occupying from 9 A. M. till dusk of evening, but no attempt whatever was made by the enemy to molest the party as they retired *viâ* Tiriamah, Rajahpamah to Sumooguding, which place they reached on 15th February. The sick were placed in the stockade on the summit of the Sumooguding hill, and being joined by some of the Jorehath Militia, Mr. Grange again set out on the 18th February to accomplish a meeting with some lawless Angami Nagas further Eastward. The first day he encamped at Mazepamah, and the next at Prephemah where a coolie going for water was wounded by the Nagas, leaving Prephemah on the 20th, before passing through a track of grass jungle Mr. Grange took the precaution to halt and set fire to the jungle and

clear the path of panjies. In this interval four Nagas made their appearance in the rear evidently to set fire to the grass previous to an attack in front instead of returning or meeting the party, in a friendly manner they assumed their usual war attitude of defiance and commenced jumping about and spinning their spears, this conduct brought the fire of the sepahees upon them immediately when one Naga was killed and another though severely wounded effected his escape by rolling down a precipice. The path being strewed with panjies were removed here, the party could advance and form their fenced camp about four miles in advance of Prephemah on the banks of a small stream. In the evening beacons or lights as signals were observed in all directions on the high hills, the number of lights at each station signifying that the party was halted, advancing or retiring. The progress of the party on the 21st was very slow in consequence of the number of panjies required to be removed from the path, and although the distance was only five miles the encamping ground at Japamah was not reached till 3 P. M. The Nagas deferred their attack on the party till within a mile of the village at a rocky part of the hill. When five or six men sprang out on the leading files and threw their spears and before the sepahies had time to fire were down the precipice, several men of the guard were struck by the spears, but their clothes being tied on loosely they escaped uninjured. The enemy had erected an embankment which they deserted on a flank movement being made to attack them. The village was entered without much opposition although the entrance was very strong. The passage was through a narrow lane with a stone wall on each side and a single plank of considerable thickness formed the door. The villagers did not again show themselves till night when they pelted stones at the party from and adjoining high piece of ground concealing themselves behind stone walls. The next day after searching for the well, some distance from the village and when the whole party had partaken of the water they experienced very unpleasant effects in being afflicted with a giddiness and heaviness of the upper eyelids which made it difficult to keep them open. On examining the well or reservoir it appeared that the enemy had bruised and steeped a poisonous root in the water. The Naga prisoners said that while the root was fresh its effects were what had been experienced, but if allowed to rot it would kill all who partook of it in three or four days.

Japamah is an old village of three hundred or four hundred houses, and at this period oppressed and plundered all the small weak neighbouring villages.

The Nagas of Japamah were fully prepared for the visit, and had hid their grain in pits and crevices of rocks in the jungles and had even taken off the grass from their houses to prevent their being burnt. The party remained here safely stockaded in the village six days and destroyed all the grain, houses, planks, stools and everything they could meet with, but still the Nagas refused to come in and submit to our authority, a lesson however was taught them that the time had now arrived when they could no longer attack defenceless communities with impunity or without being attacked in return and utterly defeated. Hitherto confiding in their remote inaccessible position, their insolence was so great as to imagine there was no power equal to repress their marauding raids after much difficulty in providing for the conveyance of the sick. Mr. Grange commenced on the 27th February to retrace his steps to Sumooguding, passing through Mazapamah he learnt that three men had been killed and several wounded in the encounter at Japamah, and as they did not attempt to obstruct or molest the party in their retreat the success of the expedition was complete, on reaching Sumooguding on the 29th February, Mr. Grange found that through the carelessness of a sepahee his grain godown had been burnt down and the Nagas of Sumooguding assuming a threatening attitude in spinning their spears and showing other signs of hostility, it became necessary on the 1st March to capture a few prisoners as hostages for the good behaviour of the village, and on the following day the whole party encamped at Deemapore on the Dhunseree river, distant from Sumooguding thirteen miles, here in one of the densest forests of Assam the Shan police Militia were permanently located in a stockade for the protection of the frontier throughout the year from the marauding inroads of the Angami Nagas. Thus terminated the second military expedition from Now-

gong against the Angami Nagas. A few months after, the nine prisoners captured at Sumooguding and taken to Nowgong were permitted to return to their hills, having sworn to keep the peace and pledged themselves to remain in future in entire obedience to the British Government.

Third Expedition to the Angami Naga hills from Nowgong, conducted by Lieutenant Bigge, 26th November 1840.

On the 26th November 1840, Lieutenant Bigge, Principal Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General, left Nowgong to make a tour throughout the Angami hills. He entered the hills on the 22nd January 1841, with a detachment of the 1st Assam Light Infantry. On his arrival at Sumooguding the Nagas deserted the village, but in a few days having restored confidence and placed his provisions in charge of a guard, he was enabled to set out on the 27th January and visited the following villages :—Mazepamah, Prephemah, Guophamah, Sassamah, Mozumah, and Konomah from thence across the Southern range to Papoolongimue and turning Northward he returned to Sumooguding *viâ* Tiriamah and Rajahpamah on the 9th February. His route then lay through Rajahpamah, Chamah, Sallomah, Jalookemah, Moolokemah, Semkur on to Hassunghajoo in Northern Cachar which place he reached on the 22nd February, having for the first time traversed the country without meeting any opposition.

Fourth Expedition to the Angami Naga hills, November 1841, February, and March 1842, Lieut. Bigge, Principal Assistant Commissioner.

To arrange the boundary between the Nowgong District and the Muneepore State, Lieutenant Bigge proceeded on the 24th November 1841, *viâ* Northern Cachar to Silchar, thence to Muneepore, and on the 2nd January 1842, sent in a joint report with Captain Gordon, Political Agent of Muneepore, establishing the summit of the high range of mountains as the proper boundary line. Returning to Nowgong on the 29th January, Lieutenant Bigge set out for Deemapore on the 8th February, where he was met by a detachment of the Assam Light Infantry, and advanced as far as Rajahpamah. Till the 10th March, he was busily occupied in a fruitless endeavour to cut open a road along the banks of the Deboo river East of the Sumooguding. The rainy season however setting in he was obliged to desist from the attempt and return to Nowgong. No expedition was sent into the Angami Naga Country in 1843, and the Angami Nagas continued their annual predatory murderous raids as usual. In 1843, they made two inroads killing four persons each time and carried off a considerable quantity of property. In 1844, two incursions were made into the Rengma Naga hills, three persons were killed in the first forage and six in the second, and on both occasions the people were plundered of their property ; although eighty-nine persons were concerned in both attacks, from the difficult nature of the country not a single individual was ever captured, the whole party having retreated to their hills as soon as they had committed these depredations. Becoming still bolder and finding that a guard of one naick and four Shan Police Militia sepahees detached from the stockade at Hassunghajoo for the protection of the small village of Lunkae in Northern Cachar obstructed or was a check somewhat to their marauding incursions, on the 3rd October 1844, they treacherously surprised the little party at night and killed three Shan sepahees and a boy, one sepahee alone escaped with a wound to Hassunghajoo to tell the fate of his companions consequent on the frequent audacious raids of these free-booters.

Fifth Expedition to the Angami Naga hills, 10th December 1844, Captain Eld, Principal Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. B. Wood, Sub-Assistant Comissioner.

Captain Eld, Principal Assistant, accompanied by Mr. Sub-Assistant Wood and a detachment of 50 men of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry set out from Nowgong on the 10th December 1844, with the express object of capturing the murderers of the sepahees at Lunkae, on arriving at Hassunghajoo Captain Eld learnt that the Nagas of the village of Assaloo were apparently accessories in the attack made on the small guard at Lunkae, they having afforded shelter in their village to the Angami Nagas, even if they did not join in the attack. Mr. Wood was accordingly directed to visit the village, on his approach, however, whether from fear or a sense of their guilt they took

to immediate flight and their village was in consequence burnt, proceeding thence Eastward they reached Beromah and a portion of the village being implicated in the late treacherous massacre at Lunkae and having absconded their huts also were burnt to the ground. Captain Eld then returned *viâ* Deemapore to Nowgong on the 10th January 1845, and deputed Mr. Wood to visit the villages of Mozumah and Konomah from Deemapore with the Assam Light Infantry Detachment which he did joining up the bed of the Deboo river to Cheremah thence to Takojenamah, Mozumah and Konomah, Mr. Wood demanded of the village of Konomah the immediate surrender of the Nagas who had killed the Shan sepahees at Lunkae, after considerable parley they restored the four muskets which they had carried off from Lunkae, but would not listen to the demand of delivering up the culprits and as they appeared to pride themselves on their prowess and gloried in their successful raids there was no alternative but to undeceive them and convince them of their inability to persevere in these practices with great promptitude, Mr. Wood immediately advanced with his detachment towards the village of Konomah, the inhabitants instantly lost courage on the approach of the troops and fled with precipitation to the jungles and part of the village was in consequence reduced to ashes, such was the result of the fifth expedition, a barbarous unprovoked massacre of three Shan sepoys had been committed, conciliatory measures were first tried for the apprehension of the delinquents without avail and then the destruction of three of the enemies' villages ensued with as little effect.

Sixth Expedition from Nowgong to the Angami Naga hills, 20th November 1845. Captain Butler, Principal Assistant Commissioner.

Although many expeditions had been made into the Angami country up to this period, no accurate map having hitherto been taken and the Angami country being still in a very disturbed state, Captain Butler, Principal Assistant, was deputed to make a tour and he was accompanied by a detachment of 100 men of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Campbell. Mr. Thornton to survey the country and Mr. Apothecary Pingault. The party set out from Nowgong on the 28th November 1845, visited Sumooguding, Mozumah and Konomah, and then made a tour West-ward to Beremah, Semkur, Hassunghajoo and Northern Cachar back to Nowgong, which place they reached on the 17th January 1846.

Not a shot was fired throughout the journey or the slightest sign of a hostile feeling manifested towards the mission which wisely was too powerful to admit of opposition. Every where we were received with a friendly spirit and the chiefs of each village rendered cheerful submission and presented tribute of elephant's tusks, cloths and spears according to their means. Mr. Thornton, who accompained the expedition surveyed the route, traversed and platted off on a large scale a most valuable map of the greatest portion of the Naga hills attached to the District of Nowgong; the grand objects of the expedition, the conciliation of the tribes and the acquirement of a more accurate knowledge of the country was therefore considered to have been more fully attained than on any former occasion.

Seventh Expedition from Nowgong to the Angami Naga hills, 30th November, December and January 17th, 1847, Captain Butler, Principal Assistant Commissioner.

Accompanied by Mr. Masters, Sub-Assistant Commissioner; Captain Butler left Nowgong on the 30th November 1846, with a detachment of one subadar 3 havildars, 3 naicks and 49 sepahees of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry, and arrived at Deemapore on the 7th December, and from this date to the 20th December was occupied in getting up rice from Golahghat and constructing a new stockade at Deemapore, on the 28th December the detachment marched to Sumooguding, here a stockade was built and a detachment of Shan Police Militia permanently located, as a permanent measure should it be found practicable to provide the post with provisions. On the 29th December, Captain Butler with a select party of sepahees marched from Sumooguding to make a tour among some of the Angami Naga villages East-ward, the route taken was *viâ* Mazupamah, Pheremah, Prephemah, Mozumah, Tokojenamah, Lochenamah, Rajahpamah, back to Sumooguding on the 5th January 1847; whilst at Mozumah the Nagas of Jopshemah, Kohe-

mah and Konomah, seeing the small force sent against them leagued together and made a futile attempt to attack in the open day the party in camp close to Mozumah, but being strongly posted and the Sepahees getting under arms and drawing up in line promptly to repel their advance, the enemy suddenly lost courage and hastily retreated to the village of Mozumah, put away their weapons and for the first time the chiefs of Jopshemah and Kohemah submitted to become British subjects and promised to discontinue predatory inroads. The party suffered much from fatigue and fever and returned to Nowgong on the 17th January 1847, being unable to continue longer in the hills from sickness and the want of coolies who had run away in great numbers from the camp, and others were summoned from the Mekir hills before the party could quit the hills.

A sazowal or native superintendant of the Angami Nagas having been sanctioned by Government, Bhogchand was appointed in February 1847, and directed to reside with the Shan Police Militia at Sumooguding. In February 1847, the chief of Mozumah, Jubelee, having reported that a Naga of his village had been murdered by the Jakamah Nagas, he was deputed with a party of 20 Shan sepahees to visit Jakamah and ascertain the cause of the murder; on arriving at Mozumah three Shan sepahees refused on the plea of sickness to proceed further. The fact was however they were malingerers, and had not the courage to meet the enemy. On the 13th March, Bhogchand with 17 sepahees reached the village of Meema, and was received by the Nagas of that village with great civility, they having lately been attacked by the Nagas of Jakamah and several Nagas killed. From the 13th to the 18th, Bhogchand was regularly surrounded by the Nagas and unable to leave the friendly village of Meema, but on the 15th, he ventured to visit the village of Kegnemah, on returning to Meema one cooly was wounded and another captured by the enemy and tied up to a tree as a target and speared to death; after this each Naga cut off a piece of the victim's flesh and held it up to the view of Bhogchand and party, and told them they would cut off their heads and distribute their flesh in the same manner and having declined to have any further communication with Bhogchand or party and being resolved on exterminating the party. They formed breastworks and waited behind them in ambush till Bhogchand should venture to make an attempt to retreat to the thannah, which soon came to pass, for on the 18th March, having no provisions and as further delay and forbearance seemed only to increase the arrogance of the Jakamah Nagas; Bhogchand courageously determined on facing the dangers with which he was beset and effect his retreat to Sumooguding. He had scarcely retreated a mile from the friendly village of Meema, when the war yells of the Nagas about 1,600 warriors in every direction behind breastworks clearly showed his retreat was completely cut off, at this critical moment seven of Shan sepahees being panic-stricken fled to the jungles in the rear, nevertheless with the remaining ten sepahees, Bhogchand maintained his ground undaunted and rallying his little party to fight their way through the enemy; in a few minutes they gained courage, a sepahee Aheena by name, stepped out and challenged his companions to follow him against the enemy and drive them from their entrenchments, or they would all be flayed alive, as the Nagas were rapidly closing round the party and had wounded a coolie, volleys of musketry were fired and the enemy being driven from their positions, one after the other retreated as soon as they discovered their mistake that neither thick boards in their trenches or wooden shields were any protection against leaden bullets. The enemy carried off their killed and wounded so that the number slain was not ascertained, but it is supposed a good many fell before they were defeated and forced to retreat; after the battle was over Bhogchand and party returned to the friendly village of Meema and the Shans who had run away at the commencement of the struggle rejoined their companions. The next day the 19th March, the party retreated towards Sumooguding, which they reached in safety, the Nagas offering no molestation. For the bravery evinced by the sepahee, Government was pleased to promote him to the rank of a havildar and Bhogchand suzowal, having proved himself eminently fitted by his late conduct for the post at Sumooguding; a thannah was estalished there in June 1847, and Bhogchand exalted to the grade

of a second class Darogah on 75 Rupees per mensem, to superintend the whole of the tribes on the southern frontier of this District.

ANGAMI NAGA REBELLION, 8TH, 9TH AND 10TH MILITARY EXPEDITIONS, 1849, 1850, AND 1851.

During the year 1848, a thousand Angami Nagas visited the station of Nowgong to trade with the merchants in salt and cornelian beads, which they greatly prize and the utmost good-will was manifested towards the authorities and the people of the plains; but early in 1849, the Angami Naga chiefs evinced a turbulent disposition amongst themselves, and the two chiefs of the village of Mozumah, Jubelee and Nitholey, had an unfortunate dispute about some land; Jubelee applied for a guard of sepahees to be placed in his village, and both chiefs waited on the Agent to the Governor General at Gowhatty and returned to the hills, we thought quite satisfied with the prospect of a guard being placed in their village, either before or after the rains; but in May 1849, Bhogchand Darogah found the season so far advanced, he could not obtain any assistance from the Nagas to construct a stockade, and on that account was directed to postpone the measure till after the rains, when in November, the Principal Assistant would proceed to Mozumah and select a good site for a stockade, distinct from the village of Mozumah. In July, however, a noted free-booter, Hurry Doss Kachary, employed as a Darogah by the Muneepoor Government wrote a letter from Beromah to Bhogchand Darogah at Samooguding, asking him to meet him to settle a murder case that had been committed by the Nagas of Konomah. With the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor General, he was directed to meet him as soon as possible at Beromah; in the mean time, however, Bhogchand Darogah heard that Jubelee had called in a party of Toolaram Senaputtee's, Cacharie's armed with seven muskets to fight against Nitholey, conceiving that it was necessary at once to interfere and prevent bloodshed. Bhogchand set out from Sumooguding, without any orders, on the 17th July 1849, accompanied by 1 havildar, 1 naick, 1 lance naick, and 30 sepahees of the Nowgong Police Militia and a few armed Tiklahs, and arrived at Mozumah on the 19th July, where he was well received by both chiefs, and he induced them to construct a stockade in the middle of the village, separating the two clans now at enmity with each other. After staying five days at Mozumah, Bhogchand visited other large villages in the neighbourhood, and was treated in the most friendly manner and then returned to Mozumah and apprehended seven Cacharies, armed with muskets, residing with Jubelee, and demanded of Nitholey the surrender of the persons who had killed a man of Jubelee's clan. Nitholey was indignant at the request, and replied he could not submit to such a dishonourable act, and entreated him not to attempt to apprehend any persons of his clan, but to bind him and Jubelee and take them both to the Principal Assistant at Nowgong, and he would cheerfully abide by his decision and settlement of the quarrel, strange and unaccountable as it may seem. This reasonable request was utterly scorned by Bhogchand, and instantly, in spite of all entreaty and warning, he apprehended two men of Nitholey's clan. This conduct so exasperated Nitholey, that he and his clan immediately left the village of Mozumah, which was tantamount to a declaration of war; but Bhogchand seemed perfectly reckless and fearless of all threats, and continued in the village of Mozumah three days. On the 2nd August, leaving three Tiklahs armed with muskets, to take charge of the newly built stockade at Mozumah, he set out for Sumooguding. On the line of march, no opposition was offered to his party, but on approaching the village of Prephemah, one of the Naga prisoners effected his escape from the guard by jumping down a precipice, and was not seen afterwards: this circumstance, it is said, caused Bhogchand great annoyance, and he became reckless and desperate, and bid the Nagas defiance; and though he was warned by Naga women and Jubelee, that he would certainly be attacked by Nitholey that night if he was not very watchful, he needed no warnings, and did not apparently take any precautions to guard against a surprise: no sentries were placed outside of the huts, and it is evident the enemy was held in the utmost contempt. The party located themselves in the village of Prephemah in three separate houses,

20 sepahees with a Naga prisoner in one house, Bhogchand, Tiklahs and 10 sepahees in another house, and the seven disarmed Cacharees in a separate house by themselves, whilst the coolies lay down close by without cover. At break of day, on the 3rd August, Nitholey and his clan surrounded the houses occupied by Bhogchand and party, and with their usual war yells commenced the attack by flinging stones and throwing spears at the huts. Bhogchand entreated the sepahees to come out and beat off the enemy, but excepting two or three Nepalese and Shan sepahees, the remainder of the guard could not be prevailed on to quit the huts and in a body to fire on the enemy. This feeble defence emboldened the Nagas to set fire to the huts, and the ejection of the whole party followed in a few minutes; but unfortunately at this moment, Bhogchand, with the Shan havildar and two or three sepahees, proceeded to the edge of the hill, where Nitholey was lying in wait for him, concealed behind a high stone, when from his ambush he threw his spear, which passed through the neck and came out between the shoulder-blades, and Bhogchand fell dead on the spot. The Shan havildar was likewise speared through the body, and several sepahees shared the same fate; and the death of the havildar and Bhogchand, two dauntless leaders, so dispirited the men, they were panic-stricken and immediately fled, leaving the killed and wounded, with all their baggage and several muskets, ammunition and accoutrements, and never stopped till they reached Sumooguding that day about 9 P. M. The enemy had three or four killed, and it appears they were so alarmed or satisfied with what they had done, that on the death of the havildar and Bhogchand, they returned to Mozumah with all haste, clearly showing there was no necessity for the rapid flight of the sepahees from the scene of this disaster. On this eventful morning our loss in killed was 1 darogah, 1 havildar, 4 sepahees, and 8 coolies, and the wounded consisted of 1 naick, 3 sepahees and 4 coolies, in all, the killed and wounded amounted to 22 men. It is wonderful that a single man was allowed to escape; so little courage was shown by the troops on this occasion. On Nitholey's return with his clan to Mozumah, he was opposed by Jubelee's clan, who, true in their allegiance to the British Government, would not permit the three Tiklahs left in the stockade by Bhogchand, *viz.*, Bodhoo, Pook and Run Sing, to be given up to the enemy, but led them and maintained open war until the ensuing cold season in November, when they all managed to return in safety to Deemapoor. Nitholey's party meanwhile commenced to construct a fort on a high ridge of the mountains above the village of Konomah, to protect themselves against the vengeance they knew awaited them as soon as our troops could visit the hills.

On the 20th November 1849, Lieut. Vincent, Junior Assistant Commissioner, was deputed to conduct, in the Political Department, the eighth expedition to the Angami Naga Hills, and Lieut. Campbell, 2nd in Command of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry, commanded the party consisting of 1 soobadar, 1 jemadar, 7 havildars, 7 naicks, 1 bugler and 130 sepahees. After passing nearly a month at Deemapoor, in endeavouring to collect coolies and in making arrangements for provisions, the force divided into small parties, reached Mozumah the latter end of December. On the approach of our troops, Nitholey and his clan fired a few shots and retired to their fastness in the mountains. In the beginning of January 1850, Lieut. Vincent, with a small party of 1 havildar, 12 sepahees and 50 Naga warriors proceeded to Beremah to have a consultation with the Political Agent of Muneepoor, leaving Lieut. Campbell at Mozumah to build a stockade there in the middle of the village, as a permanent station for our troops. At that time neither of these officers seemed to be aware of Nitholey's having constructed a strong Fort in their neighbourhood, until accidentally, on the 14th January, Lieut. Campbell being out foraging in the jungles, with only a guard of 18 men, to discover concealed rice, suddenly fell in with the enemy and followed him to his Fort, which he soon found was not to be captured by his small force, and he accordingly prudently effected an orderly retreat to his own camp in the village of Mozumah. Two days afterwards, he deputed a native officer, with 62 men to take the Fort, but after a day's useless exertion and firing 500 rounds of ammunition, the party retired unsuccessful in the evening to Mozumah. Notwithstanding this failure to capture the Fort, Lieut. Campbell did not make any other attempt to take the place

but in the latter end of January, leaving half his force, about 60 men at Mozumah with the remainder he proceeded to visit the large village of Jopshemah. In his absence, a little before break of day, on the 26th January, the enemy burnt down the whole village of Mozumah. Lieut. Campbell, seeing the fire from Jopshemah, proceeded forthwith to Mozumah, where he found that he had lost all his provisions; Naga promises of assistance in supplying him with rice, he knew were not to be relied on, and in consequence he immediately retired through the passes before they were occupied by the enemy, with the whole of his force, unmolested by the enemy to Deemapoor, which place he reached on the evening of the 28th January. Lieut. Vincent also arrived at the same place on the same date, being escorted by a party of Muneepoor sepahees from Beremah to Deemapoor. In this state of affairs, having myself arrived a few days previously at Deemapoor, and finding there was no provisions in store, only sufficient for the troops for a short time, the posts of Sumooguding, Deemapoor and Mohongdejon were strengthened, and the Officers and men returned to Nowgong; for at that late season of the year, there were many difficulties to be overcome, rendering a second expedition extremely hazardous. Neither coolies nor food could have been collected for such an undertaking under many days, and moreover, Lieut. Campbell having informed me that two hundred men, with guns, would be necessary to capture so strong a Fort as the enemy had constructed, there was no other safe alternative but to pursue a defensive policy till the ensuing cold season; for we had no guns at hand, and a second failure was on every ground to be avoided, and the mere re-instating Jubelee's clan, in the village of Mozumah, though quite practicable, was of secondary importance to that of taking the Fort, which could not be accomplished without guns and a large re-inforcement of troops. This policy, however, was not approved by the Agent of the Governor General, as the frontier posts did not prevent the Nagas from committing murderous inroads on our villages in the plains: two traders had been murdered near Mohongdejon on the 5th December 1849, our 23 Mekirs had been cut up at Dealow on the 8th January; and at Loongeejon, near Mohongdejon, 18 Cacharies had been slaughtered on the 18th February. To check these inroads, it was thought expedient to divert the Nagas by sending a detachment again into the hills, and to assist Povitsoh in recovering his lost village. Lieut. Vincent accordingly set out from Nowgong on the 18th February, to carry out the ninth expedition; he reached Deemapoor on the 27th February, and on the 2nd March, having taken 10 Nepalese sepahees, volunteers from the 1st Light Infantry, 1 havildar, 1 naick, and 20 sepahees of the Nowgong Police Militia set out for Mozumah with Povitsoh and his clan, amounting, including men, women and children, to 300 persons. On the 6th March the whole party reached Mozumah without a single accident, and without any coolies to carry his baggage. Nitholey's clan, or rather a picket of 20 men, on the arrival of our troops at Mozumah, gave their usual war whoop and fled to Konomah, hotly pursued by our troops; and the portion of the village of Konomah, inimical to us, belonging to Pelhoos clan, was instantly burnt to the ground, but that in alliance with us was spared: in this manner the friendly Nagas of Mozumah were re-instated in their village, which had been burnt down by Nitholey in January, and which, from the loss of provisions, had rendered it necessary for a large detachment under Lieut. Campbell to retire to Deemapoor. Lieut. Vincent's speedy return to Mozumah greatly astonished the enemy, but in a few days he evidently perceived the perilous position in which he was placed. Before leaving Nowgong, he had imagined that 30 men were sufficient to capture Mozumah and to maintain it; no one doubted but that 30 sepahees could surprise Mozumah; but to secure it throughout the year, surrounded by numerous turbulent treacherous savage tribes, all acquainted with the country and people knew was a perfect delusion oblivious of past declarations. On the 13th March, he called for a re-inforcement of 50 men of the 1st Light Infantry to take the duties of the post at Deemapoor, in the room of troops withdrawn from thence for service in the hills: and by the latter end of March, Lieut. Vincent had assembled about 100 men at Mozumah. On the 4th April, with a select party, having travelled all night, he surprised the village of Jakamah, of about 300 houses, and burnt it to the ground, because they were in alliance with

the enemy. A party of Mozumah Nagas, our allies, accompanied Lieut. Vincent on this night expedition, and it is to be regretted that in the pursuit of the enemy, 6 persons were killed, 2 women amongst the number. As this village had not openly opposed Lieut. Vincent, and almost every village in the country had similarly assisted the enemy with food and shelter, its total destruction by fire seems a harsh vindictive measure, calculated to exasperate and ever to make them implacable enemies. On the 16th April, Lieut. Vincent reported that the stockade of Mozumah was nearly completed, and provisions sufficient for 35 men would be in store in a few days, and he should then be ready to return to Nowgong with the remainder of the troops; but before he took such a step, he begged to offer his services to remain at Mozumah throughout the rains, for the Nagas would then see we could subsist in their hills for any length of time during the hot, as well as the cold season; and that Nitholey was so strongly entrenched in his Fort beyond Konomah, he did not deem it prudent to attack him, but the policy he was pursuing of keeping him out of his fields and village, would, in the end, oblige him to surrender he felt convinced, before the close of the rains. The Agent to the Governor General acceded to this proposition, and directed Lieut. Vincent to remain at Mozumah throughout the rains with an efficient force. During the month of April, Lieut. Vincent saw clearly that his post of 100 men at Mozumah, but little straightened the enemy in their movements or resources, for they readily obtained all their supplies from Konomah and other villages. To prevent, therefore, the enemy having access to the village of Konomah or their fields, at the request of a clan of that village, he located a guard of 2 jemadars, 1 havildar, 2 naicks, and 41 sepahees at Khonomah on the 26th April, in a stockade, which measure, he said, would completely prevent access to their village or fields; and being confined to their Fort, he was credibly informed, without any great store of provisions, it would be impossible they could remain for any length of time, and they must therefore be speedily compelled to surrender. Notwithstanding this reasoning, the Agent to the Governor General did not approve of the establishing of a post at Konomah, and directed that it should be withdrawn, if Mozumah, Sumooguding or Deemapoor should be in any danger. On the 8th May, 3 sepahees left the stockade of Konomah to procure water from a spring close by, taking with them 2 muskets. Whilst so engaged, two Nagas suddenly appeared on the hill above them at some distance; on this one of the sepahees fired, but without effect: immediately a number of Nagas sprang out from the jungle close to the sepahees; Munsoobaræ at once tried to fire his musket, but it missed fire three times, and seeing there was no chance of escape from so many Nagas, the 3 sepahees fled with all speed towards their stockade; Munsobaræ, however in his flight, having fallen into a deep nullah, was quickly overtaken by the Nagas and speared to death, and his musket carried off in triumph; the other 2 sepahees, though hotly pursued, reached the stockade in safety; a party of sepahees having, on hearing a shot fired, came out of the stockade to meet them, or they also probably would have shared the same fate as their comrade, Munsobaræ. The sepahees had been frequently warned not to go from the stockade for water, except in large bodies, with loaded muskets, but as this had not been attended to, Lieut. Vincent now gave the jemadar commanding the stockade at Konomah written orders, on no account to permit a smaller party than 20 sepahees under a Non-Commissioned Officer with at least 10 muskets, to go at any time for water: a stronger proof than this of the folly of locating 35 men in a stockade, in these hills, could not be adduced. Such was the war in which we were now engaged. The sepahees could not, either at Mozumah or Konomah, leave their stockades for the calls of nature or for a drop of water, except in a body of 20 men with loaded muskets, and frequent attempts at night were made by the enemy to surprise the stockades. On the 23rd May, Lieut. Vincent determined carefully and minutely to reconnoitre the enemy's Fort at Konomah, and to surprise them, if possible, while engaged in cultivating their land. On approaching the Fort, he was assailed with stones and fired at, which he returned, and being satisfied from a close inspection, that the right of the enemy's position could not be taken without the assistance of a gun, he withdrew his party, having 1 sepahee slightly

wounded with a slug, and two or three others panjied. The attempt to surprise the enemy cultivating previous to reconnoitring the stockade failed from the enemy that day not having been at their usual occupation but out hunting and bathing in the river. About the 27th July, Lieut. Vincent succeeded in effecting the ransom of Toolaram, a cachary boy, for 37 Rs., who had been carried off from the village of Loongeejon on the 18th February by a maurading party of Angami Nagas; two other children were at the same time carried off, but sold to different villages; a little girl was sold to some Nagas at Beremah, but could not be traced; the fate of the third boy was lamentable, he was purchased by the adjoining tribe of Lotah Nagas and a man of the village immediately after the purchase having died, it was considered a bad omen, and that ill-luck had befallen them on account of this captive child; they therefore flayed the poor boy alive, cutting his flesh bit by bit until he died, these superstitious savages then divided the whole body, giving a piece of the flesh to each man in the village to put into his *dolee*, a large corn basket from which they suppose all evil will be averted, their good fortune will return and plentiful crops of grain will be ensured. The experience of six months' residence in the hills had now conduced to change entirely the views of Lieut. Vincent, in regard to the feasibility of either maintaining a small post in the hills or subduing the tribes with 30 muskets, which in February was deemed by him practicable. On the 26th August, he reported that Andaroo sepahee having left the stockade at Konomah to answer the calls of nature only 42 paces from the stockade, was suddenly speared to death by two of the enemy seated behind a stone. This act of treachery, coupled with the suspicion entertained, that the professedly friendly Nagas of Konomah were not so faithful as they ought to be, induced him to withdraw the guard at once from Konomah, and on the following day this was effected. The store of rice and sepahees' baggage were first removed from Konomah to Mozumah, and then all the houses of those Nagas residing in Konomah, who had not sworn to go to Mozumah, were burnt down. The sepahees' huts were also destroyed by fire, and the whole of the troops quitted Konomah by 5 P. M. On the 24th August, Lieut. Vincent, on this occasion remarked: "I do not consider my position at Mozumah, even with an increased force, though perfectly tenable, so safe as it was when I had an advance picket at Konomah, and nothing should have induced me to withdraw it had I not been convinced of treachery from within; for though our troops can withstand, and have successfully withstood repeated attempts at surprize and attack, both on their way to and from water, and at night in the stockade, still it is impossible to expect them to be prepared against treachery at their very threshold." It was now evident that the guard at Konomah, from the 26th April to the 24th August, had not been of any use in preventing the enemy from procuring provisions from all quarters and thus successfully to oppose a large detachment from March till the present time. Lieut. Vincent could only depend upon the 160 warriors of Jubelee's clan reinstated in the village of Mozumah in March. The burning of Tokomah, and part of Konomah, did not further his object in the least by leading to the capture of the Fort or the submission of the enemy; on the contrary, Lieut. Vincent acknowledged that the last daring act, the treacherous murder of Andaroo sepahee, showed clearly that the animosity of the enemy was unabated, and he was of opinion the enemy had no intention whatever of surrendering, for he was daily extending his Fort, and from which there was no hope or possibility of his being driven, except by a gun or mortar; and being buoyed up by the assistance they had received from other villages in good and shelter for themselves and families, all efforts to induce their submission had proved fruitless. This result was, what many experienced officers expected, before the ninth expedition set out in February from Nowgong: 30 sepahees only were solicited by Lieut. Vincent for this expedition, but with 100 men he was unable to do more than to maintain his post, and to do that so successfully, just credit is due to him, for he had many dfficulties to contend against, and he is not to blame for having been deputed, or rather volunteered to return to the hills, to attempt to bring about what was considered highly hazardous and impracticable; the capture of the Fort of Konomah, or the surrender of Nitholey and his clan. It has however been urged that by Lieut. Vincent's return to the hills,

all further inroads on our villages were prevented. It is true no aggressions occurred after his return to the hills in March, but if he had not returned, it is very doubtful whether any further inroads would have been attempted, as the season was far advanced, and the Nagas at that time are busily occupied in cultivating their land. The expedition therefore may be deemed uncalled-for, and it put the Government to an enormous expense, as the friendly clan of Mozumah might have been reinstated in the ensuing cold season, and the troops would have been saved much harassment and many privations, which they had to endure in an eight months' siege, from March till October. In this state of affairs, seeing there was not the slightest chance or hope of getting the better of the enemy, on the 26th August Lieut. Vincent wrote, " I strongly recommend, therefore, that a force of not less than four or five hundred bayonets, accompanied by a gun, should enter these hills as soon as the season will allow, in order that this hitherto-successful rebellion may at once be brought to an issue. I would also recommend that the assistance of the Muneepoor Government should be obtained in crushing this hydra-headed rebellion."

The failure of the eighth, and severity of the ninth expedition, greatly exasperated the Angamee Nagas, for previous to the last expedition, there were only 160 warriors of Nilholey's clan, and 200 warriors of a portion of Konomah openly opposed to us ; but in August 1850, Lieut. Vincent reports " the strength of the clans who may be opposed to us in the attack on Konomah may be calculated as follows :

Mozumah Chief	Nilholey	.....	160 warriors
Konomah Chief	Pelhoo	.....	200 „
Chedemah	„	.....	200 „
Jopshemah	„	.....	300 „
			860 warriors.

" In addition to the above, the following villages are known to be hostile to us, and many others secretly opposed to us inhabiting every village throughout the hills."

Keroomah	Village	.....	100 houses
Tyepamah	„	.....	60 „
Bepoomah	„	.....	40 „
Pherkekremah	„	.....	50 „
Tyechemah	„	.....	700 „
Kedemah	„	.....	300 „
Kekreemah	„	.....	1,000 „
			2,250 houses
			2 warriors per house
			4,500
		Add warriors in first list,	860
			5,360 warriors.

To that there was by this list not less than 5,360 warriors arrayed against us.

Lieut. Vincent says, " I have thought it necessary to enter at some length into the present posture of affairs, as it is my opinion that unless an overwhelming force is sent into these hills in the ensuing cold season, nothing permanent will be effected." Hitherto the Agent to the Governor General and the Government imagined that Lieut. Vincent had been most successful,

and that the Nagas were on the point of submitting to our authority. This startling report, however, showed clearly the true state of affairs. The Agent to the Governor General could no longer conceal his disappointment, and expressed that he had anticipated a different result: he acknowledged he was not prepared to see so large a force required at Mozumah, or to find Nilholey making so determined a resistance. The Government was also surprised and expressed its displeasure: the delusion was at an end. Government immediately sanctioned the assembling of a large force of 500 men under Major Foquett, commanding 2nd Assam Light Infantry, with two 3-pounder guns and two mortars, to enter the country as soon as possible, to relieve Lieut. Vincent and capture the Fort of Konomah. On the 24th September, the Agent to the Governor General warned me to prepare to conduct, in the Political Department, the tenth expedition to the Angamee Naga Hills, but before I set out from Nowgong, orders were received from Government, that in the present state of affairs it was necessary that the Agent to the Governor General should proceed himself to the frontier, and in some convenient position personally conduct the expedition. The Agent to the Governor General accordingly reached Deemapoor about the 18th of December and remained there till the 29th December. This order gave universal satisfaction, as for ten years past officers and troops had been harassed with annual useless expeditions to these hills. Captain Reid of the Artillery, and Lieut. Bivar of the Light Infantry, with a detachment of the Light Infantry and two 3-pounder guns, proceeded to Mozumah in November, and in December having collected 600 coolies and despatched rice for the troops to Mozumah, I accompanied Major Foquett with a detachment and two mortars in progress to Mozumah, which we reached on the 7th December, after a harassing march of 40 miles from Deemapoor, greatly impeded by difficulties we experienced in getting the mortars conveyed over the hills. About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 10th December 1850, the party noted in the margin, with two 3-pounder guns and two 4-inch mortars, left Mozumah to capture the Fort of Konomah. At 2 P. M. the mortars commenced firing shells on the Fort at a distance of 600 yards, but owing to a dense fog, the narrow ridge of the mountain, on which the enemy's position was situated, the shells seemed to have little effect, falling either short of or beyond the position. The two 3-pounder guns were then advanced within 150 yards of the Fort to effect a breach in the barricade for the troops to enter, but the defences being very strong, constructed of stone and timber, and not being injured after many rounds of shot and cannisters had been expended, the guns were advanced to within 70 yards. Still as there appeared no hope of breaching the barricade, and the day was closing, the whole party advanced to escalade the position. On reaching the defences, a deep wide trench stopped all further progress, flanked at each end by an abrupt precipice, and being exposed to showers of spears, musketry and stones, the troops were obliged to retire to the spot where the guns first opened fire, and there bivouaced for the night, which was extremely cold, and being without food, water or shelter, the sufferings of all were very great. To prevent a surprise, a desultory fire was kept up during the night on the enemy's position, and on the morning of the 11th, when the party rose to resume hostilities, the friendly Nagas reported that the enemy had vacated the Fort and our troops immediately took possession of it. Thus fell one of the strongest Forts ever seen in Assam, after a siege of 16 hours' duration. Our loss in wounded on this occasion consisted of 2 Havildars, 3 Naicks, 1 Bugler, and 25 Sipahees, and 3 Sipahees were killed. The mountains were covered with snow on the 12th and the cold was extreme; so much so, that it was with difficulty the Sipahees could be prevented from leaving the Fort, whilst it was being dismantled. Indeed many did go down to the valley below the Fort and were compelled to return. After the capture of the Fort, I wrote to the Agent to the Governor General as follows on the 17th December; "The experience of this expedition has shown very clearly the great difficulties that have to be encountered in carrying on warfare in this woody and mountainous country, unable to move with

Major, ..	1
Captain, ..	1
Lieutenants, ..	3
Assist. Surgeon,	1
Sergeant, ..	1
Soobadars, ..	3
Jemadars, ..	3
Havildars, ..	17
Naicks, ..	20
Buglers, ..	3
Sipahees, ..	281
	334

less than 600 coolies. If opposed, we should suffer serious loss without the possibility of being able to injure the enemy. I have used every means therefore to conciliate the Nagas of those villages said to be friendly to us, and in return they have supplied us with rice and assured me of their desire to be on friendly terms with us. At present I see no prospect of apprehending Nilholey or his followers, and if they receive encouragement or assistance from the Muncepoor Government, the contest may be prolonged for an indefinite period. The Government having decided on not resuming Toolaram's country, we are deprived of all assistance from his people; and our own population of Mikirs being very scanty, we shall be unable to continue to employ them in conducting expeditions into the Angamee Naga Hills, for rather than submit to this service, I am persuaded they will leave the district, or be utterly ruined from not being able to attend to their cultivation. In the present state of affairs, I do not recommend violent measures, except from open opposition. We have driven the enemy from his stronghold, and he must now be sensible of our power, and it is a question to be considered whether it would not be more advisable not to interfere with the internal affairs of the Nagas, but to supply them freely with salt at Deemapoor and to maintain posts of the Police Militia and Light Infantry at Deemapoor and Mohongdejon for the protection of our frontier. If we establish a military post permanently in the hills, a European officer, with civil powers as Superintendant of the Naga Hills, on a salary of 1,000 Rupees, will be, I conceive, indispensable, and not less than 150 men could be safely left at Mozumah, besides a large detachment as a support at Deemapoor. By a defensive or offensive policy, our frontier is equally exposed to sudden inroads, but to distinguish the guilty from the innocent is exceedingly difficult, and an indiscriminate destruction of Naga villages cannot be contemplated, especially if we decide on retaining possession of the country, as we should, by such a proceeding, destroy our resources and have no claim on the Nagas to supply us with rice, but probably exasperate them to the commission of the most daring acts of atrocity and opposition to our measures in every way." In company with Major Foquett, on the 25th December, I returned from Mozumah to Deemapoor, when I was called on by the Agent to the Governor General to give an opinion as to what measures were advisable to adopt in our future intercourse with the Angamee Nagas, and the following suggestions were offered after mature consideration. It appears to me that our endeavours, for some years past, to put down the internal feuds of the Naga communities, have proved a complete failure; I therefore beg leave to suggest that for the future we leave the Nagas entirely to themselves, and wholly abstain from any interference with them. The guard posted at Mozumah in March last, I would withdraw as soon as the wounded men can be removed with the mortars and guns. By this step the Mozumah clan will be exposed, I am aware, to the vengeance of the enemy. We are however not called on to support them, or any other small clan, or there would be no end to such a system. We ought not to side with any party. The Nagas of Mozumah, about 160 warriors, have been reinstated in their village, and the fortified post of the enemy at Konomah having been effectually destroyed, we can now withdraw our forces without its being mistaken for weakness. The Mozumah clan have no claim on us for especial protection; they called in Cacharies with muskets to fight against Nilholey, and the late Darogah Bhogchund having taken their part, lost his life. There are many smaller villages than Mozumah who protect themselves, and as you gave them muskets in February last, they are better off than many of their neighbours unprovided with fire-arms. It would be unsafe to leave a smaller detachment than 150 men with a European officer at Mozumah, invested with civil and military powers; and after the past experience of all the difficulties to be surmounted, such a measure does not appear advisable, more particularly too as the guard at Sumooguding has, through the treachery of the Nagas, been obliged to be withdrawn. To bring the Nagas into complete subjection by permanently occupying the country would, as I have before reported, involve the employment of at least a regiment of 500 men, with several European officers, guns and mortars; and the enormous expense attendant on such a measure, besides the absolute necessity that would then follow of constructing roads throughout the country to

facilitate military movements, leaves us no alternative but to adopt a strictly, defensive policy for the future. The campaign being now we supposed closed, Major Foquett reduced the force in the hills and made over the command to Captain Reid at Mozumah, to wait there till the final orders of Government were received as to the future management of the Angamee Nagas. Captain Reid reported on the 11th January, that on the 9th he had been with a detachment of 1 Soobadar, 3 Havildars, 2 Naicks, 1 Bugler and 65 Sipahees, with a band of Mozumah warriors, to Jopshemah, to procure rice and to seize a noted warrior who had fought against us on the 10th December. Whilst they were in the village of Jopshemah, a band of Kohemah warriors, in full war costume, were discovered treacherously coming towards them, but the Konomah Nagas were too impatient to go out to fight them, that the Kohemahs took fright and fled back to their own village. The noted warrior being sick was found in a hut and carried off a prisoner to Mozumah, and the detachment returned to Mozumah uninterrupted, although an alarm was given that the villagers would come to the rescue. Captain Reid now thought it advisable to send down for a whole company of the 2nd Light Infantry from Golaghat, half the company to come to Mozumah and the remainder to stay at Deemapoor, having only 196 men at Mozumah. A further reason for more troops was a rumour that 3,000 Munepoor troops were coming to assist the Nagas against us; and to prevent the hostile clans joining forces, he proceeded to Kohemah, in the hope they might be induced to attack our force in the open field, which was greatly desired. Having been informed on the 21st January 1851, that a strong party of the enemy was sheltered in the village of Paplongmue, Captain Reid determined to make a night march to apprehend them, but owing to the darkness of the night, when he reached the heights beyond Konomah, it was found impossible to get to Paplongmue before daylight; he therefore bivouaced on the mountains all night, and after a tedious march the following day over high mountains, about 3 o'clock at night they approached Paplongmue, but the enemy were fully aware of their movements and ran away. Fines were imposed on the houses in which the enemy had been sheltered, and those who did not redeem their property had their houses burnt. The troops stayed at Paplongmue two days to allow of some rice being sent off to Mozumah, and the night attack seemed to have instilled a wholesome dread of our vengeance into the minds of the people if they sheltered the enemy. After this expedition Captain Reid proceeded to the eastward with two 3-pounders, 1 mortar and 100 men to visit a large village, which had a short time ago sent a challenge saying, "Why don't the Sipahees come to fight us." On the 3rd February the party reached Sassamah, where they heard that a man had been killed by the Nagas of Keguemah. This village being visited to apprehend the offender, and finding it vacated, the houses of the clan concerned in the murder were burnt to the ground. Proceeding a little farther they came on six villages, called Saphemah, inhabited by a very rude people and ill-disposed towards us; two of the villagers came in and paid tribute, but the others declared they were ready to meet us with spear and shield; so after halting two days, and not being able to get them to give rice, a village which they had vacated was burnt to the ground, and notice was sent to the other clans that if they did not come in, their villages would share the same fate: this had the desired effect. Early next morning, the heads of the clans of the whole of the villages came in and inquired what tribute was required, when an ample supply of rice was brought in for the troops. The Mozumah Nagas understood but little of the language of the people to the eastward, and finding great difficulty in provisioning the troops and transporting the guns, Captain Reid had resolved on not proceeding to make further discoveries; but on the 5th February, two heralds came into camp from Kekremah, bearing a challenge from the people to come and prove who had the greatest power in these hills, they or our Government. The Muneepoorees, they said, under Gumbheer Sing, were afraid to fight them and we seemed afraid also. After seeing our muskets and guns, they scornfully declared they did not care for our (choongas) tubes, meaning muskets. "Your Sipahees are flesh and blood as well as ourselves, and we will fight with spear and shield and see who are the best men, and here is a specimen of our weapons," handing over a handsome spear. Their village was said to contain

about 1,000 houses, and they were dreaded by all around as a blood-thirsty people, who think nothing of murder for the sake of plunder, and they boasted of having a man in their village who had killed 70 men, the greater part of them probably murdered and not killed in fair fight. As it would have had a most injurious effect to return to Mozumah without accepting the challenge of these people, and it would have been attributed to fear; Captain Reid determined at once to uphold the name and honor of the Government by accepting the challenge; he therefore told the messengers, if they really wished to fight us, they would soon have an opportunity. Captain Reid was accompanied by Lieut. Vincent, but hearing that four other villages would join Kekreemah, the greatest caution was necessary; he in consequence sent to Mozumah for Lieut. Campbell to join him with 50 men. On this officer's coming out, he had 150 muskets, two 3-pounders and a mortar, and about 800 friendly Nagas to fight on our side with their spears. On the 9th February they were encamped at the village of Kedeemah, about two miles from Kekreemah, and observed the enemy very busy in making impediments on the path leading to the village, and so difficult and steep did the approach appear that Captain Reid determined not to attack on the South end of the hill, but to ascend the mountain about a mile further North. On the 10th, therefore, a march was made to the village of Kegomah about two miles distant, and encamped near the river which runs at the foot of the Keekreemah mountain, and halted for the night. This move puzzled the enemy considerably, as they were uncertain from what part of the mountain the ascent would be made, and the next morning, the 11th February, the troops nearly reached the top of the mountain without much molestation although an attack was attempted on the rear guard, and one coolie was wounded, who died the following night. The advance guard being urged on by our friendly Nagas our allies got too much in advance, but having secured a good position on a high piece of ground commanding the village their fire was most effective on the enemy who were now hotly engaged with our friendly Nagas fighting with the greatest desperation and in the heat of battle attempted to cut off the heads of the Nagas as they killed them; but the sepahees of the 1st and 2nd Assam Light Infantry soon drove them out of the village, killing and wounding many of them. The guns were fired, which created the utmost consternation, and the enemy fled in every direction, utterly discomfited, leaving 100 slain on the field of battle, including many of their most noted warriors. The loss on our side was two Nagas killed and six wounded, and one camp-follower killed and one wounded: we believe the above estimate of the loss of the enemy to be far under the truth. It is currently reported that about 300 Nagas were killed and wounded upon this occasion, and doubtless many women and children were murdered by our ruthless barbarian allies, who show no mercy in battle and delight in bloody warfare, exterminating young and old. Captain Reid states, it was not his wish to destroy the village, but actuated by feelings of revenge; our Naga auxiliaries set fire to it on all sides, and a strong wind blowing at the time, the greater part of the houses were soon destroyed, with a great quantity of grain, only about six houses were saved in the centre of the village, in which the troops took shelter for the night. So determined and hostile were the enemy that several times during the night they attempted to attack the troops, and it was found impossible, without great risk, to get water for the troops, during the night the enemy being in ambush in all directions. Even, in the evening, when the sepahees were on the alert, and when the mortar was being fired a cook sitting close to it was wounded by a spear being thrown at him. The day after the battle, on the 12th the troops returned to Kegeemah and met with no opposition on the way back to Mozumah. Thus fell Kekreemah, after one of the most bloody battles ever fought in Assam. The Government considered the attack unavoidable and most creditably conducted by Captain Reid; but the expedition itself seemed scarcely to have been called for and the burning of empty houses was regarded as an unnecessary piece of severity. It was not deemed desirable that a post should be maintained at Mozumah, and the immediate withdrawal of all the troops from the hills to Deemapoor was directed, beyond which no military force was to be maintained; it being the wish of Government to abstain entirely

and unreservedly from all concern or meddling with the feuds of the numerous savage tribes beyond our frontier. Thus terminated the tenth expedition to the Angamee Naga hills in March 1851.

In my letter No. 58 of the 29th July 1852, I suggested the expediency of locating the Junior Assistant of this District permanently in Northern Cachar to check the Angamee Naga inroads in that quarter, and this proposition was sanctioned in the Officiating Under Secretary's letter, No. 163, of the 25th January 1853, to the address of the Agent to the Governor General in para. 4 :—"You will accordingly carry out the suggestions contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of your letter under reply, by deputing Lieut. Vincent, or his successor, to take special charge of the tract of country in question, and authorizing him to correspond directly with yourself instead of through the Principal Assistant at Nowgong." Lieut. Bivar, Junior Assistant, proceeded to Northern Cachar in March last, and in obedience to the above order, the correspondence is carried on direct with the Agent to the Governor General, and I am in ignorance of every measure carried out relating to the tribes on the frontier. With all deference I presume to express my disapproval of such an arrangement; I know of no advantage to be gained by it; on the contrary I should imagine it would be disadvantageous. I have been eight years in uninterrupted charge of the District, have conducted three expeditions to the Angamee Naga country, have received the thanks of Government for each, and now my experience is set aside; however, I will conclude this review of the Angamee Nagas with a few suggestions for guiding us in our future intercourse with them. I have ever been an advocate for non-interference with the hill tribes, being impressed with the idea that Government desire not to extend their sway over unprofitable wastes inhabited by savage martial tribes; I have therefore deprecated annual military expeditions; but in twelve years we have deputed ten expeditions to the hills, and with what result may be seen in the review of these tours. I recommended in my letter, No. 1, of 16th January 1846, that we should, at Deemapoor, supply the tribes with agricultural implements, daos, hand-bills for clearing the jungle for cultivation, koddals for tilling their land, and salt which they cannot dispense with; but this proposition was not approved. I likewise deprecate giving the tribes muskets, which will be surely used against us on a future day, but we have given them muskets, and by our annual tours have taught them the art of war. I now suggest that orders be issued that no muskets be allowed to be given to the tribes by the European authorities, and that none be permitted to be sold to them, or ammunition either, by traders; and I again suggest that a Government shop be opened at Deemapoor for the sale of husbandry implements, daos and koddals and salt, as well as cornelian beads which they greatly prize. I would send up 100 rupees' worth of salt at a time and 50 rupees' worth of husbandry implements with 200 rupees' worth of large red cornelian beads: this is not a large sum to expend, and it would be the means of keeping up a frequent intercourse with our people on the plains, encourage them to trade in cloths and ivory, and lead them to see that we have no object in going to war with them. The Angamee Nagas are not a dangerous class, though warlike, that is, they do not go forth to conquer other Districts, to colonize and retain them, but they are addicted to predatory cruel inroads for plunder, and to capture slaves to be redeemed. A vast change has however come over the Angamee Nagas within the last eight years that I have been in this District. Formerly they did not know the use or value of money, now many are become expert traders and know the value of money thoroughly, and are bent on trade, going in parties even as far as Gowalpara and desirous of proceeding on to Calcutta to purchase cornelian beads and muskets, and if this disposition be encouraged we shall do far more to civilize them than by acts of retaliation, burning their villages and slaughtering them in battles. When they begin to appreciate the benefits of trade, inroads for plunder will be of less frequent occurrence, and we shall, by stopping the trade, have greater power in punishing them and by tact in time we may induce them to surrender delinquents, whereas to capture them by military expeditions is perfectly impossible.

TOOLARAM'S COUNTRY.

The extent of country entrusted to the rule of Toolaram Senaputtee and his two sons Nookoolram and Brijnath, will be seen by the map, which presents a perfect blank of hills, dense jungle and forest, and contains 2,160 square miles, being nearly one-fourth of the district. From all the information we have yet been able to obtain, there are only 44 small villages, containing 1,003 grass reed huts ; calculating the population at 5 persons per house, it amounts to 5,015 souls, the net revenue from which, by our rates, would by the following Table be about 1,017 Rs., 3 as., 10 pie :—

Description of Tribe.	Number of Villages.	Number of Houses.	Rate per House.	Gross Revenue.
Cacharees,...	20	676	1 0 0	676 0 0
Mekirs....	16	201	2 4 0	452 4 0
Meerees, ...	1	10	2 4 0	22 8 0
Nagas,...	7	116	0 8 0	58 0 0
Total,... ...	44	1003	0 0 0	1208 12 0
Deduct 2 Tecklahs, at 6 Rs. each,...				12 0 0
				1196 12 0
Deduct commission at 15 rupees per cent., ...				179 8 2
Nett Revenue,...				1017 3 10

On the 24th December 1845, my encampment on the banks of the River Jumoonah being only distant from Cachoomarry about two miles from the residence of Toolaram, I went and paid him a visit ; I found him living in a wretched small hut, situated on the edge of a tank, choked with grass, in the middle of an extensive plain little cultivated : a few straggling huts inhabited by Cacharees and dependants of Toolaram was all that could be called a village ; a few pigs, fowls, and ducks were seen, but there were no signs of comfort about any of the huts, no gardens or enclosures, and the people appeared poverty-stricken here as in all other villages I have seen belonging to this Chief. Toolaram, an infirm old man, was clothed in the meanest cotton garb, and looked more like a skeleton than a living mortal, as he has experienced great vicissitudes in life : we cannot omit to notice them to show how principalities are not unfrequently found in India.

The father of Toolaram, Kohee Dan, was a khidmutgar, butler or table servant of Krissenchunder, Raja of Cachar, who died in 1813. Shortly after his death, in the reign of his brother, Gobindchunder, Rajah of Cachar, Kohee Dan was appointed to some situation of trust in the hills, where he rebelled and endeavoured to form an independant kingdom, but the Rajah of Cachar, the late Gobindchunder above-mentioned, caused him to be inveigled to Dhurmpore and there assassinated. At that time Toolaram was a chuprassie in Gobindchunder's service, and seeing there was no safety fled to the hills where he maintained himself most successfully in several attempts made to reduce him. Toolaram joined the invasion of Cachar by the Burmese in 1824 A. D., and after the peace, when Gobindchunder was restored to his throne and country, Toolaram still retained possession of the mountains against every attempt again made by Gobindchunder to expel him from his fastnesses. In 1828 A. D., feeling himself infirm, Toolaram entrusted

the command of his followers to Gobindram, his cousin, by whom Gobindchunder's troops were defeated in their last attempt on the hills ; but Toolaram was not allowed to reap the fruits of the victory. His cousin, Gobindram, although reared from infancy by Toolaram, now ungratefully requited him ; he took possession of his principality and compelled Toolaram to take refuge in Jyntia. In July 1829, Gumbheer Sing gave Toolaram a party of Muneepoorees, which enabled him to expel his ungrateful cousin, who then fled to Dhurmpoor and entered into allegiance with Rajah Gobindchunder. About this time, to terminate these intestine dissensions, the late Mr. D. Scott, Agent to the Governor General, obliged Gobindchunder to make over to Toolaram a certain extent of country, which we agreed to keep him in possession of. After Gobindchunder's murder in 1830, Toolaram went to Cachar, and his cousin, Gobindram, instantly took possession of his country, but Toolaram was re-established without resort to arms by the interference of the Superintendent of Cachar. In June 1831, he was again attacked by the followers of Gobindram and the Ranees, and narrowly escaped with his life. The following treaty was made with Toolaram in 1834 :—

Abstract of the Treaty made with Toolaram Senaputtee by Captain Jenkins, Agent to the Governor General, dated 3rd November 1834.

1st,—Toolaram resigns to Government all the tract of country disputed by him and Gobindram and Doorgachurn, *viz.*, all the land lying between the Rivers Mahour and Dyung to their junction North, and all that portion of the country between the Dyung and Kopoli Rivers till they join on the North.

2nd,—Excepting the tract above noted, the boundaries of the country to remain in his possession are formed as follows :—On the South the Mahour River and Naga hills, the Dyung River on the West, the Dhunseree River on the East, and the Dyung and Jummoona Rivers on the North. For this territory, Toolaram agrees to pay tribute annually four pair of elephants' tusks, each pair weighing 35 seers.

3rd,—As long as Toolaram lives, he will receive from Government a pension of 50 Rupees per mensem, and promptly obey all orders issued to him by any officer of the British Government.

4th,—The British Government may locate troops in any part of the country, and Toolaram is bound to supply them with provisions and coolies, receiving payment for the same.

5th,—Toolaram will decide all petty offences according to the customs of the country, and govern the people in such a manner as shall be satisfactory to them : cases of murder, dacoity and other heinous offences occurring, he is to investigate without delay, and apprehend all persons concerned and forward them to the European Authorities wherever directed. If any offender takes refuge within his territory, he will immediately apprehend him and deliver him over to the constituted authority.

6th,—Toolaram has no authority to levy taxes or customs on the Rivers Dyung, Mahour and Jummoona.

7th,—If Toolaram's territory is invaded by an enemy, he will report the circumstance to Government, when troops will be furnished to maintain him in possession of his country, but he is not to go to war with any State without the sanction of Government.

8th,—Mouzahdars, in the British territory, will not prevent ryots resorting to Toolaram's territory, and he will not offer any impediment to their departure from his jurisdiction.

9th,—If Toolaram acts contrary to any of the above stipulations or governs his subjects unjustly, then the territory may be otherwise disposed of, or the British Government may attack it and retain permanent possession it.

10th,—In October 1844, Government was pleased to sanction his territory, being managed by his two sons, Nookoolram and Brijnath, according to the accompanying instructions.

No. 78 of 1844.

FROM

MAJOR F. JENKINS,
Agent to the Governor General,
North-East Frontier,

To

F. CURRIE, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,
Fort William.

Dated Gowhatty, the 5th October 1844.

SIR,

With reference to the 1st para. of the Deputy Secretary Mr. Trevelyan's letter, dated the 16th October 1834, as per margin, I have the honor to forward a translation of a petition from Toolaram Senaputty, praying that in consequence of old age having rendered him incapable of the management of the business of the tract of country which was allotted to him, the charge may be transferred to his two sons (Nookoolram Burmon and Brijnath Burmon.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th ultimo, proposing an arrangement with Toolaram, according to which he would surrender all claim to the country within the Mahour and Dyung Rivers East, the Kopile River West, and the Jytingah River South, and retain the remaining part of the tract late in his possession, with the additional advantages of a guarantee against all foreign aggression and a pension for life of 50 Rupees a month.

2nd,—As the Senaputty is now very infirm and of advanced age, and his sons are quite capable to take upon themselves the management of the country, I beg to recommend that his prayer be complied with.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. JENKINS,
Agent, Governor General.

Governor Genl's. Agent's Office,
N. E. Frontier,
The 5th of October 1844.

No. 2673 of 1844.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To

MAJOR F. JENKINS,
Agent to the Governor General, N. E. Frontier.

Dated Fort William, the 19th October 1844.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, No. 78, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council sees no objection to the transfer to his two sons, Nookoolram Burmon and Brijnath Burmon, of the management of the lands assigned to Toolaram Senaputty, and accordingly sanctions the proposed arrangement to be effected in accordance with the terms of the original agreement.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. CURRIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(True Copy,)
(Signed) F. JENKINS,
Agent, Governor General.

(True Copy,)
(Signed) JOHN BUTLER, *Captain,*
Princpl. Assist. Commr.

In Cachar, Toolaram is held in very low estimation, partly because it is supposed he was implicated in the murder of Gobindchunder in 1830, and partly on account of his mean origin, for people are naturally not well pleased at seeing a chaprassie made a Rajah. He has never received the title of Rajah either from the people or our Government; of late years he has pretended to be descended from an old line of princes anterior to the late chief of Cachar, but his pretensions rest solely on his own and friends' assertions. Such a claim was not heard of before the year 1830. His two sons, Nookoolram and Brijnath, are on the most bitter terms of enmity; as the youngest, Brijnath, ran away with his brother's wife, and the woman has children by the younger, as well as a child by the elder brother. For this conduct, Nookoolram was bent on murdering his brother, but the old man interfered, and this catastrophe probably is postponed till the demise of his father.* Toolaram receives a pension of 50 Rupees per mensem from the British Government, and pays 490 Rupees tribute, instead of 3 maunds and 20 seers of ivory or 8 elephant tusks formerly given. In 1833, Toolaram having executed two persons, supposed to be British subjects, he was tried at Gowhatty for murder, but at that time he was an independant Chief, and had undoubtedly the power of life and death, and the persons appearing to have conspired against his life, and not being British subjects, he was acquitted, but his authority has since been confined to the fiscal management of his territory and the settlement of petty disputes; all heinous offences are tried by the Principal Assistant in charge of the Zillah of Nowgong. Toolaram does not keep up any Military or Police force, and his two sons now jointly manage the country, but the time may not be far distant when the British Government may be under the necessity of taking it under its own protection and pension off the two sons, a policy that is in every way to be desired if the welfare of the people is consulted: at present it is a serious obstacle to the settlement of the Naga territory and the extension of our subjects towards the Southern Frontier.

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* Toolaram Senaputty died 12th October 1850.

Appendix N.

No. 273 of 1853.

From

Lieut.-Colonel F. JENKINS,
Agent to the Governor General,
North-East Frontier,

To

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court,
On Deputation.

Dated Gowhatty, the 21st May 1853.

Sir,

I beg to submit for your consideration the accompanying recent correspondence regarding disturbances in the Garrow Hills, with the particulars of which you are no doubt already partly informed from your communication with Lieutenant Agnew, Principal Assistant at Gowalpara.

2nd,—But what I would now briefly beg to call your attention to, is the apparent necessity for a thorough alteration in our system of management of the Garrow Country, and especially of the Police now established for the maintenance of peace on the frontier of the hills.

3rd,—For any good purposes the Police has been an entire failure, and as a very long series of years has shown that our management has been inoperative, either for the Garrows or their restraint, I would now beg to recommend that we should attempt to make the Garrows themselves the managers of their own country and the preservers of its peace.

4th,—I would beg to refer you to my letter, No. 618, of the 28th November 1852, to Lieutenant Agnew, as containing the substance of the reform I would suggest, bodying Garrows or those of the races allied to them for the entire duties of Guards and Police on the Frontiers.

5th,—Lieutenant Agnew has expressed his opinion that the Garrows will not take service under the Government, but I doubt this altogether, for we have had many genuine Garrows in this Local Regiment (2nd Assam Light Infantry), and one a Subadar was in no respects inferior to any Native Officer in the Corps. But if Garrows do not at first take service, we can recruit excellent men from among the Hajjuns, Rabbas, and hill races under the hills, men who can stand the climate of the deadly low hills on the borders, and who may eventually to a certainty be replaced by Garrows.

And to the best of my judgment, after an experience of many years, no measure will be successful in reducing the Garrows to obedience, a step which must necessarily be the forerunner of their civilization, than the occupation of their hills, with a strong force of Police Militia, that will compel the Lushkars to entire submission to our authority.

6th,—The dogged manner in which the Lushkars, over a large extent of the hills, have joined to set us at defiance, allows us no alternative in my opinion, but to use unqualified military coercion, for if allowed to remain in this refractory state, there will not only be no chance of ever reclaiming them, but the whole of the Frontier Dowars will be abandoned by their present cultivators. Our blockade of the hills has been less successful in commanding obedience than one before instituted; and from the obstruction of the usual cotton trade our Zemindars and Ryots are suffering great losses, and I have no doubt that the Garrow people are equally suffering distress, and we may shortly expect they will retaliate in our border villages, being driven to violent measures both by revenge and famine.

7th,—I do not aim now to give any detail of what alterations should be made, but merely to point out what seems essential to be done, and how it may be effected with the least expense to Government.

8th,—Annexed I submit a statement showing the number and disposition of the Military Guards in the Gowalpara Division, and of the Garrow Police, and the expense of the latter.

The Sepoys employed in the Division are as follows: 4 Commissioned Officers, 26 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Native Doctor, 1 Bugler and 219 Sepoys, besides which there are 46 Burkundauzes, besides Mohurirs and Interpreters.

The whole nearly of the Sepoys are required for a relief of the Garrow Haut Guards, and as a reserve in case of disturbances; but with an efficient Police Militia, no larger guard than above 50 Sepoys would be required.

The yearly expense of the above, in round numbers, is about as follows:

Detachment of 2nd Assam Light Infantry, ...	18,505
Burkundauzes, ...	2,268
Total present expense, ..	20,873
Deduct expense of a Depôt as follows:	
1 Jemadar, 3 Havildars, 4 Naicks and 50 Sepoys, ...	4,266
Total sum available for a new Police Militia, Rs. ..	16,607

9th,—For the Police duties at Gowalpara, I would propose a Militia as follows:

		per mensem.	
1 Subadar	at	35	35
2 Jemadars	„	17	34
8 Havildars	„	12	96
8 Naicks	„	10	80
2 Buglers	„	8	16
150 Sepoys	„	5	750
Allowance to pay Havildar	„	4	4
Ditto Drill ditto	„	4	4
1 Forge	„	10	10
1 Moochee	„	7	7
1 Writer	„	5	5
			Rs., 1,041
Total yearly expense,			Rs., 12,492

The saving will be sufficient to allow of the appointment of an efficient Surburakar or Superintendent of the Garrow country, and Commandant of the Police Corps under the Magistrate, instead of the Native Surburakar on 55 Rupees, with a Mohurir at 20 Rupees. I could not say what description of person should be thus employed, but from the deadly effects of the climate upon Foreigners, it should be a native of the District if possible, and the pay I think should not be less than 100 Rupees; for he should be constantly moving, and his expenses would be great, and to encourage his moving, I would allow, besides the usual batta as a travelling allowance when actually moving.

10th,—To meet this expense I would propose the reduction of 100 Sepoys from each of the Local Infantry Regiments, when peace is established with Burmah, stopping promotion

and recruiting until the Corps were reduced by 100 Sepoys, each with their complement of Native Officers. This would give time for the raising of the new Corps of Police, and drilling them, and until that was effected, the Detachment of Military could not be materially reduced.

11*th*,—With the efficient Police Companies, we should then have in the Luckimpore 150 Sepoys, Sibsaugor 100 Sepoys, Nowgong 150 Sepoys, and Gowalpara Divisions, 150 Sepoys, relieving the 2nd Local Regiment from the many harrassing and unhealthy outposts, at which they formerly took duties. I conceive each Corps might be reduced gradually to the peace establishment of 800 men each ; and especially if what I have proposed be carried into effect, namely, that 2 Companies of the Regular Regiment at Jumalpore should be detached to Tezpore on permanent duty ; the duties at Dacca being taken by the Regiment at Sylhet.

12*th*,—The only other suggestion that I would now beg to call your attention to, is whether it might not be expedient to renew the collections on the cotton brought into the Garrow Hauts.

The duties were originally 1 Rupee a maund, and amounted at one time to about 50,000 Rupees a year ; they were then reduced to 8 annas, and fell off to about 20,000 Rupees or less.*

Afterwards, in 1842, when similar duties were abolished throughout the country, the collections at these Hauts were also abolished.

What I would now propose, that if they were re-established, that the revenue from this source should be strictly appropriated to making roads through the District under the Hills and connecting the Hauts with the sudder station, and the Ghauts (where the cotton is landed is loaded into boats) and with whatever Military Stations we may find necessary to establish in the hills.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
FRAS. JENKINS,
Agent to the Governor General.

I cannot find the last Accounts at this moment.

Disposition Return of the Detachment of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry at Gowalpara and the Garrow Hauts, on the 2nd May 1853.

	Native Doctor.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.
At Gowalpara, in the Gowalpara District, ...	1	1	1	7	7	1	118
From Ditto ditto ditto to Singheemaree, ..	..	1	1	3	3	..	50
„ Ditto ditto ditto to Patteemare, ...	..	..	..	1	1	..	12
„ Ditto ditto ditto to Samnagor, ...	..	..	..	1	1	..	12
„ Ditto ditto ditto to Tekreekeela, ...	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
„ Ditto ditto ditto to Damrah, ...	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
„ Ditto ditto ditto to Jeerah, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
„ Ditto ditto ditto to Nibaree, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total, ..	1	2	2	13	13	1	219

Garrow Police Establishment.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Surburakar,	55	0	0			
1 Mohurir,	20	0	0			
2 Burkundauzes, at 4 Rs. each,	8	0	0			
1 Pyke,	2	8	0			
11 Burkundauzes, at 3 Rs. each,	33	0	0			
2 Interpreters at 4 Rs. each,	8	0	0			
				126	8	0

Haut Singheemaree.

8 Burkundauzes, at 3 Rs. each,	24	0	0			
				24	0	0

Haut Tekree.

1 Interpreter,	4	0	0			
8 Burkundauzes, at 3 Rs. each,	9	0	0			
				13	0	0

Haut Pooteemaree.

1 Mohurir,	6	0	0			
1 Interpreter,	4	0	0			
1 Burkundauze,	3	0	0			
				13	0	0

Haut Bahadoor Khatta and Porakhossowah.

1 Mohurir,	6	0	0			
1 Interpreter,	4	0	0			
4 Burkundauzes, at 3 Rs. each,	12	0	0			
				22	0	0

Haut Bengal Khatta.

1 Mohurir,	6	0	0			
1 Interpreter,	4	0	0			
3 Burkundauzes, at 3 Rs. each,	9	0	0			
				19	0	0

Haut Jeerah and Nibaree.

1 Mohurir,	6	0	0			
2 Interpreters, at 4 Rs. each,	8	0	0			
8 Burkundauzes, at 3 Rs. each,	24	0	0			
				38	0	0

Haut Damrah.

2 Mohurirs, at 6 Rs. each,	12	0	0			
2 Interpreters, at 4 Rs. each,	8	0	0			
6 Burkundauzes, at 3 Rs. each,	18	0	0			
				38	0	0

Agent, Governor General's Office,
North-East Frontier,
The 21st May 1853.

Fras. JENKINS,
Agent, Governor General.

Appendix O.

No. 168.

To

A. J. M. MILLS, Esquire.,

On Special Duty, Assam, Gowhatty.

Gowhatty, the 18th July 1853.

Sir,

I would solicit permission to avail myself of the opportunity which your visit to this province affords, to suggest for the consideration of Government a few subjects connected with this Regiment, as relates to its efficiency for the protection of the Frontier, and which I humbly conceive might tend much to increase its usefulness, and, under ordinary circumstances, render it independently for any service it may be called upon to perform.

2nd,—The Government may be aware, that upon two occasions, when the Regiment has been called upon to take the field in the year 1850-51, to subjugate the Angamee Nagas at Konomah, and last year to act as a force of observation on the Bootan Frontier, it was found necessary to apply for the services of the Local Artillery at Dibroo Ghur to accompany the Regiment ; and in both instances, Captain Reid, the Officer commanding the Local Artillery, was present, and in the Naga Hills his Sergeant also. I need scarcely remark, that very great inconvenience to the Public Service might result from withdrawing this officer and his guns from the extreme limits of our Eastern Frontier for an indefinite period, surrounded as it is by warlike and savage tribes, who are kept quiet principally by the presence of a Military force in their immediate neighbourhood, and who might be induced, by the withdrawal of the Artillery portion of it, to take advantage of the opportunity and invade our Provinces ; and although it is an easy matter to move troops and guns down the river, yet, however great the emergency may be, it would be found quite impracticable to move them back again a distance of 150 miles against a strong current, in time to be of any service ; in short, the presence of the Artillery might be required in Upper and Lower Assam at the same time, and I would therefore beg to suggest that a party of Artillery be attached to this Regiment, as a measure conducive in a very high degree to its efficiency, and at the same time obviating the necessity which at present exists of sometimes exposing Upper Assam to the danger I have adverted to.

3rd,—I would here respectfully beg to express an opinion, that the system introduced a few years ago of drilling the men of this Regiment to work the two 3-pounder guns attached to it, is not conducive to its efficiency ; and for this reason the men are constantly being detached to the different outposts and on other duties ; and although they may be perfect in their knowledge of the common duties of loading and firing, they very soon forget what they have learnt, when they have no opportunity of keeping up their practice ; and with the limited number of men I have usually at Head-quarters, I cannot afford a party at all times for the duty of the guns ; hence they are inefficient for the purposes of service, more especially as they have no officer to command them.

4th,—I would also beg to recommend to the favourable notice of Government, that the arms the men are provided with may be changed. The Government was pleased a few years ago, to sanction two Companies being armed with percussion muskets, and I would strongly urge the expediency of extending this improvement to the whole Regiment. In a climate like Assam, and a country whose general feature is jungle, which grows to the height of 20 feet and upwards, for the most part wet and damp, that flint musket is a very doubtful weapon ; whereas the per-

cussion, under these disadvantages, is effective, and as such the soldier has full confidence in it, which is a matter of some importance. It would be very desirable that these should be fusils of the lightest kind, as the men are generally of small stature and their duties are very fatiguing : the present musket is by far too heavy and cumbersome.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
HENRY FOQUETT, *Major*,
Commanding 2nd Assam Light Infantry.

Appendix P.

No. 289 of 1853.

From

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. JENKINS,

Agent to the Governor General,

North-East Frontier,

To

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS, ESQUIRE,

Judge of the Sudder Court,

On Deputation.

Dated Gowhatty, 30th May 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a correspondence regarding the proposed resumption of the territories which were in the occupation of Toolaram deceased, and now of his sons, Nokoolram and Brijnath Burmons.

2*nd*,—In the letter accompanying of Captain Butler's, No. 126, of the 2nd July 1850, will be found some account of the late Chieftain, and in his other letters will be found the reasons which, in Captain Butler's opinion, render it necessary for our Government to resume the country.

3*rd*,—The country in question is a part of Cachar of which devolved to our Government on the murder of the late Rajah Govind Chunder. He left no heirs, but Toolaram, with others, were pretenders to the throne, but their claim was set aside as utterly groundless.

4*th*,—Before Govind Chunder's death Toolaram had been at war with the Rajah, and their hostilities were ended by the interference of Mr. Scott, who made the Rajah guarantee the hills and Northern Cachar to Toolaram.

5*th*,—Notwithstanding his pledge to Mr. Scott, the Rajah ordered secret attack to be made on Toolaram, which took place just at or after the murder of the Rajah by the Munipoorees.

Toolaram fled from the Upper Country and was afterwards apprehended for putting to death two of the Cacharrees concerned in attacking him under the charge of their being our subjects. He was tried and acquitted, and restored to the possession of that part of the hills which his sons now hold. The remainder we retained under our management, as the inhabitants were supposed to be averse to Toolaram's rule. By the retention of this portion and the intervention of our power, he was enabled to hold his country in peace.

6*th*,—Some years afterwards the Angami Nagas became exceedingly troublesome all along that frontier.

Toolaram rendered us at first very willing and effective assistance, as far as his means went, in punishing the Nagas for their aggressions, and the retaliation which his people have been visited with may no doubt be in part attributed to his aiding us in our expeditions.

7*th*,—But the Cacharrees and Nagas had for generations been at feud, and as the power of the former fell before the Assam Rajahs, and the seat of their dominion was consequently removed to Cachar, the Nagas became too strong for the Cacharrees, and devasted all their lands to a great distance from the hills.

8*th*,—In the position of Toolaram's country, it is evident that we cannot protect the inhabitants of it from the Nagas, unless we again occupied their country. The late attack on the village of Sunker in which eighty-six Cacharrees have been killed and a great number have been carried off as slaves, as reported in Lieut. Bivar's letter No. 8 of the 4th instant, shows the utter

inability of Toolaram's sons to defend their people from these ruthless savages; and that in addition to our post at Goomye Goojoo, we must have other posts on the Eastern frontier between that post and Deemapore, to enable us effectually to cover it from these inroads.

9*th*,—But unless we assume the management of the country, we cannot provide for the maintenance of the detachment, nor open out roads to connect the military posts together.

10*th*,—And it is very probable, that were we the acknowledged masters of the country, these aggressions would cease for the Angamees, or rather more particularly the Mozumah clan in question have every reason to be attached to us, under whose protection they have risen to be the paramount village of the Western hills.

11*th*,—Before and since Toolaram's death, the elder son, Nokoolram, has constantly resided in the hills near to, or at Sunker, and we know not what provocations he may not have given to the Naga tribes. It is certain he never attends to Captain Butler's requisitions, and he is said to have quarrelled with his brother and other relations residing at Kacheemaree, and the country is left without any proper superintendence from either.

12*th*,—It appears to me that the sooner we resume the country the better for all parties concerned, or it will only be entirely and very shortly ruined. The brothers, who I know to be already involved in debt, may for a time pretend to regret their rude independence, but a fixed provision of a pension from Government, and a reserve of free land round their residence of Kacheemaree will I have no doubt reconcile them to the change. The younger brother and the son-in-law, Kanooram,* are I believe now well content with the alteration proposed.

* Kanooram claims a third share of the country under the will or death-bed wishes of Toolaram, but at the old Chief's express desire the two sons had before been declared joint managers of the country with the consent of our Government.

13*th*,—The sovereignty of the whole country lapsed to us at the death of Rajah Govind Chunder, and though we permitted Toolaram to continue in the independent management of a large tract of country, I should conceive the Government was quite at liberty to resume the district, when the managers to whom the charge was delegated, if not proved to have forfeited it, by a violation of the agreement with the Government, are unable to continue the management with safety to the inhabitants, and without involving us in all their broils with the Nagas.

14*th*,—Since Captain Butler proposed in his letter No. 136, of the 2nd July 1850, (para. 8th.) the death of Toolaram makes it necessary to alter the proposed scale of pensions to be given to the family in compensation for the loss of their rule of the country and I would therefore suggest as follows:

	Rs.
To Nokoolram Burmon, for life, per month, ...	100
Brijnath Ditto, ditto ditto, ...	100
Koonooram Ditto, ditto ditto, ...	50
	250
Per annum, 3,000 Rs.	

This I fear is more than we shall immediately realize from the country, though it is perhaps not more than the sons now exact from it, as they get duties from cotton and other hill produce and fees for elephant catching, both which we should abandon. I would also allow them, for the lives of all three, a free grant of a tract of land round Kacheemaree, including all the lands cultivated by themselves and families and dependants together with all the jungle within the bounds enclosing those lands.

15*th*,—The management of the country would devolve on the officer detached to Goomye Goojoo, and the extra expense would be very trifling, only involving an altered disposition of the troops. The benefits attending this arrangement would I think be very great indeed, and lead to a speedy settlement of our disputes with the Naga tribes. The tract in question includes some very fine hill country, almost all culturable, and besides some extremely rich plains along the Jumoona River, a vast forest of fine timbers. From the continued emigrations of the Kookis, much of the uplands would be soon brought under cultivation, and most probably a number of Meekirs return to their original seats when assured they might re-settle there in safety.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRAS. JENKINS,

Agent to the Governor General.

Appendix Q.

রিপোর্ট শ্রীকাশিরাম জমাদার থানা হাচংহাজু উত্তর কাছাড় মোকাম গেমাইগুজ গরিব পরওর শেলামত্ আরজ এহি খোদাওন্দা ২৬ নম্বর হুকুমনামার হুকুমমতে নকুলরাম ব্রহ্মণ কোঙরের এলাকার চেমথর গ্রামের কাছাড়ি লোকের মজমার নাগালুকে খুনকার ও মালামাল লুট করি লওয়া মোকদ্দমার ফৈরাদি ও স্বাক্ষিয়ানকে হাজির আনার জলীত তায়নতি হইয়া নকুলরাম কোঙর মজকুরের মদদ লওয়ার কারণ কোঙর মজকুরের বাস স্থান জাওয়াতে তস্য গ্রামিক লোকের জোবানীতে জ্ঞাতো হইলাম যে কোঙর মজকুর মজমার নাগার সঙ্গে রণ অর্থাৎ লড়াই করার কারণ জাওন ড়িসমি গ্রামের নাগালুকে তাহাকে খুন করিয়াছে এমন খবর প্রাপ্তে ফৈদরি চেমথর গ্রামে পঁহুছিয়া ঐ গ্রাম নিবাসি কোঙর মজকুরের কুটুম্ব হাইবলং ও জদুরাম কাছাড়ির জবানী জানিলাম যে মজমার ও চুমগীড়িঙ্গ ও প্রিফেমা ও এম-পাইলো গ্রাম হায়ের আন্দাজ ৪০০।৫০০ শত হাঙ্গামি নাগালুকে হাতিয়ার বন্ধ হইয়া দিবসে ঐ চেমথর গ্রাম চড়াও পূর্ব্বক গ্রাম জালাইয়া ফর্দ্দের লিখিত ঐ গ্রামীক ৮৬ জনা কাছাড়ির লোককে খুন করিয়া মালামাল লুট করিয়া নেওয়ান তৎপর নকুলরাম কুঙর তাহার তরফের কাছাড়ি ও নাগা গয়রহ আন্দাজ ৬০০। ৭০০ লোক বন্দুক ও জাটী ও দাও ইত্যাদি হাতিয়ার বন্ধ হইয়া মজমার নাগার সঙ্গে লড়াই করার কারণ মজমা গ্রামের নিকট পঁহুছনে কলমার পেলহু গয়রহ নাগালুকে কোঙর মজকুরকে বলিয়াছিল যে তাহারদিগের দুসমন ড়িসমী গ্রামের নাগালুককে প্রথম কাটীলে পরে তাহারাই মদদ দিয়া মজমার নাগার সঙ্গে লড়াই করিবেক এই কথাতে কোঙর মজকুর রাজি হইয়া ড়িসমীর নাগার সঙ্গে লড়াই করার কারণ ঐ গ্রামের নিকট পৌঁছিবাতে ঐ গ্রামের নাগালুকে হাতিয়ার বন্ধ হইয়া কোঙর মজকুরের সঙ্গে লড়াই আরম্ভ করণে তখন ঐ কলমার পেলহু গয়রহ ও কোঙর মজকুরের সঙ্গের লোক সকল ফেরায় হওনে ঐ ড়িসমীর নাগা লোককে কোঙর মজকুরকে গ্রেপ্তার করিয়া দেওয়ার দ্বারা একাটীয়া খুন করিয়াছে এবং কোঙর মজকুরের সঙ্গের নামদু ও গুরুগাই ও জাউদায় ও দেরজেডাও ও নাইমাট ও গেরাম ও মাইচাউ ও গিরিতে ও পাগড়িডাও ও বাগিঙ্গ ও নাম জানিনা কাছাড়ি ৩ জন একুনে ১৩ জনা ও কলমার নাম জানিনা ৩ জন নাগা সর্ব্বমোট ১৬ জন লোককে বধ করিয়াছে বাকি লোক ফেরারাইয়া আপন আপন গ্রামে আসিয়াছে খোদাওন্দ খোদাএগানা চেমথর নিবাসি কাছাড়ি লোক হাঙ্গামি নাগার দসিয়তে গ্রাম ছাড়িয়া অন্যং গ্রামে ফেরারাইয়া জাওনে তাহাদিগকে তল্লাশ তদারকে পাওয়া জায় নাহি ছোরপ কথিত গ্রাম নিবাসি হাইলু ও তাঙ্গাম ও খবাঙ্গ ও লেওআই ও দিইলু কাছা-ড়িকে পাইয়া হজুরে হাজির করিয়া রিপোর্ট দাখিল করিলাম খামিন্দ মালিক ইতি ইঙ্গরেজী সন ১৮৫৩ সাল তারিখ ৩০ জুন মোতাবেক সন ১২৬০ সাল তারিখ ১৭ আসাঢ় ॥

শ্রীরামদাষ দারোগা। শ্রীকাশিরাম জমাদার।
থানা হাচংহাজু।

বাদ মোলাহেজাতে আজ্ঞা হইল যে এই রিপোর্টের নকল ইঙ্গরেজী চিঠি সহ শ্রীযুত এজেন্ট গবরণর নওয়াব জেনেরেল সাহেবের হজুরে পাঠান জায় ইতি ইঙ্গরেজী সন ১৮৫৩ সাল তারিখ ৩০ জুন ॥

(Signed) H. S. BIVAR,
Junior Assistant Commissioner.

No. 398 OF 1853.

FROM

THE AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL,

North-East Frontier.

To

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS, ESQUIRE,

Judge of the Sudder Court,

On Deputation, Gowahatty.

Dated Gowahatty, the 18th July 1853.

SIR,

With reference to my letter as per margin, I have the honor to forward a copy of a letter No. 17 of the 1st instant from Lieut. Bivar, giving a correct account of the occurrences which led to the death of Nokoolram Burmon.

No. 309, dated 4th June 1853, paragraph 9th.

2nd,—With reference to the 6th paragraph of this letter, I beg to observe that a reinforcement of the detachment at Nowgong has been sent up, anticipating a call for more troops on the resumption of the country.

I should not consider a distinct thannah necessary, but merely a pharee or out-post at or near Sunker, or wherever the further military detachment might be stationed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FRAS. JENKINS,

Agent, Governor General.

No. 17 OF 1853.

FROM

LIEUT. H. S. BIVAR,

Junior Assistant Commissioner,

Northern Cachar.

To

COLONEL F. JENKINS,

Agent, Governor General, N. E. Frontier,

Gowhatty.

Dated Goomye Goojoo, 1st July 1853.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 16 of the 21st June, I beg herewith to annex a copy of a report from the Jemadar of the Hassang Hajoo thannah, authenticating the intelligence already received of the death of Nokoolram Burmon.

2nd,—Although in his statement the Jemadar gives no date, and has not received information from any eye-witness, yet I consider that there can be little doubt of the correctness of his report.

3rd,—It would appear that the late Nokoolram Burmon, with a view of revenging the inroad in Sunker, proceeded at the head of six or seven hundred men, composed of Cacharees and Nagas, from his Division, to attack the Angamee Nagas of Mozumah, but owing to the representation of Pelhoo and other Konomah Nagas, who promised assistance, the deceased was rash enough to espouse their feuds, and on nearing Mozumah, he changed his plans, and marched to fight the Dishomah Nagas, who, as a matter of course, when he approached their village, situated to the North-east of Koheemah, came out in force and engaged him. Here Nokoolram met with the consequence of his own rashness; his followers and the Konomah Nagas fled when attacked by the Dishomah Nagas, who then seized the deceased and put him to death; several Cacharees, amongst others those whose names are recorded in the margin, were slain in the encounter and three Konomah Nagas are also said to have been killed.

Numdoo.
Gooroogye.
Jowdureh.
Derzedao.
Syemut.
Geram.
Maizoo.
Gereetah.
Phagoorredar.
Bangheny.

4th,—As the late Nokoolram, of his own free will and accord, thought proper, to wage war on an independent people, from whom he had received no provocation, met with a defeat and was slain; no blame can be attached to the Dishomah Nagas, who were in their right in opposing him. It now remains for consideration what measures should be taken for the administration of the country which was under the late Nokoolram, although I have no records to consult, yet I believe the resumption of the country has been already strongly advocated by Captain J. Butler, Principal Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Nowgong. My predecessor, Lieut. Vincent, also proposed the measure in para. 12, Clause 1, * of his report in North Cachar, letter No. 20 of 10th July 1852, and I would beg most respectfully to recommend that it should be adopted.

* Recommending resumption of the country, and that the family of the late Senaputtee should be pensioned.

5th,—Nothing short of resumption will effectually prevent the repetition of atrocities such as have lately occurred for the second son of the late Toolaram Senaputtee, Brijoram Burmon, now in the country, cannot be depended on. His behaviour and that of the late Nokoolram his brother has frequently been brought to notice; their oppression and misrule, the studied manner in which they have invariably disregarded the injunctions and requisitions of the officers of Government, is well known, and such precedents are sufficient to render it advisable that Brojoram should not be left in charge of the country, moreover, unless measures are forthwith taken for the better government of the country, the consequences of Nokoolram's imprudence may prove most disastrous. It is not unreasonable to expect that the defeat and death of Nokoolram will probably be followed up by further aggressions on the part of the Angami Nagas, who, from their known character, are not likely to rest satisfied with their late success. They will now have little scruples in making inroads and laying waste the country, unless measures are adopted by Government to oppose and check them.

6th,—After what has occurred, should Government deem it expedient to resume the country which was under Nokoolram Burmon, it will be necessary to increase the troops on this part of the Frontier; at present the force, as per margin, is but sufficient for Northern Cachar, and nothing short of the Light Infantry being made up to a full Company of one hundred men, commanded by a smart, intelligent, trustworthy native officer would suffice for further duties. It would also be requisite to establish a police thannah in a convenient place, which might be selected by the officer placed in charge of the country, but these points can be more fully entered upon when the pleasure of Government has been made known.

	Jemadar	Havildar	Naick.	Sepoy.
2nd Assam Light Infantry, ..	1	2	3	49
Nowgong Police Militia, ..	1	2	3	49
Total, ..	2	4	6	98

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. S. BIVAR,

Junior Assistant.

(True Copy,)

FRAS. JENKINS,

Agent, Governor General.

GOWALPARRA.

1. The tract of country composing the present District of Gowalparra was separated from Rungpoor under the provisions of Regulation X. of 1822, with a view, as stated in the preamble, to promote the desirable object of reclaiming the Garrow mountaineers and other rude tribes on the frontier, and to adopt measures for freeing them from any dependence on the Zemindars.

2. The area of the District is about 4,104 square miles, exclusive of the unexplored Garrow Mountains. Appendix A furnishes a statistical account of the District prepared by Mr. Bedford; it is founded partly on survey data, and partly, where the survey has not reached, on conjectural estimate. It will be seen that the population is estimated at 141,638 souls, and the area of waste and jungle is recorded at 3,427 square miles.

3. The Bhramapootra River runs nearly through the centre of the District. The portion* lying North of the river varies much in general appearance, and about one-seventh only is cultivated. There are a few ranges of insulated hills in Kootaghat. In some parts the country is very jungly, high and undulating; in other parts, very level and populous. Parbut Jowar is covered with sal-forest, growing on hilly land, and the villages are much scattered. Goorlah and Tarrya are, on the other hand, without hills and undulating ground. They are described to be as well cultivated as most parts of Bengal, with very little waste land.

* BOUNDARIES.

North,—Bootan.
East,—Assam Proper.
South,—Bhramapootra.
West,—Cooch Behar and Rungpore.
Area about 1,441 square miles; population above 62,000 souls.

4. The portion* of the District on the South bank is very different from that on the North: one-sixth may be cultivated; the remainder is chiefly hills and tree forest. Habraghat is the most fertile estate; it is well cultivated in parts and for Assam populous, but has an abundance of culturable waste land. Extensive sal-forests exist in Parbut Jowar, Kootaghat and Curryebaree, as also in Habraghat and Meejparra; and immense rafts are annually floated down to Bengal, principally to Serajgunge and Dacca. Mr. Wagentrieber has entered into a contract to supply timber for the railroad.

* BOUNDARIES.

North,—Bhramapootra.
East,—Assam Proper.
West,—Bhramapootra.
South,—Mymensing.
Area, 2,663 square miles; population, 79,638 souls.

5. The demarcation of the boundaries between the Districts of Rungpoor and Gowalparra was confided to Mr. Bedford, and the Collector of Rungpoor was empowered to hear appeals from his decisions. Five cases of dispute arose previous to this, and were adjusted by the Collectors of Rungpoor and Gowalparra on the spot. No other cases have arisen. Mr. Bedford has also laid down the boundaries between Gowalparra and Bootan.

6. There are immense uncultivated churs in the Bhramapootra and vast flat plains in the interior, covered with grass and reed jungle from six to twenty feet high, with innumerable swamps and jheels. These places afford excellent pasturage for numerous herds of buffaloes, many of which belong to residents of the Rungpoor, Purneah and Dinagepoor Districts.

7. Agriculture is less attended to than in Bengal. There the fields are prepared for seed with much care and labor; here land is plentiful; the fields receive little tillage, and the Ryot, if he finds it unproductive, seeks a better soil. Rice and mustard-seed are the staple crops.

8. The Garrow country is a succession of alternate hill ranges and ravines; the ridges are generally barren and rocky, but the soil is for the most part of red clay, yielding good crops of cotton which is the mainstay of the Garrows, and tolerable crops of rice, millet and Indian corn. A great portion of the interior of the hills is quite unexplored, and it is generally supposed that it is little inhabited.

9. The Ryots of Gowalparra are generally said to be in good circumstances. It is the interests of the Zemindars to treat them with consideration and forbearance; a contrary course would drive them to other lands, and sensibly diminish the Zemindars' receipts. As a proof of the protection afforded to them under our Government, I may mention that Ryots constantly come from Bootan, and settle in the country, to escape the exactions and oppression of the Bootan Zemindars. Mr. Bedford, however, informs me, that notwithstanding this influx of settlers, he does not think the population is on the increase, in consequence of the great mortality annually caused by cholera and small-pox. He says, mangoe topes, sooparree trees and hamlets are to be seen deserted in some parts, the inhabitants having been carried off by these scourges, while in other parts land is being reclaimed and new villages are springing up.

10. The principal exports and imports, as ascertained from the Gowalparra traders, are given in the margin. Gowalparra was considered the great natural entrance to Assam. In 1809, the exports and imports, to and from Bengal, are stated in Captain Pemberton's report on the Eastern frontier, to have amounted to Rupees 3,59,200, and it was supposed by the local authorities in 1835, that the value of the trade was upwards of 50,00,000 Rupees. It will be observed that the trade of Gowalparra alone is now valued at upwards of 22,19,877 Rupees. The whole of the trade is carried on through the Marwarree merchants of Gowalparra.

EXPORTS.

Species.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rupees.
Mustard-seed,	4,00,000	8,24,000
Muga Silk,	600	2,622
Cotton,	50,000	1,75,000
Ivory,	100	18,750
Rhinoceros' Horns,	7	1,680
Munjeet,	2,500	9,375
Wax,	300	82,500
Pipal,	400	4,200
Chapara Jak,	1,0 0	4,000
Kala Teel,	2,000	2,500
Stick Lac,	7,000	36,750
Moonga Cloth, (Eria borkupras,)	4,000	16,000
Jute,	20,000	20,000
	Rupees,	11,97,377

IMPORTS.

Species.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rupees.
Salt,	1,00,000	3,70,000
Cloths of kinds,	.....	2,00,000
Cooking Utensils of sorts,	2,000	80,000
Spices of sorts,	.....	10,000
Iron,	4,000	12,000
Different kinds of Pulses,	50,000	1,50,000
Usna Rice,	1,00,000	1,00,000
Mustard Oil,	4,000	32,000
Ghee,	1,000	20,000
Tobacco,	4,000	16,000
Sugar,	2,000	20,000
Wheat,	2,000	2,500
Goor,	4,000	10,000
	Rupees,	10,22,500

A body of them waited on me, and complained only of their boats being frequently plundered by dacoits in the *Jellinghee* River. They also craved, as an indulgence from Government, that their houses in Calcutta might be allowed to draw on this Treasury to a small amount. This point might be referred to the Accountant. I imagine drafts on the Calcutta and Assam Treasuries are given free of premium.

11. The salt is brought from Calcutta and Serajgunge in about equal parts of Liverpool and country salt. I was surprised to find Liverpool salt so extensively consumed both here and at Serajgunge and Rungpoor. I was desired to ascertain whether any smuggled salt was brought to Gowalparra by the Mughs, but I cannot learn that any boat has been ever seen here.

12. The District originally comprised twelve perpetually settled Estates. The rent-roll may be now classified as follows :—

	JUMMA.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
No. 1.—Cooch Behar Tribute,	67,700	4	7
„ 2.—Land Revenue of Estates permanently settled,	10,835	12	3
„ 3.—Khas Garrow,	1,501	4	7
„ 4.—Resumed Mehals,	938	6	4½
„ 5.—Khas resumed Mehals,	754	0	0
Total, Co.'s Rs.,	81,723	5	1½

13. Appendix B. shews the names of the perpetually settled Estates, the estimated assets at the time of the perpetual settlement, and the present rental according to the Hustabood papers delivered in by the Zemindars. Neither estimate is to be depended on. It is on record that neither during the Moghul Government nor at any period anterior to the settlement were the internal revenues made the subject of official scrutiny. The Zemindars were rather treated as tributaries than subjects, and the Bijnee Rajah, the proprietor of Habraghat and Kootaghat, now claims to be considered as a tributary, and is treated by the authorities as such.

14. The Bijnee Rajah paid his tribute in elephants, and the Zemindars of Curryebarec, Caloomoolaparra and Ghoorlah in cotton. The Revenues paid to the Moghul Government were fixed at a low rate, and, as regards the three last named Estates, on condition that the proprietor protected the people of the plains from the raids of the mountaineers.

15. The Revenues of these Districts continued to be paid in the above manner until the year 1787-88, when a settlement in money was established; but it was fixed on former payments, and not on ascertained assets. In order to enable the Zemindars to keep up a military establishment for keeping the Garrows in check, it would seem they were exempted from the operation of the general rules respecting sayer, but as the frequent excesses committed by the Garrows were, it was supposed, connected with oppressions exercised in the collection of these duties, it was determined in 1813 to abolish them. It will be observed, that the compensation granted to the Zemindar of Curryebaree actually exceeds the Revenue at which the zemindaree is assessed to the State. The Board of Revenue noticed the gross blunder that had been committed by the authorities in adjusting the compensation, and consulted the Legal Remembrancer as to whether the claim of the Zemindar in the event of Government discontinuing payment of the sum in excess of the remission of Revenue allowed, could be opposed with success. Mr. Trevor was of opinion that the adjustment made in 1813 was final, and thus the matter dropped. It is to me clear, that under the rules of the decennial settlement the Zemindars were only entitled to one-tenth of the sayer duties, but admitting the peculiarity of the Curryebaree case, where the duties exceeded the Government jumma, I do not think that the Zemindar could, in equity, claim more than the remission of the jumma charged to sayer.

16. The Garrow mouzahs aggregate seventy-four. They are of two kinds—the nazarana mehals, paying tribute to Government, and the zemindaree mehals, the Revenues of which are collected by Government and paid to the Zemindars. The inhabitants of the former are the high-land, and the latter, the low-land Garrows.

17. The Revenue is paid through the heads, denominated Lushkars and Sirdars, of Mehals, to the Government Surbarakar, who holds his office at Singamaree. The assessments are of two kinds, *viz.*, on the Dekachungs, or club-houses, and on the hamlets. The Dekachungs constitute the residence of the unmarried portion of the community, and are assessed all round at either one Garrow khora,* or its equivalent, about three Rupees, as is most convenient to the public. This system is in force in the Eastern Dowars, Daneera, Jeera, Neebari and Gundeema. To the Westward in Curryebaree the assessment is on the houses. The Girikhana, or large houses, pay five, and the Tenguakhana, or small houses, pay three Rupees. In the Jhalee and Sheelgagan Doars the rate is four Rupees; it was made lower by Mr. Scott on account of the greater poverty of the people. Some of the remote villages pay a fixed nazarana as a mark of submission, but payment is continually evaded, and seldom made unless the authorities visit the country. Some of the villages, though assessed by Mr. Scott, have never paid the nazarana at all.

* NOTE.—The Garrow khora is a vessel of a foot in diameter and three or four inches in depth, made of bell metal; they are used by the Garrows as gongs, and serve as a medium of exchange.

18. The Lushkars and Sirdars by whom the Revenue is paid to the Surbarakar are remunerated according to the extent of their collections at from ten rupees to eighty rupees, exclusive of presents of cloth and rum. The Surbarakar's establishment is noted on the margin.* His duties are ministerial. From the amount collected on account of the Zemindars twenty-five per cent. is deducted, thirteen per cent. is paid to the Lushkars, and twelve carried to the credit of Government.

*Surbarakar, ...	Rs. 50	0
Moharir, ...	„ 20	0
Four Burkundazes, ...	„ 10	8
.....	„ 5	0
Per mensem, Rs. ..	85	8

19. The results of the Collectors' fiscal management, as below exhibited, are very satisfactory. The balance is chiefly due from the Garrow Mehals, but, as the country is at present under blockade, the collections are almost at a stand-still.

Balance of 1851.	Demand.	Total.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.
5,690-7-3	81,725-5-9½	87,415-13-4½	13,050-4-3½	962-9-6	3,402-15-8

20. One Estate, Chappar, is under the Court of Wards. It is managed by a Surbarakar. I found that though the year 1852-53 had expired, the Collector had not received from the Surbarakar a jummabundee showing the amount which the Ryots had engaged to pay for that year. I pointed out to the Collector that it should have been furnished in Bysack, and that unless it were timely given in, the management was altogether without check. The minor resides at Gowalparra, and attends the English school. He makes creditable progress with his studies.

21. The Provisions of Regulation IX. of 1833 are enforced in this District, but it does not appear that the Board have furnished the Collector with the rules as prescribed by Section XIII.; and by their Circular Order No 9, January 16th 1837 the Collectors were directed not to enforce the penalties until the rules were furnished. All Zemindars comply with the requisition of the Collector for the Hustabood papers of their estates, with the exception of the Zemindar of Habraghat and Kootaghat, who claims to hold these zemindarees as an independent fief. I enclose some correspondence* on this subject between the Collector and the Commissioner. Though the zemindar pays a mere quit-rent, his territory is subject to the operation of the general regulations, and is as liable to be sold as any other zemindaree in

* Appendix C.

Bengal. Under whatever title his Revenue is received, and whether he is addressed by complimentary letter or by mandate, he should be given to understand that he is in no way exempt from the law, and must comply with its requirements. I observe also that the Government of India have, in the 68th paragraph* of the resolution on the question of separating the Garrow Mehals, distinctly negatived the pretensions of the Zemindar of Bijni to be considered as tributary.

22. The number of suits connected with fiscal matters is very small; they are shown in the margin. The Ryots pay their rents with much punctuality.

Description of Business.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Summary Suits under Regulation VII. of 1799,	5	33	38	35	3
Ditto under V. of 1812,	0	4	4	4	0
Execution of Summary Decrees,	19	6	25	24	1
Butwarrah,	1	0	1	0	1
Dakhil Kharij cases,	4	0	4	3	1
Pension cases,	0	1	1	0	1
Akbarren ditto,	1	10	11	10	1
Stamp Papers,	1	4	5	4	1
Claims to Money,	1	0	1	1	0
Inquiries relative to Securities,	12	25	37	32	5
Miscellaneous,	21	92	120	99	21
Total,	65	175	247	212	35

23. The practice of distraining the property of Ryots for rent was wholly unknown in this District until the Zemindar of the estates above-mentioned was driven to have recourse to this process a few years ago. The Collector has tried four cases under Regulation V. of 1812, but has quite misapplied the law. It gives the tenant the right to replevy on his furnishing security and agreeing to institute a suit within a prescribed period. In failure of this, the property is liable to be sold. Without a distraint the Ryot cannot replevy. In the cases decided by the Collector no property was distrained, or if distrained, no security or agreement was given. In one case the Zemindar is complained against for demanding excess rent, and in another for exacting rent for land not in complainant's possession; in both cases the amount is decreed, and double the sum as penalty. Such complaints may be received by the Collector under the Assam rules, but they should be brought under the miscellaneous heading.

24. The Habraghat Ryots, under the evil influence of a designing person called Premnarain, are leagued together against their superior the Bijni Zemindar, and will not come to an adjustment of their rents. The quarrel has been going on since 1823, and has caused not only great trouble, but has led to violence and bloodshed, and kept the whole country in a state of fermentation. I have heard the oral statement of both parties and read all the correspondence, and am of opinion that the case of the Rajah is one of much hardship, and that he has been subjected to great losses by the contumacious proceedings of the Ryots, though at the same time I think

* The pretensions of this person to be considered as holding the Pergunnah of Kootaghat and Habraghat by a tenure different from that of ordinary Zemindars appears to be wholly groundless.

that he has been ill-advised, especially by his late Dewan, in endeavoring to enforce his demand by harsh measures and thereby exasperating the Ryots. A settlement of the Pergunnahs was commenced by Mr. Scott, but was not concluded. The Rajah avers that no final arrangement of any kind was made. The Ryots rely on Mr. Scott's proceeding as showing that *shalee* land was only taxed, and all other lands were exempted from assessment. There can be no question that the Ryots extensively cultivate the lands which they allege are excluded from assessment, and less of the land subjected to it; while their assumption that the "shalee" land rate was fixed with reference to the capabilities of the entire holding is altogether unfounded. On the other hand it is clear that Mr. Scott did not complete the settlement. The Rajah is the injured party, and and I concur with the Sudder Board and the local authorities in recommending that an Officer be specially empowered to settle the question between the Zemindar and the Ryots. It might, I think, be easily effected, but with a view to prevent further disputes, I would strongly advise that the settlement be preceded by a measurement.

25. The Curryebaree Estate has been under Butwarra since the year 1826. The Sooluhnamah which forms the basis of the Butwarra was executed more than twenty-six years ago, and the proceedings of the Judicial and Revenue authorities regarding the meaning of its terms and the mode of giving effect to it extends over a period of more than quarter of a century. In June 1849, the Commissioner confirmed the Butwarra temporarily, and put the four anna sharer in possession of the share allotted to him. On appeal, the Board held this order to be irregular and reversed it, and directed the Commissioner to make such further inquiries through Mr. Bedford, who surveyed the estate and is now a Sub-Assistant in the division, as might be necessary to enable him to dispose definitively of the objections urged by the twelve anna sharer. Mr. Bedford has visited the estate, and reported on the objections of the dissentient sharer, and the case awaits the orders of the Commissioner. I was desired to ascertain whether any fresh difficulties have arisen, and by what means the Butwarra is most likely to be brought to a termination at an early date. Mr. Bedford has reported on the objections, and it now only remains to pass final orders regarding them. I see no reason why the proceedings should not be at once closed. The twelve anna sharer will have to refund, under the terms of the agreement, a large sum on account of excess collections to the four anna sharer, and he objects to the Butwarra more with the view to stave off payment of the amount than because the allotment of the land and apportionment of the jumma are unfair.

26. The Abkarree Settlement for the present year, 1853-54, gives a decrease on the former of ten annas per diem. The demand for the past year, including outstanding balances, was Rupees 44,929-5-6, of which 44,396-12-3 has been collected, and of this amount Rupees 40,180 is the

value of opium sold. All the opium is consumed in the District, except about a maund which is taken to Bijni in Bootan.

27. The Collector reports that cowrees are used in no parts of the District, and the usual rate of exchange is at par. He says, that 6,181 Rupees' worth of pice were received within the last five years from the Mint, and 4,891 Rupees' worth have been issued; but Mr. Bedford assures me from personal observation that cowrees are used in every hât and village adjacent to Cooch Behar and Rungpoor, and is the sole medium of exchange at these places, although pice and rupees are taken if offered.

28. The records of the Office have been sorted and arranged in the manner prescribed by the Board, and the registers of cases are regularly kept. The Treasury accounts are checked and attested by the Sherishtadar, the Towjee Nuvees, and the Treasurer; indeed the general economy of the Office is inferior to that of no Office in Bengal, and is very satisfactory.

29. There are ten schools in the District, as per Appendix D. Of these the Gowalparra School is supported by local funds, subscribed by the Zemindars. The boys are taught English, Bengallee and Persian. The Garrow School is held in it, and numbers eight boys. It is supported by a Government grant of fifty Rupees, out of which the boys are maintained at a cost not exceeding three Rupees each. These boys are taught Bengallee, and are progressing favorably with their studies. Lieutenant Agnew evinces the liveliest interest in their welfare, and hopes to gain over other Garrows to send their children for instruction; he should study their language, as the best avenue to their affections. Bengallee is taught in the other schools by Pundits, who get six Rupees per mensem. The salary is very inadequate, and the teachers are obliged to look to other means of getting a livelihood. Some of them are stamp vendors. The Inspector has not, it seems, ever visited the schools below Gowalparra.

30. There are four Police Thannahs and two outposts, consisting as per margin of seventy-five men. There are no Chowkeedars in the District; in lieu of them the Zemindars are bound to maintain Huftadars, whose duty it is to report all crimes cognizable by the Police that may occur in their jurisdictions. There are only 124 for the whole District; they receive three Rupees per mensem in all the Pergunnahs, except Habraghat and Kootaghat, where they get land rent-free to about the same value. The number varies greatly; in the largest Pergunnah there are only ten individuals.

CRIMINAL.

	Darogahs.	Mohurers.	Jemadars.	Burkundazes.
Gowalparra,	1	3	1	18
Dhebaree,	1	1	1	12
Singmaree,	1	1	1	8
Curryeburree,	1	1	1	6
Selmare (outposts),	0	1	1	8
Kurmarputa (do.),	0	1	0	6
Total,	4	8	5	58

31. There is also a Garrow Police stationed at the under-mentioned Government hâts:

	Mohurirs.	Burkundauzes.	Interpreters.
Jeerah and Nibaree, ...	1	9	2
Jameera, Chanah and Rungoto, ...	1	5	2
Tickri Killah, ...	0	3	1
Bengal Kata,...	1	3	1
Singamaree and Ragaballa, ...	1	5	2
Kakipara and Pattimarri, ...	1	3	1
Buhader Kata and Paree Kaswah, ...	1	4	1
Under the Surbarakur,...	0	12	0
Total,.. ..	6	44	10

32. The cost of the Police per annum is as follows:

Police, ...	7,488	0	0
Contingencies, ...	188	0	0
Garrow Police, ...	2,646	13	0
Contingencies, ...	18	12	0
Rs. ...	10,291	9	0

A Military Detachment is also stationed at seven of the above-mentioned hâts of the strength noted in the margin, for the purpose of protecting the traders. The force is stockaded at the head of the village where the hât is held.

	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Bugler.	Sepoys.
Gowalparah, ...	1	..	5	7	1	97
Jeerah, ...	..	..	..	1	..	5
Nibaree, ...	..	..	1	..	..	13
Danest, ...	..	..	..	1	..	7
Tickri Killah, ...	..	..	1	..	..	8
Bengal Kata,.....	..	..	1	1	..	12
Singamaree, ...	1	1	3	3	..	50
Talmare, ...	..	..	1	1	..	12
Total, ...	2	1	12	14	1	204

33. There are thirteen Government hâts situated at the base of the Garrow Hills. The traffic carried on is considerable, especially at the cotton season.

34. The Garrows barter their cotton, ginger, chillies, &c., for cows, fowls, rice, salt and dried fish. They come down armed; about noon the drum beats, and I am told that a scene of the utmost bustle and confusion ensues. It is seldom or ever that any serious disturbance takes place; petty altercations arise, which are always amicably settled by the Police.

35. The hâts are now closed in consequence of certain of the tribes having, within the space of one month, murdered and decapitated twenty-six

persons in six different places, apparently for no other reason than to obtain skulls, and of the chiefs having failed to give satisfaction in the delivery of the murderers. I regret to say, that this measure has not yet been attended with success. Lieutenant Agnew is confident that the chiefs would have surrendered the offenders, had his health allowed him to remain at Singamaree.

36. The health of the Surbarakar too failed, and forced him to apply for a pension, and his successor has not yet had an opportunity of even making the acquaintance of the chiefs. These circumstances have operated unfavorably towards the attainment of the object in view, but Lieutenant Agnew is about to have an interview at Singamaree with some of the chiefs, who have made overtures of negociation, which he expects will produce some beneficial result.

37. There is no doubt that the exclusion of the Garrows from the hats is being felt, and, if it could be strictly enforced, is the severest mode of punishment that could be inflicted, and it is much to be regretted that Lieutenant Agnew's health precluded him from making the blockade effectual at first; as he was unable to remain at Singamaree, he should I think have deputed his Assistant there to see that the orders were carried out with rigid exactness. From all I can learn, our subjects are through the venality of the Police and the natural difficulties of the country, turning the blockade to their own profit. They convey provisions to the hills, or barter with the Garrows in the plains at night, charging double price for their goods.

38. The Garrows are lightly taxed; their chiefs are handsomely remunerated, their trade is perfectly free; there is no interference with their internal affairs except in cases of murder; the instruction of their youths is an object of our solicitude, and they are uniformly kindly treated by the European officers of Government, when brought into contact with them. This line of policy is good and judicious, but over-kindness works evil, they mistake leniency for fear; if they commit atrocities, it is, I think, the dictate of sound wisdom to adopt measures of extreme severity towards the whole tribe, in the event of their chiefs refusing to give up the offenders to justice. This is the only way of keeping savages under control when, as is the case with these mountaineers, it is impossible to bring them under direct subjection by stationing a Police force in the hills.

39. It would be of course most desirable to open a road through the hills, and a rough estimate of such a work has been called for by Government, but has not yet been furnished. The Principal Assistant should also be required to maintain a more constant intercourse with the Garrows than has been of late years done. Lieutenant Agnew anxiously desires to improve their condition, and will, I have no doubt, supply the omission of his predecessor the late Captain Sturt.

40. The Garrow Police seem to me to require a thorough reform. It is now composed chiefly of Bengallees, a timid, inactive, worthless race. They should be discharged, and their places filled by Garrows, Konchas, Hazangs and Rabas, men who live at the foot of the hills, understand the Garrow language, are accustomed to the climate, and do not, like Bengallees, stand in awe of the Garrows. Lieutenant Agnew has been endeavouring to enlist men of these tribes, but without much success. They are, he tells me, disinclined to take service, especially on the present salary. It is a matter for consideration whether it would not be better to reduce the number and raise the allowance than to retain the present ineffective force. Another and I think a better plan is one suggested by Lieutenant Agnew, *viz.*, to dispense with the services of the Assam Light Infantry, and to raise a Sebundy corps amongst the tribes above-mentioned; I would suggest that he be required to sound the people, and report on the practicability of the scheme.

41. The present Surbarakar of the Garrows is a Bengallee, a timid person and not physically suited to the appointment. The Surbarakar should be a man of great courage and probity, conversant with the language and inured to the climate. To get a person so qualified is no easy task, and unless procurable, it is better to dispense with the services of a Surbarakar altogether ; it has been hinted to me that the late Surbarakar was not honest in his dealings with the Lushkars; however that may be, I think it would tend to promote a freer communication between the Garrows and their European superior, were the Collector or his Deputy deputed every cold season to the frontier, and required to distribute the presents and collect the Revenue from the Garrows themselves. The Garrows who live near the station might pay their revenue into the Treasury direct, they always come into Gowalparra when summoned.

42. Excepting the murders occasionally committed by the Garrows, there is little crime of a heinous nature in the district, and amongst the other tribes inhabiting the country in the neighbourhood of the Garrow Hills, crimes against property are very rare. The results for the last two years are compared in the margin. The dacoities were committed in the country bordering Bengal, and the offenders were in no case traced. The Magistrate complains of the inefficiency of the Police, and gives the chief Officers but indifferent characters. The Darogah, Gorachand Rae, has been reported as physically unfit for his appointment from extreme deafness, but he still continues to hold it. I have pointed out to Lieutenant Agnew that he should have him examined by the Surgeon, and submit his report to the Superintendent of Police.

	1851	1852
Murder, ...	..	3
Intents to commit, ...	..	1
Homicide, ...	7	3
Dacoities, ...	2	4
Highway Robbery, ...	..	1
Burglary, ...	127	115
Theft, ... } Cattle Stealing, .. }	54	66

	Under trial.	Convicted.	Committed.	Acquitted.	Transferred.	Pending.		
						Cases.	Prisoners in Jail.	Prisoners in Bail.
Heinous Offences, .	51	24	1	11	0	5	3	12
Petty ditto, ..	163	128	2	22	2	4	1	
Total, ..	214	152	3	33	2	9	4	20

43. When I visited the Magistrate's Office, there pended before all the Courts only 9 cases, in which 20 persons were concerned, and 59 applications and petitions of all descriptions. From January to April 214 persons were under trial, of whom 152 were convicted, 3 committed, 33 acquitted, and 2 transferred to other districts. The proportion of convicts to acquittals is good.

44. The criminal business is very light, and is expeditiously disposed of: 608 witnesses were examined in the five months of 1853, of whom 560 were discharged on the first day, 28 on the second day, 3 on the third day, 9 on the fourth day, 3 on the fifth day, and 5 on the sixth day. Mr. Driver detained the witnesses much longer than any of the other Officers, and one case had pended before him 108 days. I was not satisfied with the manner in which this officer conducted the proceedings of several cases that I examined. They evinced dilatoriness, and a want of thorough and patient investigation.

45. The Deputy Commissioner has, I am happy to find, enforced a more general introduction of the Assam Rules, regarding the disposal of petty cases *vivâ voce*. The number of cases thus decided by the different officers is as follows:—

Magistrate, ...	16
Joint Magistrate, ...	32
Principal Sudder Ameen, ...	17
Sudder Ameen, ...	16
	81

From these decisions two appeals from the Principal Sudder Ameen's orders were only preferred. This mode of investigation seems to give satisfaction to the people.

46. The Jail contained on the day of my inspection 114 persons, *viz.*:

Civil Prisoners, ...	2
Revenue do., ...	4
Under sentence, ...	101
Under examination, ...	7
	114

47. The prisoners under sentence were employed as noted in the margin.* The buildings are thatched with mat-walls; they are erected at the base of the hill, on ground made by excavating and levelling the side of the hill. The Civil Surgeon condemns in strong terms the site of the Jail and Hospital. I enclose his letter† with the remarks of the Magistrate upon it, and I must say, that I entirely concur in the view Lieutenant Agnew has taken of the subject. The ventilation is susceptible of improvement, but there is certainly no better site for a Jail, and the average mortality is not so great as in some Jails of Bengal. If the Jail should be at all crowded or should excessive sickness supervene, I would advise the removal of the prisoners to the Tezpore Jail, as stated in my general Report. The prisoners are dieted agreeably to the scale of rations laid down in the table that accompanied the Secretary to Government's letter, dated the 24th of November 1851, excepting that no dâl is allowed and rice is given instead. The system is extended to the non-laboring prisoners, but not to the prisoners under examination, who receive nine pie per diem. The expense of dieting a single laboring prisoner for thirty days comes to Rs. 1-7-4; that of a non-laboring prisoner is Rs. 1-5-3. The Jail does not admit of a proper classification of the prisoners; those confined for short periods, those sentenced from one year to three years, those under longer sentences, the prisoners under examination, and civil prisoners are confined in separate apartments, but the communication between the male and female prisoners is not effectually barred, and the Magistrate reports that a female prisoner was lately got with child. The Dewanny Jail is not also separated from the criminal side. These defects might be remedied by enlarging the compound, which is confined.

*On the Roads, ...	10
Manufacturing Gunny Bags,	17
Do. Cloth and Suttrungees,	24
Blacksmiths, ...	4
Carpenters, ...	4
Sawyers, ...	4
Masons, ...	6
Making Moraha or Stools, ..	2
Cooks, ...	7
Attending the Sick, ...	2
Cleaning the Jail, ...	4
Sifting Coal, ...	5
Without labour, ...	4
Sick in Hospital, ...	8
Total, ..	101

48. There are sixty Burkundazes employed to guard 101 prisoners; the number is excessive, and is capable, I think, of reduction.

49. There are 56 ferries managed by Government; they are let in farm: nineteen ferries yield less than 5 Rupees, two above 5 Rupees and less than 10, seven above 10 Rupees and less than 20 Rupees, and seven above 20 to 50 Rupees, leaving twenty-one, paying above 50 Rupees. The revenue for this year is rated at 2,604-10. It appears to me very unadvisable to place small ferries of this description under the management of the Magistrate; the farmers are an extortionate set, and to expose the community to their rapacity for the sake of so trifling a sum as 20 Rupees per annum, appears to me most objectionable. These are not the kind of ferries which come under the denomination of public ferries as laid down in the law, nor am I aware of any special consideration for making them public. I would recommend that the ferries which yield less than 20 Rupees, (28 in number) be restored to their former owners.

† Appendix E.

The amount of ferry funds in deposit is Rs. 18,164-7-11 ; the outlay of Rs. 8,128* has been sanctioned by Government for the works noted in the margin, and of this sum Rs. 5,222 have been expended.

* Pauper Hospital, ...	2,400
Station, Roads and Bridges,..	1,002
Burying Ground Wall,.....	766
Road to Kalainpoor, ...	750
Ditto to Dobaparrah, ...	1,050
Ditto to the Garrow Hills, ..	1,500
Total, ..	8,128

50. The roads now under construction are the one to Jeera and Damerah, the nearest Garrow hât, which should be completed as soon as possible, as it is of much importance to open a good road between Gowalparra and the hills; it would induce the Garrows to visit Gowalparra and learn the arts of civilized life, and be of great benefit to the traders. Another to Dobaparrah, distance of 7 miles, where a large sugar factory has lately been erected, and another to a populous place called Kalainpoor, distance five miles.

51. Lieutenant Agnew thinks that the building which is under erection for a Pauper Hospital, will, when finished, be of little utility, and suggests its appropriation to the use of the Government School, for which it seems adapted both as regards situation and accommodation; he says, during the last 16 months that he has been at Gowalparra, he has met with only two cases where a Pauper Hospital would have been of service.

52. Pauper Hospitals are required on the great roads; there are no roads, properly so called, in Gowalparra, and no great place of worship to which pilgrims proceed by land. I think with Mr. Agnew, that the building is quite thrown away at Gowalparra, and would recommend its appropriation to the purpose proposed.

Civil business.

53. The civil judicial business is on a par with the criminal and revenue business, and is light. It is chiefly in suits for bond-debts, the price of articles, and the balance of accounts; only 27 cases out of 558 instituted in 1852 were for the possession of land. The following analysis of the cases shows that a very large proportion of the cases is for the recovery of small sums:—

Total instituted in 1852.	From 1 to 5 Rupees.	From 5 to 10 Rupees.	From 10 to 20 Rupees.	From 20 to 50 Rupees.	From 50 to 100 Rupees.	Above 100 Rupees.
558	62	91	146	145	56	58

54. There pended on the 5th of May, when I inspected the office, before the Courts at Gowalparra the under-mentioned suits:—

	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Miscellaneous.	Pending more than one year.
Lieutenant Agnew, ...	22	34	19	3
Mr. Driver, ...	12	15	14	5
Principal Sudder Ameen, ..	13	11	47	0
Sudder Moonsiff, ...	120	0	54	1
Total,..	167	60	138	9

—and before the Moonsiff of Dobree and Curryebaree up to the end of March, (to which date the returns had been received), as follows:

	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous.	Pending more than one year.
Moonsiff of Dobree, ...	63	24	11
Ditto Curryebaree, ...	13	4	0
Total,..	76	28	11

55. The cases pending beyond one year are large, and I have called Lieutenant Agnew's special attention to the subject; as regards his own files, he attributed the delay to his being employed in the Mofussil from the 1st of November to the close of February, and to his subsequent sickness.

56. All the cases are first instituted in the Principal Assistant's Court; the practice pursued is to cause the attendance of the parties in person in every suit when they are residents of the station or its immediate neighbourhood, and after hearing the plaint and the defendant's objection to the claim, to endeavour to settle the dispute. Last year in 55 cases the parties were so confronted, and of these 30 were adjusted. This year 15 out of 40 have been settled in this way. In no case have the parties been put on oath, and their statements taken as the plaint and reply, agreeably to Clause 6, Section II. of the Assam Rules.

57. I found that the system of proposing issues for argument had been introduced in the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, but was very imperfectly understood both by the pleaders and himself. The issues were given in before the Section X. proceeding was drawn, and the pleader on the opposite side rejected every issue proposed by his opponent, fearing that the acceptance of it might injure his client's case. I had a case argued before me and explained to the Principal Assistant and his subordinate judges the meaning of the Circular Order. Some of the pleaders are smart and intelligent; others are ignorant in the extreme, but there are no regular pleaders attached to the Courts in Assam.

58. The prayers of the petitions presented to me related to the following subjects: *Firstly*, that the miscellaneous duties now performed by Ameens, under the Circular Order of the 13th of January 1837, be as heretofore performed by Moonsiffs and Officers appointed by them. The petitioners urge that the Ameen's fees bear hard upon them in suits of small value, and as the generality of cases are of this description, the decree-holders are compelled to forego their just claims, lest the debtors' property be insufficient to liquidate the expense of attaching and selling it; further, it is urged that as the sales are fixed for the first Monday in every month under Act IV. of 1841, and the Circular Order of the 17th of January 1846, it is impossible to bring to sale property which is situated at different places on that day.

59. The suits are of small value, and there is some ground for complaint. In the new rules for Assam the point should be considered.

60. *Secondly,*—That Clause 1, Section IV. of the Assam Rules be repealed, and that regular pleaders be attached to the Court. I shall notice this point in my general Report.

61. *Thirdly,*—That the notice and proclamation under Section II. Clause 1 of the Rules, be issued simultaneously, and by the same peadah. I cannot support this prayer; the proclamation is properly issued after failure to serve the notice

62. That some rules regarding stamps should be passed, as much diversity of practice exists. This is a very reasonable request, the operation of the stamp laws was, by Regulation X. of 1822, suspended; the rules were put in force again by the Commissioner excepting in the Garrow tract, but without the alterations rendered necessary by the Assam Rules of practice. I find that wakulutnamahs are not filed by suitors in *every* suit they bring, as required by law, but a general wakulutnamah is filed, authorizing the person to conduct every kind of case which may be brought against the person executing it, and a copy of this document is filed with the suit thus brought. Again, a plaint filed in the Principal Assistant's Court relating to questions of caste or marriage is first made the subject of summary inquiry, but it may be brought on the file and tried as a regular suit; in that case will the stamp of one Rupee affixed to the petition be sufficient, or should the petitioner value the claim and file an amended plaint accordingly?

63. There are other points arising out of the Rules not provided for, but the above are sufficient to make it necessary to prescribe some rules for general guidance.

64. *Fourthly,*—That Clause 2, Section V. of the Rules be modified, and petitions for the enforcement of decrees be accepted, if presented, as in Bengal, within twelve years from the date on which such decree is passed. I certainly do not see why petitions of the above nature should be so restricted in point of time, or that the Rules should not be assimilated to the law in Bengal.

65. *Fifthly,*—That a dustuck for the arrest of the debtor, and an order for attachment of his property be simultaneously issued by the same peadah. I cannot support this request.

66. *Sixthly,*—That Khas appeals from the decisions of the Principal Sudder Ameens, and regular appeals from the decisions of the same functionary up to 5,000 Rupees, be made to the Principal Assistant instead of to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Deputy Commissioner as is now the case. This point also requires careful consideration; when a new code of rules is framed it is considered a great hardship by the people that a special appeal can only be presented to and be tried by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

67. *Seventhly,*—That Clause 10, Section II. be modified so as to allow of an appeal being presented without security for costs being lodged. I cannot support this prayer.

68. *Eighthly,*—That Rule 3 of the Circular Order of the 22nd of April 1842, which requires that when a creditor moves for the attachment and sale of his debtor's property he should give in a Schedule of the said property, be rescinded, and the Schedule be prepared in the presence of the peadah after attachment. It is urged, that the practice now is to give in a suppositious statement, as it is impossible, especially in the case of attaching personal goods, for the creditor to know what property the debtor really possesses beforehand. There is some weight in this objection, and in the case of personal property, I think the rule should be amended in the manner suggested.

69. *Ninthly,*—That the inhabitants of the country, though they have been educated in the Government schools, cannot get employment, and that all the situations both high and low are engrossed by Bengallees. The list of the omlah shows the truth of this complaint, and I certainly think that more encouragement should be given to the natives of the district. This subject will be noted in my general Report.

70. The Sub-Assistant has charge of the Registry of Deeds. By Section XI. of the Rules, a fee of one Rupee is to be paid on the Registry of Deeds, and a fee of eight annas on a copy being taken. The Commissioner has lately raised this to two Rupees and one Rupee, but I see no sufficient grounds for the increase, nor has it, it would seem, obtained the sanction of Government.

71. The marginal statement shows the costs of the different establishments as they stood on the 1st May 1841, and the 1st of May 1852, respectively. The nett increase is Rs. 6-11-11; I would recommend a reduction in the Jail Establishment as stated above, and in the Sudder Thannah, where there are three Mohurirs; one is the usual number, and is quite sufficient for this district.

Statement of Increase and Decrease of Establishment.

	As stood on the 1st May 1841.	As stood on the 30th April 1852.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil and Criminal,...	2,431-14-5	2,429-10-1	.....	2-4-4
Revenue,.....	622-0-1	631-0-4	9-0-3	.....

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS,
Offg. Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut,
On Deputation.

GOWALPARRA,
18*th May* 1853.

Appendix A.

Statistics of Zillah Gowalparra, 1853.

No.	Name of Pergunnah or Zemindarree.	Revenue fixed at the Perpetual Settlement.			Compensation awarded to each Zemindar on resumption of the Garrow Hills by Government.			Present Jummah paid by each Zemindar.			Total Area in Square Miles.	Detail Area.		Total Population.	Description of Country, Remarks, &c.
												Cultivation Sq. Miles.	Jungle Waste & Hills.		
		C. Rs.	A.	P.	C. Rs.	A.	P.	C. Rs.	A.	P.					
1	Habraghat, ..	1,177	8	6	584	12	0	592	12	6	334	100	234	23,528	Level with a few Hills.
2	Koontaghat, ..	1,177	8	6	0	0	0	1,177	8	6	650	100	550	25,500	Ditto ditto.
3	Goorlah, including Mokrumpoor, Jameerah, Aurungabad, ..	Sa. Rs. 3,563	4	0	469	13	2	3,299	11	4	441	214	227	35,604	Well cultivated level country similar to Bengal.
4	Metchpara, ..	2,651	1	0	677	0	0	2,105	10	4	550	64	486	23,528	Chiefly plains of grass jungle swamps and 100 square miles of Garrow Hill country.
5	Parbut Jowar, ..	513	9	0	0	0	0	547	13	9	350	30	320	1,000	Undulating country covered with Sal forests.
6	Kuloomalooparra,	2,562	14	7	962	14	7	1,706	10	8	133	13	120	3,139	Hills and plains, chiefly forest.
7	Curryobarree, ..	3,062	7	5	3,627	7	5	Pays nothing, receives Rs. 602-10-6, per annum from Government.			800	60	740	20,000	Chiefly Hills and Mountains covered with forests.
8	Chapur, ..	566	0	0	0	0	0	603	12	8	197⅔	40⅔	157	3,780	Sand Banks and Islands of Burrampootra.
9	Tarreya, ..	92	4	0	0	0	0	98	7	3	20	20	0	1,800	Populous and cultivated country like Bengal.
10	Dhobree, ..	24	1	5	0	0	0	25	9	7	0⅛	0⅛	0	259	A small Town.
11	Noabad Futtoree,	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	8	3	3	....	200	A small cultivated Estate (level.)
12	Golayallumgunge, ..	20	15	0	0	0	0	21	6	2	13½	0½	13	300	Undulating country covered with Sal forests.
13	Talook Gowalparra, ..	56	2	1	0	0		59	13	10	36	6	30	1,000	Ditto with a few Towns and cultivation.
,,	7 Resumed Lakhiraj Estates, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,687	6	4½	12	6	6	1,000	Most of these are well cultivated.
,,	Government Khas Garrow Mehals,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,501	4	7	564	20	544	1,000	All Mountainous country with a few scattered Garrow clans.
	Grand Total, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,836	3	8½	4104	677	3427	1,41,638	

JAMES BEDFORD,
Deputy Collector,
In Charge of Thakbust Survey and Settlements.

GOWALPARRA,
12th May 1853.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the Number of Zemindars and Amount of Revenue, according to Quinquennial Register.

No. of Mehal.	Name of Mehal.	Name of Proprietor.	Sudder Jummah, Sicca Rupees.			Deduct on account of Compensation of Sayer abolition.			Balance Sudder Jummah, Sicca Rupees.			Added Battah in exchange of Company's Rupees.			Rent and Profit at the time of Perpetual Settlement.			Rent and Profit at the present time.			Increase since the time of Perpetual Settlement.			Decrease since the time of Perpetual Settlement.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	G.	Rs.	A.	G.	Rs.	A.	G.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	G.	Rs.	A.	G.	Rs.	A.	G.	Rs.	A.	G.	
1	Pergunnah Habraghat and Kootaghat, ...	Rajah Omertonarain, ...	2,207	14	0	0	0	0	2,207	14	0	2,355	1	0	7,316	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The owner of these Pergunnahs, Omertonarain, Rajah of Bijni, claims to being considered as a tributary of the Government, and this right has in a measure been conceded to him. In consequence, he has never furnished the village accounts, which, by Regulation IX. of 1833 Zemindars are bound to deposit in the Collector's office. I have therefore no means of ascertaining the increase of the profits of Habraghat and Kootaghat since the Perpetual Settlement, but Habraghat is generally considered to yield a Revenue of Narynee Rs. 32,000, and Kootaghat Narynee Rs. 15,000.
2	Pergunnah Ghoorlah, &c...	Prataup Chunder Burroowah,	3,563	4	16½	469	13	2¼	3,093	7	14¼	3,299	11	4	3,104	10	5¾	16,062	13	0	12,958	2	14¼	0	0	0	The increase as shown by the Zemindar's papers.
3	Thannah Curryebaree and Pergunnah Ditto, ...	Romanath and Radhakisto Lahory, ...	3,062	7	5¾	3,627	7	5¾	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,189	15	18¼	17,561	3	17¼	9,371	3	19	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
4	Thannah Metchpara and Pergunnah Ditto, ...	Pirtheeram Chowdhery, ...	2,651	1	18¼	677	0	0	1,974	1	18¼	2,105	10	4	5,316	6	0¼	12,359	3	18¼	7,042	13	17½	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
5	Thannah Kaloomalooparra and Pergunnah Ditto, ...	Prataup Chunder Burroowah,	2,562	14	7	962	14	7	1,600	0	0	1,706	10	8	4,026	11	5	3,505	15	0	0	0	0	520	12	5	Decrease as shown by ditto. The cause of this Pergunnah not having shared in the otherwise universal improvement in the Estates in the District is ascribed to decrease of population.
6	Pergunnah Chapur, ...	Kirteenarain Chowdhery, minor, ...	566	0	19	0	0	0	566	0	19	603	12	8	1,147	0	0	5,076	0	8	3,929	0	8	0	0	0	Increase as shown by Zemindaree papers.
7	Pergunnah Parbut Jowar,..	Mohindernarain Sing and two other sharers, ...	513	9	18	0	0	0	513	9	18	547	13	9	426	13	18	6,148	3	0	5,721	6	18	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
8	Pergunnah Tarreya,.	Bhoyrubee, Jomoonessurree and four other sharers, ...	92	4	7¼	0	0	0	92	4	7¼	98	7	3	131	0	0	2,678	2	4	2,547	2	4	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
9	Talook Gowalparra, ...	Pirtheeram Chowdhery, ...	56	2	1¾	0	0	0	56	2	1¾	59	13	10	204	8	0	4,659	6	5¼	4,454	14	5¼	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
10	Pergunnah Golayallungunge,	Ditto Prataup Chunder Ditto,	20	0	15	0	0	0	20	0	15	21	6	2	56	10	4½	152	7	0	95	12	15¾	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
11	Pergunnah Dhoobree, ...	Ditto Ditto,	24	1	5	0	0	0	24	1	5	25	9	7	21	6	2	30	0	0	8	9	18	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
12	Pergunnah Futtoree, ...	Ditto Ditto,	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	11	8	31	8	0	40	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	Ditto ditto.
		Total.....	15,330	13	13¼	5,737	2	15	10,158	10	18½	10,835	12	3	22,656	9	14	68,273	6	13	46,137	11	0	520	12	5	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ZILLAH GOWALPARRA,
The 20th April 1853.

WILLIAM AGNEW,
Collector.

Appendix C.

No. 276.

FROM

MAJOR F. JENKINS,

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE, ASSAM,

To

CAPTAIN REYNOLDS,

COLLECTOR, GOWALPARRA,

Dated Gowhatty, 31st August 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 125½, of the 20th June last, and its accompanying Roobookarry, regarding the designation of the Revenue paid by the Rajah of Bijni.

2nd,—It appears to me that whatever was the original tenure of the Rajah, that as far as the Revenue courts are concerned, the Board's letter of the 16th April 1816 is decisive of the question, that his Revenue is now to be received under the title which he and his predecessors have so many years been allowed to give it, *viz.*, Lallbundee, and that the Collector should as heretofore carry the proceeds to account as jummah.

3rd,—It appears from the document annexed to Mr. Macdonald's letter, of the 16th April 1847, to which you refer me, that Bijni was the distinct name of the estate embracing the pergunnahs of Habra and Kootaghats, for it is clearly distinguished from that part of the estate across the Aye Nuddee, which we now call Bijni or Bijni Doar, as that is designated always Biddogong, for which the Rajah formerly also paid tribute to the Government, and agreeably to the settlement made with him he had to deliver for Biddogong 40 elephants at Rs. 88-14-4-2, making a total of Ny. Rs. 3486-14-1, where his settlement for Bijni was 68 elephants at Rs. 88-14-4-2, making Ny. Rs. 5,998-7-8-1. The Government forbore to press the Rajah for the former tribute in 1788, lest the demand should lead to disputes with the Booteahs, as expressed in the annexed extract* of the Board of Revenue's letter, 6th May 1788.

4th,—I apprehend that the question mooted in your concluding paragraph could only be settled by the civil courts. I should have no doubt what the decision would be, for although the Government have allowed their demands to be received under the head of Lallbundee, this I conceive was a mere act of courtesy; the Rajah being of the Cooch Behar Rajah family, he was called Rajah, as many other members of it were, but he was also always styled at the same time Zemindar of Bijni and Biddogong, and copies of his sunnuds as simple Zemindar with the Mogul Government are still forthcoming, and no acts of personal courtesy or forbearance on the part of the Government will affect the Rajah's civil rights as regards his equality with his brother subjects in all respects.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) FRANCIS JENKINS,

Commissioner of Revenue.

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* "As to Biddogong the Governor General in Council observes that the subject is trivial, and that they do not wish to press any settlement with the Zemindar that might lead to disputes with the people of Bootan."

No. 125½.

To

MAJOR F. JENKINS,

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE,

AND AGENT GOVR. GENERAL, N. E. FRONTIER,

ASSAM,

Dated Gowalparra, the 20th June 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the accompanying roobookarry in reply to yours, No. 890, of the 24th November last, calling upon me to report when the custom of sending *khuts* or letters instead of purwannahs to the Zemindar of Kootaghat and Habraghat was first introduced, and by what authority. On referring to the Native office, I find that this practice arose out of a misconception of your roobookarry No. 48, of the 4th October 1839, to Major Davidson, and since whose time the Zemindar has always been addressed by *khut* or letter, instead of purwannahs. Although by a reference to Captain Sturt's proceedings of the 8th October 1839, I see he most strictly prohibits the practice, except in cases which relate entirely to the little independent territory he holds tributary to Bootan, and which appears to be in strict accordance with the purport of your instructions conveyed in the roobookarry above referred to.

2nd,—By the roobookarry of the Collector of Rungpore herewith transmitted, and also from the information of my amlah, I find that up to the date of the above roobookarry the Zemindar was always addressed by purwannahs, and the Collector refers to a purwannah served to him in the year 1818, directing him to apprehend a grower of the illicit poppy. By a reference to the challans or invoices of Revenue remitted by the Zemindar, it appears that he always styled it lallbundee, though the Collector carried it to the head of Revenue in the towjee.

3rd,—This subject was brought to the notice of the Revenue Board by the Collector of Rungpore, C. G. Blagrave, Esq., by letter of the 26th March 1816, in which he says, "it would appear that a tribute in lieu of peshcush of elephants had been received by Government heretofore from the ancestors of Bulleet Narain, in 1790, this tribute was annexed to the jumma and included in it." Mr. Blagrave goes on to say, in his 3rd paragraph, "from this it appears that the amount in question forms a part of the land revenue and to be realized accordingly; under this idea I did not conceive myself authorized to recover, under the designation of tribute, the amount which is included in the wasil-bakee towjee of this district as part of the land revenue."

4th,—In the 5th paragraph of the same letter, Mr. Blagrave says, with regard to the request for an injunction from me to abstain from calling for the papers relative to the Quinquennial Register, I infer from existing Regulations that it is my bounden duty to issue orders for that purpose, and I trust the Board will not deem it requisite to comply with Bulleet Narain's demands.

5th,—In reply to this, in their letter 16th April 1816, the Sudder Board of Revenue state, that on reference to the correspondence of 1787-88, at the time of the first commutation of the peshcush of elephants to a money payment, they observe the latter is denominated a tribute, and therefore informed the Collector that the requisition for the papers to form the Quinquennial Register might be dispensed with, and that the request made by Bulleet Narain to insert his remittances in the challan as lallbundee was reasonable.

6th,—I would now beg to refer you to the letter of Mr. McDonald, Collector of Rungpore, bearing date 16th April 1787, respecting the nature and origin of this elephant tribute, and from which it is evident that the *ready money revenue* of Bijni (properly speaking Kootaghat and Habraghat) was in the time of the Mogul Emperors discontinued, and the Zemindars received credit according to certain rates for the number of elephants which they delivered to the states

appointed for their reception at Rangamatty. This was kept up when the country came into possession and under the rule of the Honorable Company, but an attempt was made in the year 1784-85 to re-introduce the ready money payment, which was abandoned for the time in consequence of its having caused disturbances in the year 1788, the Sudder Board applied to Government, and obtained their sanction that a ready money tribute should be taken from Bijni instead of tribute of elephants, and this was fixed at 2,000 Rupees annually. The order was carried into effect, and since that time the Zemindar has remitted his revenue as lallbundee or tribute, while the Collector has as regularly carried it to credit under the designation of revenue.

7*th*,—With respect to the term "tribute," the Mehal of Curryebarree was formerly supposed to be a tributary mehal; but the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, in his letter dated 30th April 1791, gives his reasons for supposing it to be exactly on the same footing as Calloomalooparra and Mechparra, and it is clear that Kootaghat and Habraghat can claim no other reasons for exemption. Mr. Session says, the several states on the North-east Frontier of the Bengal Province have never undergone a regular survey, nor have the internal resources at any period been the subject of official scrutiny during the Mogul government; some of them were made subject to the provision of elephants, with which this particular tract abounded; some to certain assignments towards defraying the expenses of the Artillery park at Dacca, and others to the payment of a few local petty Garrison Establishments, whilst the internal management of all was left almost entirely to the hereditary chiefs found in possession of the estates, who were thus treated rather as tributaries than subjects.

8*th*,—Mr. Commissioner Scott, however, in his letter of the 6th July 1819, to the Sudder Board of Revenue, states in the same subject, it will likewise be observed that the Zemindar's assertion, that there never was a hustabood, is incorrect, and that the delivery of elephants to Government was not, as he now pretends, the original tribute paid to the Emperors by his family, but itself a commutation for the sum of Rs. 5,998-7-8, the amount of the former assessment of the estate; and by a reference to the engagements he has entered into with the Government and to the Istaklabbee purwannah he has received, it is clear he has no claim to be considered in any other light than that of any ordinary Zemindar, and this seems to be the light in which Government look upon the Rajah of Bijni, *alias* the Zemindar of Habraghat and Kootaghat.

9*th*,—The Zemindar, however, begs the whole stress of his exemption to be considered as any other Zemindar, to the fact of the Sudder Board of Revenue having directed the Collector, in their letter of the 16th of April 1816, to dispense with the papers required to form the Quinquennial Register, and to allow him to insert his remittances as lallbundee, but as the tenor of his Istaklabbee purwannah, dated long before the order of the Board, does not refer it, I am inclined to believe that the exemption above referred to must refer to the estate of Bijni, which the Zemindar holds tributary to the Bootan Government, the papers of which of course we could have no occasion for, and in all the correspondence that I have seen there is no allusion made to the distinct tenures of Bijni Proper, and the Zemindarees of Habraghat and Kootaghat; they are all called Bijni.

10*th*,—If the Zemindar is to be considered in the same light as other landholders, holding lands on precisely the same tenure as he does himself, the reason is not obvious why he should be exempted from the same rules which appertain to them, and the peshcush of elephants having been annexed in the year 1790 to the jummah (already fixed for these pergunnahs) and been always credited as Revenue, it is not clear why the term lallbundee should have been allowed to have been entered in the chellans. For if the invoice or chellan stated the amount remitted to have been on account of lallbundee, it was improper to carry it to credit under any other head, which it always has, and therefore if it is not lallbundee or tribute, the Zemindar should be directed to correct his chellans. In the same manner, if the pergunnahs of Habraghat and Koota-

ghat are to be considered on the same footing as other estates in the Zillah, this Zemindar cannot be exempted from furnishing the papers required to form the Quinquennial Register.

11*th*,—It seems absurd to entertain a doubt respecting the tenure of this Zemindar when the regulations have been in force throughout his estates, excepting as regards Neez Bijni, since they were first enacted, and the Zemindar is incapable of exacting his own rents unless by a regular process,—but still he is so infatuated as to suppose that they are tributary, and therefore cannot be sold or attached by Government.

12*th*,—In conclusion, I beg to say that in my humble opinion this point should be decided at once, for sooner or later the estates of this Zemindar will be brought to the hammer, when he will most assuredly assert that his lands, not being held in the same tenure as other Zemindars, cannot be attached or sold, indeed his vakeel told me so. It may perhaps be said, that it will be time enough to think of this when it occurs, but I would most respectfully submit, that if it were at once put beyond the power of litigation by bringing the estates at once in the Collector's Registers, that a great deal of expense and trouble will hereafter be saved.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. S. REYNOLDS,

Officiating Collector.

Appendix D.

Statement showing the Number of Schools, and Number of Caste and Students.

	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Khettries.	Kaisths.	Napits.	Kolitas.	Goals.	Boids.	Jugis.	Harees.	Charrals.	Ulis.	Koibertas.	Mochees.	Nudials.	Koch.	Rabbas.	Garrows.	Kamars.	Dhobas.
Gowalparra, ...	45	7	3	6	0	19	0	7	0	4	0	1	4	0	20	3	0	0	0	0
Murnoi, ...	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Kamarpotah, ...	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Juggeegopah, ...	22	4	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luckipoor, ...	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	9	5	0	0	2
Singamaree, ...	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kakriparra, ...	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belasooparra, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhobree, ...	26	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrow School, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
	103	14	6	11	1	63	5	7	2	23	3	1	9	17	24	18	5	8	0	2

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS.

Appendix C.

No. 40.

To

A. J. M. MILLS, Esq., C. S.,
Sudder Judge,
On Special Circuit.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for your perusal a communication I received yesterday from Dr. Withecombe, on the subject of Vaccination, which you may desire to see, as it shows clearly that Vaccination has not succeeded there more than it has in Assam. The last four lines of his letter speak volumes against the present system, and easily account for the ravages small-pox is making in Districts and Villages, supposed to have been protected by Vaccine inoculation.

The truth is, I believe, that "the Vaccination," which is said to run to "suppuration," is no Vaccination at all, but simply "purulent inoculation," as I have already stated in my Report.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN B. BARRY,
Civil Surgeon.

Gowalparra,
10th May 1853.

No. 9.

Darjeeling, 2nd May 1853.

My dear Sir,

I regret exceedingly to inform you that all my endeavours to get good Vaccine lymph this year have failed; the last trial I have made, and delayed answering your note until I ascertained, which I have just done, that it also has failed; the warm weather having now set in, so soon to be followed by the rain, I have given up the idea of getting good lymph for many months to come; I shall continue my efforts, which if they should be successful I will not fail to send you a supply; the difficulty I experience is in the rapid course Vaccination runs among the hill people, even to suppuration in less than twenty hours, and the same in Europeans vaccinated from Natives.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours' very truly,
J. W. WITHECOMBE.

To

A. J. M. MILLS, Esq., C. S.,
Sudder Judge,
On Special Circuit.

Sir,

As all matters connected with the well-being and advancement of this Province will occupy your earnest attention during the period of your tour, I trust I may be permitted to offer a few suggestions on the subject, and so far as they relate to my department, to point out the circumstances that I conceive are opposed to the improvement and amelioration of the people, as well as the development of the splendid national resources of this country generally. At present the condition of the people is exceedingly low and degraded, and so far as one can judge from the remarks and observations of men who have had ample opportunities of forming an opinion, I believe, if it has not retrograded, it has not in any way advanced of late years, and that any other result could have rationally been expected to follow the general introduction of a narcotic drug like opium into the Province, none but a visionary could have dreamed, for 't is matter of history, that the physical and moral character of a people decline as the facilities for manufacturing and diffusing intoxicating liquors in a country increase, when education or religious enthusiasm have not intervened to stay the habits, or control the passions of the multitude, as in Ireland. That such a calamity has occurred, from our

public conduct in Assam, cannot be questioned by those who have given the matter serious deliberation, and to obviate the terrible effects that are brooding o'er the land, throughout its length and breadth, as a consequence, it is incumbent that stringent measures be had recourse to, not to mitigate the evils only, but to root out, stem and branch the cause, the sources, whence these originate. It is almost needless for me to tell you, what the effects of opium and its preparations are upon the human constitution, as China and her history are living monuments of this specious and appalling vice; I do not beg the question by directing your attention to China; I am content by citing Assam, and to the probation and analysis of opium and its vital statistics in this Province I invite your particular attention, and if my allegations be not found true in their leading features, charge me if you will with deception, and ignore my position. But till this is done, I reiterate my conviction, that the cultivation of the poppy, and the Government sale of opium, is an unmitigated evil, a grievous curse to the people of this country. It is appalling even to see the fathers and children of a single family sunk in depravity and callous inaction, but when a community is thus incubused, a nation indeed, politically, morally and socially benighted, we are bewildered and amazed that a mild and enlightened Government such as ours should have permitted such a state of things to be ever created, much less to exist, in any of her Provinces for a single day.

How can the country improve, how can its population increase, when this great bane is ever at work, undermining the whole fabric of its society? The injurious consequences resulting from the practice of opium-eating, &c., are not limited to the present race, who are unfortunately addicted to its abuse, but extend to generations yet unborn. The habit entails upon its victims not only bodily infirmities and physical debility, but clouds and fatuates the intellect, while the moral feelings become blunted and deadened.

The male adults, from fatuity and incapacity, become drags and incumbrances, while at the same time they are rendered almost impotent in perpetuating their species, and the offspring that happen to be born to them are weak, stunted, and often decrepit, as wretched and perhaps more miserable than their fathers were. Whether we view the condition of the Assamese and their country as philanthropists or statisticians, it is piteous and deplorable, and calls for amelioration, for unless it is apprehended, obviated and remedied, how, let me ask, are the magnificent resources of this beautiful valley to be brought to light and developed. The Province in itself is rich in everything that can make a country wealthy, except in population, and without this she is impoverished and degraded to the lowest degree. That there are other influences at work in this Province which are unfavourable to the growth of the census, besides that proceeding from opium, I do not deny, and the principal of these, I need not hesitate to say, are cholera and small-pox. Of the first, I shall briefly say, that it commits great ravages everywhere, but chiefly, let it be noticed, among those classes inordinately given to the use of opium.

Of the last, I must speak in detail, as in my opinion, after opium and its deadly encroachments, small-pox is the most influential agent in decimating the population of Assam, than all other causes considered together. Upon this subject much has been already written, facts given, and reasons adduced, to court inquiry and provoke investigation, but up to the present moment there is as much contemptuous silence indulged in as I can well remember, and it is with the most heartfelt pleasure I have learnt your intention to inquire into all matters connected with the medical police of this neglected Province.

The success of Vaccination has been long an established fact in civilized countries, where men's minds are untrammelled by superstition or religious awe, and wherever the faculty of reasoning is exercised without bias or distempered by prejudice. Under the conviction of the utility of Vaccination in arming the human system against the natural disease, it has long been the object of the Hon'ble Company's Government to bestow as largely as possible the blessings

accruing from the system. Its efforts have been most laudable, but I fear they have not been crowned with success. My own experience disallows the assumption of success, in Assam at least, and if we had the means of determining, we might find the failure to be more general, affecting, it may be, the greater part of India. My business, however, at present is with Vaccination, as it obtains in Assam, more especially as I have met with it in my own division. Ever since my arrival in the Province, the system of Vaccination has been conducted by native agency, and the operatives forming this executive corps, so many at least as I have seen of them, are men totally disqualified for performing such important services, as they are not only uneducated, but in most cases men of mean extraction. The custom that has hitherto obtained with us here is much as follows: having secured batches of lymph from Dacca, Darjeeling, Sylhet or other neighbouring stations, we commence our operations, as soon as the cold weather sets in, and after vaccinating some twenty or thirty children, (all that we can collect in the station,) we probably succeed in raising a healthy pock, and securing a supply of matter for general distribution.

The native Vaccinators are now entrusted with the responsibility of vaccinating the mass of the population, and on this intent, much out in the Mofussil. They now select a village, persuade parents to deliver over their children, and begin active operation. Great are the results, and imposing the registers they furnish the Superintendent from time to time, but when at the end of a few weeks the Superintendent desires them to come in with fresh virus, on subjecting the whole to the test of experiment, finds the contents of their packets to be corrupt matter, nothing in fact but the secretion of a purulent ulcerous sore, into which they have allowed the original genuine lymph to deteriorate, in the brief course of a single month. This is not an imaginary picture, drawn to aggravate the vileness of the system, but is what I have again and again experienced, in my own practice. Indeed, since my suspicions of the unfaithfulness of the native operatives were first excited, I cannot conscientiously affirm that they have accomplished the remotest good in my division, and it forcibly occurs to me that others could testify to the same purpose. I can speak positively of one other medical officer's practice, that of Dr. Davis, formerly Civil Surgeon of Tezpore, for it bears me out in the opinion I have expressed of the inutility of our past exertions. Villages that were said to have been successfully vaccinated in his days were decimated to an unprecedented degree in 1851 and 1852, by the natural disease of small-pox alone. We know so little of the interior of the District, that but a moiety of the disasters proceeding from this and other causes ever reach our ears. From what I do know, I am convinced that the practice of vaccination has proved a failure in this part of the world, and this is no small matter. It is subject for serious deliberation, and unless strict scrutiny be instituted, I despair of ever seeing this scourge limited within narrow confines, and, as a consequence, of ever seeing the population of this Province raised beyond its present standard. Vaccination requires constant and unflagging attention to be effective, more attention indeed than has yet been given to it. We have not been particular enough in this country in protecting the pock during its development.

At home, it is considered of the first importance, and the greatest care is exercised by both operator and parent, that the vaccine pustule should not be injured by scratching, picking, &c., at any period of its course, for so general is the impression that an unbroken and uninterrupted course of the artificial pock is essential to the protection of the system against the inroads of the natural disease, that they have the child vaccinated again whenever any injury has been sustained by one and all of the pocks. I fully concur with medical practitioners at home in this opinion, and unless we carry out the principle involved in it, success is impossible. We have lost the little confidence reposed in us by the people through our past conduct, and it will require the most strenuous and unflagging exertions on our parts, for the future, to regain it and fulfil our mission. I make no proposition here, as it is the province of the medical authorities to devise and organise such schemes.

I shall only say, that unless the scheme be on the most liberal and perfect scale, it is better to abolish the present system altogether, and to permit inoculation to be substituted instead.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN B. BARRY,
Civil Surgeon.

GOWALPARRA,
7th May 1853.

WITH reference to Dr. Barry's report, I would beg to observe that the picture he has drawn of the jail and the condition of the prisoners, is in my opinion a very exaggerated one. To say that the jail is too ill-ventilated is absurd; the inclosure is a bamboo fence, which allows ample admission of fresh air, and the wards being constructed of the same material, the stagnant atmosphere spoken of can hardly exist. The Doctor complains of the walls being lined with mats; this is done to protect the convicts from the wind that would otherwise enter through the crevices in the walls, but if it is too objectionable, as is represented, they can be easily removed, and a few air-holes might also be cut to improve the ventilation.

I have been much longer here than Dr. Barry, and have been constant in my visits to the jail, and can decidedly state that the offensive atmosphere he speaks of does not exist. He found a sweeper on one occasion depositing filth within the prison precincts, a most improper proceeding, which, however, there is not the least likelihood of again happening; with regard to the dampness of the site, I can only say that it is not worse than the honest portion of the community have to put up with for their houses; I may mention that the prisoners sleep on high "*mychans.*"

Allowing, however, that the Doctor is right in all he says, how is the evil to be remedied? I can suggest nothing; there is no available land in the station for the site of a new jail, so that a portion of the bazar would have to be bought at a great expense if it were determined to change the present situation; my own experience, however, goes to show that the deaths are amongst men with broken constitutions, from the excessive use of opium or other causes, or else from cholera, which equally effects the rest of the population, and I believe that a man of sound constitution committed to the jail would be as likely to remain in good health there as in most parts of the District. The appearance of the convicts will be a tolerable criterion of the sanitary state of their residence; I have stated my own objections to the jail elsewhere.

W. AGNEW.

To

A. J. M. MILLS, Esq., C. S.,
SUDDER JUDGE,
On Special Circuit.

SIR,

The sanitary condition of the Gowalparra Jail deserves more than a passing consideration, as the nature and fatality of the deseases predominant among the prisoners indicate the existence and operation of agencies in the production of disease which certainly are not found to prevail among the same description of people, placed under more favourable circumstances. The records of this station being very defective, from the formation of the station up to 1849, I am unable to trace under what circumstances, and at whose instance, the present

site was selected, but that it was chosen with very bad judgment is manifest, from the subsequent history of the jail and its prisoners.

To take the statistics from the year 1840 up to 1853, a period of twelve years, the average mortality we find is nearly as great as 10 per cent. to strength, and for the last year almost as great as 5 per cent., which is the lowest ratio on record. Representations have, I believe, been made to the authorities, by almost every magistrate and medical officer that have been stationed here, on the propriety of improving the sanitary condition of the prisoners, but the records fail to inform me that they ever met with a favorable consideration, or that any benefit issued from such intercessions. As medical police is of more importance than any system of treatment, however judiciously administered in preserving the life of the subject, and this is a function of my office, it becomes me as my duty to introduce the subject to you, as the representative of the Most Noble the Governor General, in order that such measures be adopted for the removal or mitigation of the evils complained of, as may, in the judgment of his Lordship, seem most fitting. To convey a clear apprehension of the influences at work in undermining the constitution of the convict here, it will be necessary to point out to you the circumstances from which they take their origin, and the conditions under which they operate; and in the first place, I would mark the position of the jail and its buildings. These stand at the base of an oblong hill, running North and South, on a small platform, made by excavating and levelling its Eastern side towards the Northern extremity, and are bounded on the North by this extreme point, with the Cutcherry and Record Office on the South and West by the body of the hill itself, and on the East by the river, from which the sleeping wards are shut out by a range of close buildings in front. These wards are so arranged that no wind, blow as it may, from any quarter of the heavens can enter them, and they remain almost as stifled and close as if they were lodged in the bowels of the earth. But this is not all. The building where the prisoners are locked up stands immediately behind a perpendicular section of the hill, through the sides of which in the wet season the water is ever trickling, as it permeates the hill in its descent to the river, and in its escape thence percolates and pervades the whole foundation of the edifice.

There are no sewers beyond the surface, and without such channels for carrying off the excessive drainage, the floor is perpetually damp, composed as it is of mud, and offers no opposing barrier to undue evaporation. In addition to all this, we have a house built of bamboos, closely and compactly wedged together, matted round to a height of seven feet, and extending some distance above the eaves of the roof, having no windows and offering no appliances for ventilation.

The inevitable consequence of this is, that there is always a constant stagnation of the atmosphere present, and a never-failing source of humidity abounding within the precincts of the building, which elements combined with heat constitute the most deadly banes to health of all with which we are acquainted. Free ventilation there is none, neither can be under existing circumstances, and with this defect alone, apart from other causes, what, let me ask, must be the effect upon the human constitution, when the wards are crowded to excess, as has sometimes been the case, in the proportion of one man to 200 cubic feet of space, and this at a season of the year when excessive humidity and intense heat prevail. I shrink from the very contemplation of such a calamity. For my own part, I have no hesitation in determining the question of the unhealthiness of the Gowalparra Jail and the untoward results to which it leads, for I can perceive the existence of every principle that medical statists usually deem essential to the generation and propagation of asthenic disease.

I have only to enumerate, by way of recapitulation, "a close unhealthy aspect, a damp porous soil, imperfect ventilation, a stagnant impure atmosphere, and a high nocturnal temperature, in close crowded apartments,"—the effluvia of ordure, and the volatile exhalations

emitted from the persons of those inhaling and discharging a contaminated medium,—to show how pernicious the system of punishment must be which can entail upon its recipients such misery and woe.

Of the 225 deaths that have occurred during the past twelve years, 186 cases are said to have been from zoomotic diseases, inclu ling cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa and fevers, diseases generally acknowledged to have a close connexion with each other, and in many instances to have a common origin. Cholera, it must be acknowledged, has raged with unusual violence in this jail, and has more than once decimated the poor prisoners.

It was severe without as an epidemic, and to account for its malignancy within, we must ever keep in remembrance that the disease is capable of being affected, yea, intensely aggravated, by local disturbing agencies, for we know from experience that this scourge and its allies usually commit most ravages in low marshy situations, and that its malignancy is invariably increased when it enters the circle of a populous neighbourhood, or the crowded wards of an imperfectly ventilated jail. Indeed, it is an established fact that living and sleeping in ill-constructed buildings, and breathing an impure humid atmosphere, act more perniciously in predisposing the constitution to disease, and inducing a putrid malignant form of it, than any other known agency whatever. The great Henle says, "that the very origin of epidemic "diseases can often be traced to the putrefaction of a number of organic and vegetable "substances; that miasmadic diseases become epidemic when there is constant decomposition "of organic matter in marshy damp districts, and that they also develope themselves epidemi-"cally under similar circumstances after inundations, besides in other places, where a large "number of people are assembled together, with *little change of air*, as in prisons, &c."

Were it not a work of supererogation, I might easily adduce evidence to prove how essential a supply of pure breathing air is to health and the continuation of life, and conversely, how damaging a high temperature, humid agotised atmosphere must be to the well-being of the human economy. But as with such matters all are familiar, I need not dwell further upon them, and in conclusion, I will merely suggest for the consideration of those entrusted with the important duty of remodelling the jail, that the following points should be attended to :—

1*st*,—To choose a site dry, open, and above all inundation.

2*nd*,—To have the sleeping wards built upon posts above all malarious agency, upon such a plan as is common to the Tenasserim Provinces.

3*rd*,—To have the rooms built capacious, allowing 800 cubic feet of space to each prisoner.

4*th*,—To have every facility for ventilating the wards.

5*th*,—To have the privies judiciously placed in relation to the building.

6*th*,—To have all pools, tanks, &c., in the vicinity filled and cleaned, for some distance around.

7*th*,—To drain the land around the building thoroughly and efficiently.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

JOHN B. BARRY,
Civil Surgeon.

GOWALPARRA,
7th May 1853.

KAMROOP.

1. This District of which Gowhatty is the chief town, is situated on either side of the Bhramapootra, and contains an area of 3,210 square miles. Its boundaries are noted in the margin.

North Kamroop.

North,—Bootan mountains.
South,—Bhramapootra river.
East,—Barna river, which divides it from Durrung.
West,—The Monass river, which divides it from Gowalparra.

South Kamroop.

North,—Bhramapootra river.
East,—The river Kullung, which divides it from Nowgong and the Jynteah Mehal.
South,—The Cossiah Hills.
West,—Habraghat Pergunnah, belonging to Gowalparra.

2. North Kamroop is one vast flat plain, with a few insulated hills of small extent. The central part is thickly populated; the soil is extremely fertile, and the lands are ordinarily secure from inundation. To the North, South and West, there are large tracts of high grass jungle, and on the banks of the Bhramapootra are immense churs and alluvialtracts, yearly inundated and covered with impenetrable reeds and grass, with here and there patches of cultivation. In the Pergunnahs lying near the Bhramapootra, and which are inundated yearly, the soil will not bear cultivation for more than two or three years consecutively.

3 South Kamroop is of less extent; parts of it are well cultivated, but two-thirds are forest jungle and swamps, interspersed with cultivation in the valleys between the hills; the hills project into the plain at Gowhatty, and extend for some distance along the bank of the river.

4. The District is intersected with numerous streams issuing from or flowing into the Bhramapootra, and for some years past the Collector reports that Northern Kamroop has suffered severely from the overflowings of the Barna and the Pagla Deah rivers. The former has left its former bed, and now flows down the Lukkyturrah, carrying devastation on each side of its course. The Pagla Deeah has also lost its channel, and flows right over the country, causing similar injury. The total amount of assessed land rendered unculturable from the ravages of the rivers during the last two years is stated at 9,227 poorahs.

5. According to a census of the population taken in 1848, the population is estimated at 3,87,775 souls, *viz.*, 2,15,210 males, 1,72 565 females, of whom 35,863 are Mahomedans, 2,76,083 are Hindoos, and 75,829 are of other tribes.

6. The staple crops of this District are rice and mustard. Rice is principally grown for home consumption. The latter is exported in large quantities, as also are stick-lac and cotton. The trade of the District is stated to be on the increase, and to have been greatly stimulated by the establishment of hâts more generally through the country. The markets are held bi-weekly, and are attended by large numbers of people, varying it is stated from 500 to 1,500

7. The District was divided by the Mahomedan rulers into Pergunnahs, under the management of Chowdrees. The Pergunnahs were sub-divided into Tangonies, of which there are three on the North and two on the South bank, and were further sub-divided into mouzahs; there now stand on the rent-roll 311 separate estates, *viz.*, 151 mouzahs managed by Chowdrees, 18 Khâts, 61 Chamooahs, 81 Lakhiraj mehals (half-rentally settled), besides which there are 110 Doubledars. The meaning of this term is, that the proprietors of private estates who pay their Revenue (which is less than 100 rupees,) direct to the Collector, present two chalans, one of which he has to give to the Chowdree in whose mouzah the estate is included, who gives him credit for the amount in his account. Those whose assessment exceeds 100 Rupees pay their revenue direct to the Collector, and their estates are entered as a separate mehal. Besides the Lakhirajdars entered as holders of estates, there are 918 others whose lands are included in the mouzahs, and have not a separate number on the towjee.

8. The land settlement was first introduced by Captain Bogle in 1833-34. He abolished the whole of the former local divisions, excepting those on the South bank of the Bhramapootra which were not intermixed, and having thrown all the pergunnahs into one mass parcelled them out into mehals or mouzahs. In effecting this division, Captain Bogle states, he was guided " by natural boundaries and by a desire to disturb the old mouzahs " as little as possible, and to allot to each of the Chowdrees a convenient tract " of country in the immediate neighbourhood of their houses." The result of Captain Bogle's arrangements was that " nearly every man possessing any " claims founded either on high character and talent, public services or an- " cient descent, was provided for."

9. The right of persons possessing hereditary estates called Chamooahs and Khâts, and Lakhiraj tenures, were distinctly recognized; where the assessment exceeded 100 Rupees, the proprietor was permitted to pay his revenue direct into the Collector's treasury, the estate being entered as a separate mehal; where the sum was less than 100 Rupees and more than 50 Rupees, it was included in the Chowdree's jumma, but the proprietor had the option of paying the revenue to the Chowdree or into the treasury direct, but where it was less than 50 Rupees, the owner was required to pay his rent to the Chowdree.

10. Captain Bogle placed the Pergunnahs under the management of the Chowdrees, and the Deshes and Dowars under that of the Rajahs, but the Rajahs like the Chowdrees* had, it is stated, no hereditary rights what-

* NOTE.—The Gong Kagottee keeps a register of all payments made to the Takooreeah, and the Putwaree a corresponding one of those made to the Chowdree and by the Chowdree to the Collector. The Chowdree is also provided with a book in which is entered his kistbundee, and when he makes payment to the Collector the amount is deducted and a balance struck, which is signed by the jumma-nuvees.

ever, and were removeable at the will and pleasure of Government. There are five Deshes and twenty-four Dowars; those on the South bank were formerly in possession of the Cossiahs, and those on the North bank were held by the Booteah Rajahs, they are now held by particular families during good behaviour. To each mouzah Captain Bogle attached a Putwaree, and over as many mouzahs as yielded an aggregate return of above 500 Rupees, he appointed a Takooreeah or Mundul, aided by a Gong Kagottee or village accountant; to each Takooreeah was attached one Sarah or Peadah, and to each Chowdree or Rajah six, eight or ten Sarahs according to the size of his division to assist him in collecting the revenue.

The scale of remuneration allowed to each was fixed as follows :—

	In Cash.	*In Land.*
Chowdree, ...	7 per cent.,	1 Poorah for every 100 Rs Revenue.
Putwaree, ...	1 „ „	1½ Do. do.
Takooreeah,.....	4 „ „	6 Poorahs in all.
Kagottee, ...	2¼ „ „	4 Do. do.
Sarah or Peadah,		4 Do. do.

—which amounted to about 18 per cent on the revenue. The Chowdrees and Takooreeahs were required to furnish adequate security for the more complete protection of the Government against loss from default.

11. The Chamooahs and Khâts, who managed their own estates, received no commission.

12. This system of administration has since undergone but immaterial alterations.

The principal changes consist in an increase in the amount of remuneration of some of the fiscal officers, as shown in the margin, which brings the expenses of collection to 20¼ per cent; the permission accorded to the Ryots to transfer their pottahs to a Chamooadar, and free themselves from subordination to the Chowdree, provided that the Chamooah thus enlarged or newly constituted form a compact estate; and the assignment of 10 per cent. out of the commission given to the Mofussil officers, to the Chamooadar, by which the remainder Rs. 4-4 per cent is saved to Government. 20 per cent. was also

Names of Officers.	In Cash.	In Land.
Chowdree or Rajah,..	7 per Cent.,	1 Poorah of Roopit per Cent.
Putwaree, ...	1 do. do.	2 Dhoons of do.
Takooreeah, ...	4 do. do	6 Poorahs of Roopit per each lot.
Kagottee, ...	2¼ do. do.	5 do. of do.
Sarah of Managers, ..	„	4 do. of do. and 1 do. of Bustee.
Ditto of Takooreeahs,..	„	1 do of Roopit, and 1 do. of Bustee.

Rental of Villages, ...	100	0	0
Deduct value of the land above stated, ...	7	0	5
Remains, ...	93	15	7
Deduct percentage as above, ...	13	3	7
	80	12	0

granted to the Ranee Rajah on account of his being a descendant of Asmith Rajah, who was at one time King of Kamroop, besides which he and his family are permitted to hold their Khâts at half rates under orders of Government, No. 501, dated 28th of March 1840. The Lokee Rajah is, too, allowed 20 per cent. commission as a personal allowance.

13. The Fiscal staff now consists of 151 Chowdrees, who have under them 89 Putwarees, 495 Takooreeahs, 497 Kagottees, and 993 Peadahs. The statement in the margin shows the number of mehals leased for a term of years, and their net Revenue. 249 mehals will come under settlement this year.

Term of Settlement.	Number of Mehals of Estates which have been leased.	Amount of Net Revenue.		
10 years,....	46	99,403	6	11
9 ditto, ...	1	167	9	9
7 ditto, ...	1	5,545	5	5
5 ditto, ...	31	69,392	3	11
4 ditto, ...	9	17,033	1	8
3 ditto, ...	7	13,756	5	1
1 ditto, ...	216	90,635	2	10
Total,	311	295,993	3	9

14. Appendix A shows the names of the Pergunnahs and separate mehals, the remuneration assigned to the manager of each, the number of villages in the Pergunnah or mehal, the area of cultivation, and the amount of jumma. It will be observed that the Pergunnah Cheyanee pays the largest revenue, (it is assessed at Rupees 10,217,) and that 17 Chamooahs, which pay less than 50 Rupees, have been for special reasons made separate Estates.

15. The measures pursued by Captain Bogle in framing the settlement are described in the extract quoted in the marginfrom his report to the Commissioner. The principle he adopted was to make the revenue contractors tax themselves, or furnish the data on which the agreements were concluded. The same system is now generally followed. It is thus described by the Collector: when the period of a lease is about to expire, the Collector directs the Chowdree, or should it be more advisable, an Ameen is deputed, to make a measurement of his mouzah. The measurement is commenced during the cold weather, and completed before the rain sets in; it exhibits every dagh of land under cultivation by the Ryots, with the boundaries of each field. The quantity of cultivation in each village is then compared with that of the previous settlement, and should any falling-off appear, the Chowdree is called upon to explain the cause of it, which is followed if necessary by local inquiry and re-measurement, conducted by the

"Each Chowdree or other manager having been furnished with a list of the mouzahs forming his pergunnah (which the excellent maps compiled by Mr. Hudson enabled me to define with much clearness) and a form of statistical return, he proceeded to the interior, counted the houses and entered in his return the name of each householder, the quantity of land of each kind that he cultivated, the number of his stock and all other particulars; his papers were then submitted to me, and the aggregate measurement of each mouzah carefully compared with the Revenue Survey papers, and the returns of population with the various estimates and returns in the office, which although very inaccurate, furnished some little data; wherever a discrepancy appeared they were again compared with the returns of the Dewals, Shusters &c., and the Chowdree was called on to make further inquiries, and in some few instances in which I had strong grounds for suspecting fraud, a surveyor or other person was sent to inquire in the cold weather. I myself investigated in many villages, and Mr. Hudson, the Revenue Surveyor, was likewise sent into those parts of which I had the least perfect information, whilst various means which it would be tedious to enumerate were adopted for detecting concealments and obtaining a true and authentic statement of everything."

Principal Assistant in person or by his Assistant; pottahs and kabooleuts are then interchanged with the Ryots, and the Chowdree is admitted to settle for the Pergunnah.

16. The first settlements were annually renewed; leases for four or five years' duration were introduced in a few Pergunnahs in 1834-35, and were gradually extended to all the Pergunnahs. The Chowdree was allowed to make the best bargain in his power of the waste land, and the land relinquished by any of the cultivators, and he on his own part bound himself to make good all deficiencies arising from causes of an ordinary nature. The Ryot was permitted to throw up his entire holding or any portion of it comprising one or more daghs; he was required to tender his resignation to the Collector at any time before the commencement of the next season, and on his failure to do so was bound to pay the rent of that year. The only modifications that have been introduced are, *firstly*,—the plan recommended by Captain Dalton and sanctioned by the Board, of permitting a Ryot to break up any quantity of waste land rent-free, on his agreeing to pay the rent of his entire holding during the whole time of the Chowdree's lease of the Pergunnahs; *secondly*,—that every resignation of a Ryot of his holding for the coming season must be tendered to the Collector on or before the 1st January; and *thirdly*,—the introduction of a standard beegah. The first modification is very favorable to the Ryots, but is a fertile subject of complaint with the Chowdrees. The Lakhirajdars are allowed to relinquish their lands, but it has been held in this District, says the Collector, that after resigning them they possess no further title to their possession, a practice quite at variance with that followed in Durrung.

Statement of Present Leases.

Term of Settlement.	No. of Mohals.	Net Jumma.		
10 years, ...	46	99,463	6	11
9 "	1	167	9	9
7 "	1	5,545	5	5
5 "	91	69,392	3	11
4 "	9	17,033	1	8
3 "	7	13,756	5	1
1 "	216	90,635	2	10
Total, ..	311	2,95,993	3	9

17. Captain Bogle assessed the roopit lands at one Rupee, the baotullee at twelve annas, the Furringhattee at four annas, and Lakhiraj at half of these rates. In the Pergunnahs bordering on the Bhramapootra, he levied a plough-tax, each plough being assessed at three Rupees, and kept up the khareekahana or hearth-tax throughout the District; the houses were divided into four classes and paid three Rupees, two Rupees, one Rupee and eight annas, according to the means of the occupants. The house-tax and plough-tax were gradually abolished, and the land-tax substituted, and the rates were progressively raised, as shown in the margin, to one Rupee and four

"In 1840-41, the plough-tax was discontinued in some of the Pergunnahs bordering the Bhramapootra, and all the lands assessed at one Rupee per poorah, except the Furringhattee, on which a rate of fourteen annas was fixed.

"In 1843-44, the Northern Dooars were brought under assessment on the land-tax.

"In 1843-44, the gradual abolition of the pyke-tax on the Debutter pykes was commenced, and a tax substituted on the land they occupied, other than the rent-free Bhogdoni lands.

"In 1844-45, the rates on roopit were equalized by raising those on a lower assessment to one Rupee and four annas on the Bustee, on Baoland one Rupee was levied, and eight annas on Bore and Furringhattee lands"

In 1846-47, a rule was introduced that no pottah should be given for less than eight annas, however small the quantity of land occupied might be.

In 1848-49, the rate on all kinds except roopit was fixed at one Rupee per poorah.

In 1852-53, the rates were brought up on the six Pergunnahs of the Borpatah sub-division to the same standard as obtains in other parts of the District, and in the Pergunnahs where the plough-tax still existed the land assessment was substituted, and the pyke-tax finally abolished.

annas on a poorah of roopit land, and one Rupee on all other kinds of land. Consequent on the introduction of the new standard measuring rod or tar, lengthening it from 11 feet 6 inches to 12 feet, the Collector has now proposed to increase the roopit assessment to one Rupee and eight annas, instead of raising the rates of all kinds of lands in rateable proportion to the larger size of the measuring rod. He is further of opinion that one Rupee and eight annas is as high a rate as these lands can well bear, but thinks the assessment on the other kinds of lands may be eventually raised. I have given above a brief account of the land settlement which was first introduced into this District, and the changes since made in it. I shall reserve my remarks on the whole subject for my general Report on the Province.

18. The total revenues of the District for the year 1852-53 amount to Rs. 2,95,993-3-9, of which sum, up to the 6th of July 1853, Rs. 2,46,220-14-5 were realized, leaving the large balance of Rs. 89,258-13-6¼* under recovery. Captain Rowlatt attributes the great delay in realizing the revenue to the following causes: *first*,—to the smallness of the commission received by the Chowdrees, in comparison with that received by the headmen of Durrung and Nowgong; revenue being always paid well in proportion to the rates of commission received: *secondly*,—to the existence of a set of middlemen, called Takooreeahs, who instead of aiding materially, impede the payment of the revenue by the Chowdrees. *thirdly*,—to the prevalence of cholera and the great loss of cattle, which has greatly delayed the collection of the revenue for the last two years: and *lastly*, to the excessive indulgence granted by the Commissioner to the rent-payers. The state of the balances is explained in the margin.* It appears that the Commissioner is in the habit of granting applications for suspension of revenue without any reference to the Collector, and without any inquiry as to the necessity of granting such relief. The applications are made direct to the Collector, and are not only granted once, but are often repeated. The granting of a little grace to really deserving

* Including Bakya balances.

* *Explanation of Balances.*

Previous years.			1250 B. S.			
2,290	0	4¾	562	13	6	To be recommended for remission.
6,432	6	10½	515	7	6	Suspended by order of Commissioner.
9,975	0	9¼	9,190	8	1	Suspended by Commissioner until further orders, or for a stated period.
1,061	3	6½	2,168	6	3¼	Suspended by Collector.
4,147	15	11½	286	15	4	Under recovery by * * * * expected to be realized from profits of attached Lakhiraj land.
7,957	14	0¼	84,843	8	11½	Expected to be realized from sureties and by sale of lands and personal property.
99	3	2	2,199	1	1	Realized between the 1st and 6th of July.
39,480	8	2¼	49,772	5	4	

persons when done judiciously is not objectionable, but the practice as followed by the Commissioner is most injurious in its effects on the people, while it sets at nought the Collector's authority, and teaches the Malgoozars to treat his orders with indifference and disregard. In many Pergunnahs the commission received by the Chowdrees does not cover the losses sustained by the resignation of leases, and the death, flight, and insolvency of Ryots. The collections are made by the fiscal officers, assisted by the Collector. The practice is for the Chowdree to give in a list of defaulters; a written demand for the amount and an order for attaching their personal property are then simultaneously issued and served by the same peadah, but suspensions of revenue on giving in the list are not attended to, and not allowed to the Chowdrees except upon special grounds. If the demand be not liquidated, the personal property is attached, and after due notice, sold. If the proceeds be insufficient to cover the balance, the tenure of the Ryot is brought to the hammer.* If the Ryot contest the demand and give security, the case is made over to the Summary Court, and the amount at once recovered from the Chowdree or his security. Considering the losses the Chowdree is subjected to from various causes, the low rate of commission assigned to him to cover such losses, and the manner in which the collections are impeded, I cannot attach blame to the Collector for the unsatisfactory results above exhibited.

* NOTE.—There were three tenures sold for their arrears during the past year.

19. Appendix B gives the assessed and unassessed area from 1847-48 to 1852-53; it is thus distributed for the latter year:—

	Poorahs.	Doons.	Cottahs.	Lechas.	Jumma.	
Area, ...	16,99,477	0	0	0	0	0 0
Land under cultivation, ...	2,68,659	2	4	0	3,02,523	4 7½
Culturable Area, Waste and Jungle, ...	13,39,852	2	4	8	0	0 0
Lakhiraj Land, assessed at ½ rate,	79,632	3	4	12	45,493	4 7¼
Rent-free Land paying no revenue, ...	11,331	2	2	0	0	0 0
Fisheries, ...					6,871	12 0
Miscellaneous, ...					3,939	3 1¼
Total, ...					3,58,827	8 4

20. The fisheries are sold by auction; they number 187. The miscellaneous taxes are composed of the Gorkhatti Bunkur and Khasurry; the tax on timbers or Gorkhatti is farmed to the highest bidders, the farmer being allowed to manage the tracts of forest uncontrolled by any conditions. The Commissioner does not think it advisable to place any restrictions on the farmers in regard to the cutting of trees of certain age or size, as any attempt to regulate their proceedings, from the little value the timber is to

Government, would be of doubtful benefit, whilst it would be attended with much vexation and expense from the imperfect control the Collector could exercise over the persons employed by him to enforce the rules and penalties that it might be necessary to institute. Bunkur is also sold by auction, the farmer being allowed to levy a rate of four annas on all sickles, and eight annas on each dao on all Bengallees who resort to the Western Pergunnahs for the purpose of cutting reeds. The Khasurry is let in the same way, and is a tax levied on cows at two annas, and buffaloes at four annas, on the Bengallee herdsmen who bring up cattle to graze from Bengal; neither of these taxes are levied on residents. I think the reed-cutters and herdsmen might well be permitted to make their own bargain with the farmers.

21. The total quantity of land assessed at half rates, including jungle, is 1,26,652 poorahs, 3 *d.* 4 *c.* 13½ *l.*, and the total free from taxation altogether is 18,759 poorahs, 3 *d.* 2 *c.* 12 *l.*, thus aggregating 1,45,412 poorahs 3 *d.* 2 *c.* 5½ *l.*

22. The Statement marked C* shows the land under cultivation from the year 1838-39 to 1851-52; allowing for the Dooar lands added to the District in 1842-43, the increase in the lands brought under cultivation amounts to poorahs 53 372, 1 *d.* 3 *c.* 19 *l.*, but for the last eight years it only comes to 10,981 poorahs.

23. The quantity of jungle land taken up for cultivation from May 1846 to the 30th of April 1852 is 22,820 poorahs, 2 *d.* 1 *c.* 6*l.*, of which only 977-1 have been brought under assessment; there is still held under rent-free tenure 12,128 poorahs, 1 *d.* 1 *c.*, and 9,714 poorahs, 3 *d.* of which (the lease has expired) are still jungle. From this it appears that only 10 per cent. of jungle was reclaimed by the expiration of the leases. The Collector does not give any land rent-free to the Ryots during the Chowdrees' lease. The Collector, in making the settlement, reserves to himself the power to make jungle grants to Ryots or settlers from other wastes, who he may consider fit to obtain jungle grants of not less than 100 poorahs.

24. Captain Bogle's settlement for 1834-35 amounted to Rs. 1,81,590 10 annas 8 pie, including the Northern Dooars and the six Pergunnahs of the Burpetah sub-division, and with the addition of the Dooars and Pergunnahs above stated, the settlement of 1844-45 gave a gross rental of 3,16,974, and for the year 1852-53 the gross revenue is 3,58,827-8-4.

25. The increase of cultivation and revenue has progressed slowly, and for the last five years has been almost stationary. Captain Rowlatt is of opinion that the following causes have principally operated to retard improvement.

* Appendix C.

26. The great mortality amongst the cattle* during the last three years from epidemic diseases.

* NOTE.—The Magistrate states that a return is being made of the number of cattle which up to the present time by the returns already received does not fall short of 80,000 head.

Secondly,—The prevalence of cholera, which for the last two years has ravaged the District, carrying off thousands.†

† The Magistrate states that whole villages have been depopulated, and that in 1851 the number of deaths in Gowhatty alone were about 800, and in 1852 about 700. It was equally destructive in the Mofussil.

Thirdly.—A succession of bad seasons and extensive local inundations.

Fourthly.—The system of granting jungle wastes free of rent for a term of years, which has operated prejudicially to the general interests of the District.

Fifthly.—The excessive and almost universal habit of taking opium, which has caused great demoralization of the people, and indisposed them to much agricultural labor.

27. The three first causes are of a temporary nature. The two last are deserving of, and have engaged the anxious consideration of the authorities. I shall offer my opinion on them in my general Report.

The fiscal duties arising out of the system of settlement are very heavy in this Collectorate. The Collector has the assistance of Deputy Collectors, Mr. Hudson and Baboo Anundaram Dakeal Phookun and Baboo Moheschunder Burroah.

28. Appendix D shows the statement of business for the year 1852-53. It exhibits 338 cases coming under the 22 first headings of the statement, and 911 miscellaneous complaints pending.

29. Appendix E is a classification of the 911 miscellaneous cases; it will afford some idea of the nature of the complaints. The Collector's office is in fact a large zemindarree cutcherry, filled daily with Ryots complaining against Chowdrees or their subordinates, or against each other; naturally a litigious race, they make every trifling matter a subject of complaint. I think this spirit for litigation receives too much encouragement, and requires to be checked and kept within proper limits. 65 suits for arrears of rent under Regulation VII. of 1799, and 61 suits for exactions of rent under Regulation V. of 1812, pended at the close of April last; of these, two had pended more than six, and 20 more than three months; all the former are connected with the issues of written demands upon the defaulters at the instance of the Chowdree,

who gives in a list of the names of those in balance, as mentioned above. If they give security to the Nazir, the case is made over to the Summary Department, and is there converted into a regular suit, the decision being needlessly protracted to the prejudice of the Chowdree's interests, of which they not unreasonably complained to me. The defaulter, should in every instance in which he contests the demand, be brought before the Collector and questioned by him as to the objections he has to offer to the payment of the amount. In nine cases out of ten the objections are frivolous, and admit of immediate settlement; where further inquiry is required, the case might be transferred to the Deputy Collector in charge of the Summary Department, but it is quite unnecessary to make a double entry of the suit as is now done. The Deputy Collector, when the case is made over to him, should at once proceed to take the necessary steps for bringing the case to an early decision; whereas, under the present practice, several days are occupied in transferring the record from one Office to the other, though both are in the same building, and afterwards the usual processes observed in a regular suit, for the attendance of the parties and the production of their proofs, are taken out.

30. The Regulation V, suits should be entered under the miscellaneous heading; they refer to objections to sales made by the order of the Collector, or to complaints brought against Chowdrees for not granting receipts, for buying undue rent, and such like matters, having no connexion with the rules of distress and replevy.

31. The treasury accounts are vigilantly looked after, and are attested by the Sherishtadar, but he is not made primarily answerable as he should be. I pointed out to the Collector that he should not sign the accounts until they had been examined, compared and verified by the Sherishtadar, the toujee-novees and treasurer. The forms and registers used in this department for the purposes of check are needlessly numerous, and require revision; fori nstance, the payer of revenue presents three chalans; he receives back one which bears the signature of the treasurer and the jumma-novees, and is to all intents and purposes as good a voucher as a regular dakhila; he also gets a separate dakhila or receipt signed by the Collector, and brings with him a book in which the payment of the money is also entered and acknowledged by the jumma-novees; thus he obtains three receipts. The chalans, too, are not only entered in the account kept by the treasurer and the jumma-novees respectively, but they are again entered in detail into an English and Bengallee registry. The Treasurer also keeps a khusrarookar and a puckarookar, or a rough ledger and a fair ledger.

32. The sale of opium in this District for the last three years is given in the margin.

Years.	Mds.	Seers.	Price.
1850-51, ...	45	18	18,180
1851-52, ...	57	17	22,970
1852-53, ...	36	16	14,560
	139	11	55,710
	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Ganja, ...	1210	605	0
Rum, ...	831	250	605
Europe Spirits, ..	28	28	581
	2069	883	1186

33. The vend of intoxicating drugs is only licensed for the Town of Gowhatty. The demand, collection and balance for 1852-53 are also transcribed in the margin. There is a large balance outstanding.

34. The state of the currency is reported by the Collector to be in a very satisfactory condition. Copper pice have been freely distributed for a number of years, and it is the practice of the Collector to have always a floating sum of 50 rupees' worth of pice in hand to give in exchange to any applicant.

35. There are twenty-six schools in the District, one in the Sudder Station and twenty-five in the Mofussil; the names of the places in which they are established, and the number of scholars attached to each, are given in the margin, and Appendix F is a list of those scholars who have received Government appointments. I shall make some general observations on this subject in my Report on the Province. The Baptist Missionary Society has established two schools in this station, a girls' boarding school numbering fourteen pupils and one day scholar, and a boys' day school numbering seventy pupils, and having an average attendance of forty-five.

36. The thannah dâks in this District are carried by persons designated "hazoori sarahs," or peadahs. There is an establishment of 150 men; each receives four poorahs of roopit land and one poorah of waste land free of rent; half of these men are in duty at a time, and are distributed amongst the different thannahs and out-posts. The expense of conveying letters should be borne by the Post Office Department, and not charged to the revenue. Moreover, the establishment is most inefficient, and the letters are neither conveyed with regularity nor despatch. I would abolish the establishment altogether, and in lieu of it, entertain a sufficient number of dâk runners on fixed salaries.

37. Numerous petitions were presented to me by the Chowdrees and the Ryots; the petition of eighteen Chowdrees, with a translation, is appended;* it shows their general grievances on several points connect-

* Appendix G.

ed with the present revenue system, which they desire to bring before Government. I have given an abstract of the petition in the margin,* and I shall notice it at length in my general Report, merely remarking here that some of the complaints are well-founded, and call for remedial measures.

* *First.*—The increase on the rates of assessment on cultivated lands is too high; they pray that they may be reduced to one Rupee Roopit, one Rupee Bustee, one Rupee Baree, one Rupee Baotullee, eight annas Purringhattee, and be made permanent.

Secondly.—They have no power over the Ryots, they pray that they may be invested as heretofore with judicial powers.

Thirdly.—They are made to pay the revenue for the land assessed by the Ryots during their lease, and they are losers by the Ryot being allowed to dispose of their pottahs.

Fourthly.—The commission they receive is insumcient to cover the risk and losses they are subject to, and pray that they be allowed 20 per cent., the amount sanctioned by Regulation VII. of 1822 to farmers of Khas Mehals.

Fifthly.—That remissions are not made to them for losses sustained in consequence of lands carried away by rivers.

Sixthly.—That the Collector does not suspend the demand of Revenue when the Chowdree gives in lists of the defaulting Ryots, and solicits the Collector to recover the rents due for them, and that the cases against the Ryots are not decided for even two or three years.

Seventhly.—They have to pay the loss on lands resigned, and are prohibited from realizing any profit on the new land the Ryots bring into cultivation.

Eighthly.—The creation of such Chamooahs and holdings is objectionable. That the Ryots of these Chamooahs conspire with other Ryots to get up mobs, and throw obstacles in the way of their collecting the Revenue.

38. Certain Lakhirajdars petitioned me for permission to hold their lands rent-free instead of at half rates. As this question has been disposed of by Government Orders, No 501, dated the 25th of April 1852, I need not dwell on it. I see no reason whatever for giving up the revenue fixed on these lands.

39. Gunakant Sing Jobraj, the descendant of the King Chanderkant Sing, who was expelled from the country by the Burmese, has petitioned to be restored to his kingdom as a tributary chief, and the event of that request not being complied with, he solicits the restoration of the Dewattee land enjoyed by his forefather free of rent. He receives 500 Rs. per mensem as pension, and I cannot support his petition. The Sarring Rajah has also solicited an increase of pension; he received an increase from 25 to 30 in lieu of paiks who would no longer serve him, and in 1840 the allowance was increased to 50 Rs. Colonel Jenkins thinks an increase would be well bestowed. His pension is ample, if he did not persist in keeping up a large body of followers, and I would not augment it.

40. I have received also numerous other petitions, praying for pensions and the restoration of their slaves, which since the passing of Act V. of 1843 the petitioners have lost: one petition, that of Keshibram Dekaial Phookun, Colonel Jenkins is inclined to support. His father was an Ahom of high family, and enjoyed a pension of 30 rupees per mensem, when the pension was discontinued. The petitioner is in bad circumstances, but I do not think that his is a case which calls for the interference of Government. Government cannot be expected to give pensions in perpetuity.

Appendix H. is a detailed statement of pensions in money and land paid to different individuals on political and other grounds; it shows that Govern-

ment has been very liberal towards those who at their hands deserved consideration.

41. In the Criminal Department there are five officers, Captain Rowlatt, Magistrate, Mr. Hudson, Sub-Assistant, Baboo Anundaram Dakeal Phookun, and Sudder Amee n, BabooGungaram Burrooah.

Criminal.

42. The District is divided into six Police Thannahs, with six Pharees, or out-posts of the strength, noted below.

	Names of Thannahs.	Darogahs.	Mohurrirs.	Jemadars.	Kagottees.	Burkundauzes.	Tecklahs.
Thannahs.	Gowhatty,	1	2	1	0	20	0
	Chowgong,	1	1	1	1	5	6
	Burpetah,	1	1	1	1	5	8
	Bajali,	1	1	1	1	5	6
	Nulbaree,	1	1	1	1	5	8
	Rungeah,	1	1	1	1	9	7
Out-posts.	Komulpoor,	0	1	1	1	4	6
	Nuggerbeera,	0	1	0	1	4	4
	Tamulpoor,	0	1	1	1	5	10
	Khagrabaree,	0	0	1	1	6	4
	Lataseel,	0	0	1	0	1	8
	Boroloo,	0	0	1	0	1	8
		6	10	11	9	70	75

Year.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Dacoity with Murder.	Simple Dacoity.	River Dacoity.	Highway Robbery with wounding.	Highway Robbery unattended with aggravating circumstances.	Burglary with Murder.	Burglary without wounding.	Burglary.	Theft and Cattle Stealing.
1851	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	107	151
1852	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	138	189

43. The number of heinous crimes committed in 1852, compared with those of 1851, are noted in the margin.

44. There has been an increase in the cases of burglary and theft, and the Magistrate remarks that few cases of petty theft and cattle-stealing are ever reported to the Police, but it is gratifying to observe that heinous crimes are comparatively rare in this District.

45. There pended before all the Courts at the end of the last year, to which date only the returns had been received from the out-stations when I

visited the Office, 37 cases in which 124 persons were concerned, 14 were in Jail, and 110 on bail. The business is heavier than in any of the other Districts, but it is on the whole well brought up.

46. The convictions, commitments and acquittals in heinous and petty offences are given below :—

	Heinous Crimes.	Petty Crimes.
Convicted,	166	697
Committed,	28	1
Acquitted,	74	354

The return is favorable. The value of property recovered to that stolen is Rs. 1,153, 8 annas of the former to 7,627-11-11 of the latter.

47. There were 64 cases under Act IV. of 1840 pending at the above period, and of these, 14 cases had been under investigation more than three months. These cases depended before the Sub-Assistant, Baboo Anundaram Phookun, who, residing in the Mofussil at Burpetah, has less excuse for keeping them so long undecided: 420 applications and petitions also remained to be disposed of.

48. In a District which is entirely under khas management, the institution of Act IV. of 1840 suits should in my opinion be prohibited, as it is the province of the Collector to dispose of petty disputes between Ryots, of which kind a very large proportion of these cases consist. The proceedings under IV. of 1840, appeared to me to be spun out to a great length, and not to partake of the nature of a summary inquiry. Ameens are, I find, sometimes appointed on a salary of eight annas per diem to inquire into the right of possession; this mode of procedure, besides being very irregular, subjects the complainant to great expense, and for no good purpose; little dependence can be placed on the result of an inquiry held by a person of this grade, and any evidence taken by one who cannot administer an oath is worthless. If local inquiry be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining boundaries, it should be conducted by a Darogah, and as regards possession, the best evidence is that of the fiscal officers, the Chowdree, Putwarree, and Takooreeah. 761 witnesses were during the above period discharged on the first day of their attendance, 263 on the second day, 113 on the third day, 93 on the fourth day, 52 on the fifth day, 24 on the sixth day, 39 on the seventh day, 11 on the eighth day, and 41 were detained fromnine to fifteen days. This return is very unsatisfactory. Anundaram Phookun appears to have detained the witnesses the

largest period, and all the Officers, and he especially, should be required to give attention to the subject.

49. During the period under review two cases were only decided *vivâ voce*. Captain Rowlatt objects to this mode of procedure on the ground that it takes up great deal more time than when the depositions are written down by the native omlah, by which means several cases can be under preparation at the same time. The Deputy Commissioner has brought the matter under the consideration of the Nizamut Adawlut. My own opinion entirely concurs with that of the Deputy Commissioner; of the great advantage of the plan there can be no question; its practicability depends entirely upon the officer. An experienced Magistrate can, I am sure, carry it out with good effect, disposing of his cases more rapidly than under the old system. Captain Rowlatt is overwhelmed with revenue details, and has little time to devote to trying criminal cases.

50. Captain Rowlatt objects also to a rule introduced by the Deputy Commissioner regarding the lodging of subsistence money for witnesses. The Deputy Commissioner has directed that no prosecutor shall be allowed to have the evidence of his witnesses recorded, unless he shall have lodged the subsistence money. I agree with Captain Rowlatt that it savours much of hardship and injustice to debar prosecutors from bringing up their own witnesses if they have it in their power to do so.

51. The Deputy Commissioner's object is to stop frivolous and trifling litigation, but this will be better checked by punishing those guilty of prefering such accusations, a measure to which the authorities of Kamroop seem never to have recourse. The effect of the rule will, as remarked by Colonel Jenkins, have also the effect of deterring the poorer classes from bringing just complaints.

52. The Cossyas on the South side of the river, and the Booteahs on the North, inhabit the frontier ranges of hills. I shall notice our relations with these tribes in my general Report.

53. The number of prisoners of all descriptions in the jail on the 15th of May amounted to 127, who were employed in the manner showed in Appendix I. The only classification observed in the jail is, that the prisoners under sentence are kept distant from those in the Hajut, and the males are separated from the females. The jail is commodious, capable of containing 280 persons, with an extensive compound. The wards are airy, and are kept scrupulously clean. The ventilation of the hospital is deficient, and the drainage around both buildings defective.

54. The scale of diet prescribed by the Circular Order of Government, dated the 24th of November 1851, has been fully introduced with satisfactory results, and is considered sufficient. Tobacco and opium are not allowed, but the enforcement of this order is no easy matter with prisoners who work outside the jail compound.

55. The Magistrate recommends that a certain quantity of opium be given to the opium-eaters when first admitted. The sickness and mortality in the jail is great, and are mainly attributed to opium, the use of which is common amongst the class from which the prisoners are chiefly drawn. The Civil Surgeon supports the Magistrate's proposition, and suggests that opium-eaters should be exempted from labor for one month after entering the jail, and sent to Hospital for the purpose of undergoing a course of preparatory treatment. He also considers that the diet is not suited to the wants of these prisoners, and recommends that a moderate quantity of spices of sorts, tyre, milk, sugar, &c., be allowed to them bi-weekly or weekly. These suggestions appear to me judicious, and worthy of an experimental trial. I enclose a letter from Mr. McLean,* the Assistant-Surgeon, which contains also some valuable remarks on the public health of the Station, with some suggestions for improving it. His recommendations, which are briefly enumerated in the margin, for improving the health of the prisoners, with which Government is more directly concerned, should be adopted as far as practicable at once, and those relating to the health of the Station should be referred to the Municipal Committee appointed under Act XXVI. of 1805.

That the drain outside the jail be kept clean and free from jungle.

That the ground around the jail for 50 or 60 yards, if possible, be elevated.

That the tanks on the east and west side be dug to a proper depth and kept clean.

That the pond be always kept clean.

That the indiscriminate employment of convicts who eat opium in digging tanks be discontinued, and those alone be subject to it, who may be physically fit for the work.

That the floor of the jail hospital be raised 2½ to 3 feet; that the building be divided into two apartments, and that the windows be all converted into doors, furnished with venetians as well as glass.

56. The Magistrate recommends the appointment of Chowkeedars to keep watch in the villages, and would defray the expense by levying a rate on the villages sufficient to pay to each Chowkeedar two Rupees per mensem. Colonel Jenkins doubts the utility of a village Police. The Chowkeedars and Takooreeahs are required to afford assistance to the Police when necessary, and as there is no village community in Assam, I do not think the appointment of separate Chowkeedars on villages so small, scattered, and constituted, would add to the efficiency of the Police, and certainly the ryots should not bear the expense.

57. There are nine ferries in the District; one is let in perpetuityto a ferryman on a rent of four annas per year, by order of the late Mr. Commis-

* Appendix J.

sioner Scott; another is let for 12 Rupees; the rest fetch considerable sums, bringing the total Revenue for the year 1853 to Rs. 2,863-4. For the reasons stated in the 49th paragraph of my Report on Gowalparra, I would give up the Ghats, paying 12 Rupees a year revenue.

58. The funds are administered by the Magistrate, who submits his proposition for expending them to Government through the Deputy Commissioner. The Magistrate reports that a yearly grant from the funds was made over to the Town Improvement Committee, and as it was made without reference to the amount in hand, the fund account has been overdrawn, and at present shows a deficiency of Rs. 184-7.

59. The sum of 6,000 Rupees was placed at the disposal of the Magistrate for the repair of the District roads, and with this, the Magistrate states, about 36 miles of road have been placed in passable condition, and wooden bridges built over seven large and numerous small streams. The length of the roads under the Executive Officer amounts to about 83 miles. They consist of the high road from Gowalparra, passing through Gowhatty to the border of the Nowgong District, measuring 73 miles, through which it is continued to Upper Assam, but the road is quite impassable, never having been completed except for a few miles round Gowhatty. The remaining seven miles of road joins the Cherra Poonjee road at the foot of the hills. The road is passable, but the wooden bridges are stated to be in a decayed state. I shall defer my remarks on the subject of roads for the present.

Civil.

60. The Files of this Court, which is presided over by the undermentioned Judges, stood on the first of April 1853 as follows:—

	Suits and Appeals.	Miscellaneous.	Pending above one year.
Principal Assistant, ...	111	81	12
Junior ditto, ...	16	15	1
Sub-Assistant to Commissioner, ...	7	3	0
Principal Sudder Ameen,..	27	79	2
Sudder Ameen, ...	29	35	0
Sudder Moonsiff, Gowhatty, ...	88	71	3
Second Sudder Moonsiff, ...	82	58	5
Moonsiff of Rungeah, ...	35	36	0
Ditto of Nulbaree, ...	49	20	2
Ditto of Burpetah, ...	91	37	1
Total, ..	535	435	26

Of the suits instituted and pending in the Courts of Kamroop from the 1st of January 1852 to 15th May 1853, amounting to 1,561, 356 suits were

for sums above 100 Rupees, and 511 for sums not exceeding 20 Rupees, 101 were suits for land. The suits are described and classified in Appendix K: they chiefly relate to bond-debts, price of jewels and other personal property, and balance of accounts; it will be observed that 111 were cases for the recovery of vakeels' fees. The great majority of the cases are very trifling, and should be disposed of with greater expedition and less formality. The number pending above one year is large. In addition to the above suits, 26 complaints were pending under Clause 6, Section II. of the Assam Rules, and during the quarter under review 80 suits, of the description noted in the margin, were disposed of *vivâ voce*. During the year 1852, four suits were only tried with the assistance of native assessors under Clause 2, Section II. of the Assam Rules. The Deputy Commissioner has called the attention of the Judges to this point, and urged them to take the proper means to induce the parties to submit their disputes to arbitration.

Under Clause 5, Section II.	
To redeem from bondage,	12
For conjugal rights,	40
For restoration to Caste,	4
To cancel leases,	1
Under Clause 6, Section II.	
Vakeels' fees,	35
Servants' wages,	2
Debts,	3
	106
Decided,	80
Pending,	26

61. Appendixes L, M, and N show the Civil, Judicial, Magisterial. and Fiscal Establishments as they stood on the 1st of May 1842 and the 1st of May 1852, respectively. In the Revenue Department there is a nett decrease of 19 Rupees, in the Civil Department there is an increase of Rupees 190, and in the Criminal Department of Rupees 231 per mensem.

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS,

Officiating Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

Gowhatty,
The 22nd May 1853.

P. S.—The American Missionaries have, in the accompanying letter, which I received after drafting this Report, solicited the gratuitous circulation of some copies of their newspaper, published in the Vernacular Assamese. The paper is much sought after by the natives; it is devoted to geography, history, the sciences, biography, &c., including items of all the more interesting news of the day. It is well calculated to rouse the dormant mind of the Assamese, but I apprehend the indulgence solicited is not of that kind which could be conceded without creating a very inconvenient precedent. If Assamese should be taught in the schools I would propose that Government subscribe for some copies. There is a

As per accompanying letter.

single religious article in each paper, but it is generally of a biographical nature, and never such as to give offence.

I omitted to notice the state of the records. The record room is being built, and the papers are at present in the greatest confusion. There is a large mass of records. I have, at the desire of the Board of Revenue, looked over the papers, and recommended the destruction of those which are not worthy of preservation.

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS,

Officiating Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut,

On Deputation.

Gowhatty,
The 18th July 1853.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Chowdrees and Subordinate Officers, with their Circle, their Extent as to Area, Population, and Amount of Revenue.

Name of Circle.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated, and Amount of Remission.				Number of Villages in Circle.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
Pergh. Kaoorbaha, ..	Jewmul Chowdree, ..	Receives Maun and Commission, ..	117 0 0	331 12 2		10	1353 1 0 15	2987	1531 11 8
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	214 12 2						
Kharija Do., ..	Rammohun, ..	Do. Commission, ..	..	66 1 8		2	553 1 2 5	667	641 1 4
Pergh. Betnah, ..	Soorjo Hazarikah, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	266 10 2½	699 14 5		28	3215 2 1 18	5031	3441 7 5
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	433 4 2½						
„ Poorbokacharimchal, ..	Chunderdutt Chowdree, ...	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	176 0 0	471 12 0		37	2063 3 2 14	3558	2278 2 8
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	295 12 0						
„ Hochung, ..	Chunderkanth Doloy, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	140 14 8½	401 12 5		30	1685 3 4 11	2855	1848 4 6
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	260 13 8½						
„ Pattee Durrung, ..	Soroonath Chowdree, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	470 12 0	1213 5 8		89	5706 1 2 11	14771	6094 0 10½
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	742 9 8						
Kharija Do., ..	Mohunram, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	116 13 6	341 2 10		8	1373 3 0 7	2524	1539 3 5
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	224 5 4						
Pergh. Madartullah, ..	Bhooputty Surmah, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ...	309 5 6	860 15 3		32	3605 2 0 14½	4366	4056 0 2
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	551 9 9						
„ Burbungsur, ..	Mehecram Borooah, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	128 2 6	301 10 0		23	1465 1 3 18	5131	1625 8 3
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	173 8 3						
„ Seelah, ..	Roopram Gogoe, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	56 2 0	156 12 0		6	639 2 1 2	914	739 6 3
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	100 10 0						
„ Sindooreegopah, ..	Gumbheer Chowdree, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	72 8 3½	129 4 3		12	906 0 4 15	1981	1165 4 8
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	126 11 11½						

Name of Circle.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated, and Amount of Remission.		Number of Villages in Circle.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
Pergh. Poorbopar, ..	Hurkunth Borooah, ..	Receives Maun and Commission, .. 466 7 6 Subordinate Officers, do. do., .. 859 7 6	1325 15 0	82	5530 3 3 5	11300	6186 5 3
„ Boreegoge, ..	Soorjodutt Surmah, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, .. 386 5 8 Subordinate Officers, do. do., .. 618 14 4	1005 4 0	125	4774 3 2 0	9533	5066 8 8
„ Pandooree, ..	Roopessur Surmah, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, .. 326 3 11 Subordinate Officers, do. do., .. 494 0 1	820 4 0	51	3906 2 2 10	5243	4167 2 6
Kharija Do., ..	Kirteeram Chowdree, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, .. 89 6 1½ Subordinate Officers, do. do., .. 156 4 3½	245 10 5	17	1190 2 4 14	1061	1273 1 5
Pergh. Dhumdhummah, ..	Bolorom Phookun, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, .. 191 4 9½ Subordinate Officers, do. do., .. 309 6 9½	500 11 7	5	2091 1 0 0	1935	2468 12 9
Kharija Dafalee, ..	Ditto, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, .. 123 10 6 Subordinate Officers, do. do., .. 194 9 6	318 4 0	5	1330 2 3 10	1686	1590 2 1
Pergh. Puchimkacharimehal.,	Bistoram Gogoe, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, .. 143 0 10½ Subordinate Officers, do. do., .. 240 5 11½	383 6 10	10	1646 2 3 13	3778	1903 15 7
Kharija Nowgong, ..	Rujutchunder Borooah, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, .. 44 14 3 Subordinate Officers, do. do., .. 65 1 9	110 0 0	2	465 1 2 7	686	575 12 2
„ Puchimkacharimehal,	Rampud Deka, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, .. 38 2 6 Subordinate Officers, do. do., .. 61 13 10	100 0 4	5	414 1 0 19	488	491 2 5
Pergh Hajo, ..	Goureekunth Deka Borooah, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, .. 233 0 11½ Subordinate Officers, do. do., .. 402 12 9½	635 12 0	44	2978 2 3 9	6504	3103 9 7
„ Ramdeah, ..	Bhokutdaha Chowdree, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, .. 128 3 2 Subordinate Officers, do. do., .. 187 3 2	315 6 4	15	1533 2 2 17	6227	1787 7 8
„ Ootarsoroobungseer, ..	Bejoyram Chowdree, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, .. 411 9 5 Subordinate Officers, do. do., .. 634 11 8	1046 5 8	35	5309 3 0 1	6512	5588 15 1
Kharija Sowalkoochee, ..	Salabut Khan, ..	Do. Commission, ...	27 13 10	1	102 2 3 0	2369	195 7 0
Mehal Ghoramarrah, ..	Isram Borooah, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, .. 30 0 0 Subordinate Officers, do. do., .. 61 9 5	91 9 5	1	393 2 0 8	866	460 14 6

„ Jhargong,	..	Banoodhur Gogoe,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	156	4	0			6	847	1	8	7	1290	1020	0	0
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	..	126	14	0	283	2	0								
Pergh. Puchimbunbhag,	..	Roodromul Chowdree,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	174	8	0			23	2001	1	0	0	1758	2255	3	10
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	..	286	11	0	461	3	0								
„ Batasgilah,	..	Lukheesing Chowdree,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	179	10	6			24	2353	3	0	18	3747	2302	1	3
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	..	273	11	0	453	5	6								
„ Poorbo Bunbhag,	..	Kopilmul Chowdree,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	283	3	0			48	3585	2	1	0	7493	3678	12	7
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	..	485	2	7	768	5	7								
„ Khatah,	..	Lukheesing Chowdree,	..	Do. Maun and Commission.	..	469	11	6			91	5513	0	0	9	8742	6070	15	9
				Subordinate Officers, do. do,	..	759	4	6	1229	0	0								
Kharija Ororah,	..	Puddonarain Putwaree,	..	Do. Maun and ommission,	..	66	8	0			9	742	2	3	10	1306	839	1	1½
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	..	83	15	9	150	7	9								
Pergh. Oopurburbhag,	..	Rujutchunder Deka Borooah,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	554	12	0			97	5644	0	4	9	11829	7217	8	1
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	..	944	7	0	1499	3	0								
„ Ootur Barkhetree,	..	Govindroy Chowdree,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	318	5	0			40	3918	3	0	0	4601	4283	11	10
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.	..	520	11	0	839	0	0								
„ Duckin Do,	.	Kristoroy Chowdree,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	121	11	0			22	1834	1	2	19	2286	2070	7	9
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	..	238	5	0	360	0	9								
Kharija Derooah,	..	Sobhanath Talookdar,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	51	8	0			3	564	1	2	17	0	658	4	9
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	..	47	12	6	126	4	6								
Pergh. Babajany,	..	Sibnath Chowdree,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	275	14	0			24	3365	2	4	9¼	5611	3531	15	5
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	..	416	7	4	692	5	4								
„ Chand Koochee,	..	Roodrowul Chowdree,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	56	1	0			5	638	1	2	0	1938	710	11	3
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	..	78	13	2	134	14	2								
„ Pokoah,	..	Jogessur Gosain,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	313	2	0			34	3812	0	2	13	4123	4084	13	7
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	..	513	10	1	826	12	1								
„ Notoondehar,	..	Sobbaram Chowdree,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	94	9	0			15	1279	0	2	12	2119	1455	5	4
				Subordinate Officers, do. do,	..	202	6	0	296	15	0								
„ Noanatee,	...	Moheenarain Chowdree,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	128	0	0			19	1400	3	0	18	3247	1020	7	11
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	..	173	3	3	301	3	3								
„ Namburbhag,	..	Gourinarain Chowdree,	..	Do. Maun and Commission,	..	337	6	0			60	4016	0	2	0	7794	4417	3	0
				Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	..	574	1	7	911	7	7								

Name of Circle.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated, and Amount of Remission.			Number of Villages in Circle.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
Pergh. Dhurmpoor, ..	Juggoseia Deka, ..	Receives Maun and Commission, ..	499 15 0		72	6184 0 3 1	7449	6059 6 5
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	824 14 11	1324 13 11				
Kharija Do., ..	Juggodutt Kutky, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	267 7 6		26	3242 0 3 10	5837	3427 12 7
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	406 14 6	674 6 0				
Pergh. Sorookhetree, ..	Kristonarain Chowdree, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	235 0 0		56	2996 1 3 4	6817	3602 3 4
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	355 13 0	590 13 0				
Kharija Bagdee, ..	Dhoniram, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	57 5 6		13	757 0 0 4	788	1108 7 2
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	98 3 6	155 9 0				
Pergh. Manickpoor, ..	Pijo Gohain, ...	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	176 12 0		7	1945 0 4 7	2375	2274 10 4
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	277 0 3	453 12 3				
,, Panbaree, ..	Madhubram Burrah, .	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	165 7 5		13	1987 0 2 10	4648	2145 12 11
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	272 15 0	438 6 5				
,, Poorbobojaly, ..	Gopinath Chowdree, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	250 15 0		34	2035 3 3 5	5608	3263 15 0
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	437 8 0	688 7 0				
,, Ootur Bojaly, ..	Jeenaram Chowdree, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	248 8 0		21	2883 2 1 10	5198	3229 8 9
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	390 10 11	639 2 11				
,, Duckin Bojaly, ..	Juggoram Chowdree, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	112 13 0		24	1321 0 4 14	2255	1503 2 0
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	184 8 0	297 5 0				
Kharija Do., ..	Lukhenath Chowdree, ..	Do. Commission, ..	..	33 2 4	4	313 3 0 2	233	331 13 6
Pergh. Soreeho, ..	Gujindro Chowdree, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	192 3 9		66	2187 1 0 12	3346	2501 0 1
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	323 1 7	515 5 1				
,, Pakab, ..	Pitumbur Chowdree, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	217 5 5		21	2706 0 4 10	3382	3183 9 10
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	342 0 5	559 5 10				
Mehal Koochaijhar Moormelah,	Juggoram Burrah, ..	Do Maun and Commission, ..	65 7 10		2	702 3 4 0	1022	824 1 11
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	82 13 10	148 5 8				
Khat Kharadhara, ..	Anundoram & Bulloram Phookun,	Do. Commission, ..	..	48 15 4	1	434 2 2 15	1103	489 10 4
,, Bundoo Sedhunee, ..	Isram and Pursooram Deka, ..	Do. do., ...	..	66 0 0	1	552 1 0 0	479	660 5 4

Pergh. Roopsee,	Poauram Chowdree,	Do. Maun and Commission,	490 4 0			37	5609 3 4 0	6415	5210 7 7
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	572 15 0						
				1033 3 0					
Kharija Chaprah,	Juggoram Deka,	Do. Commission,	..	10 14 7		1	109 3 4 0	221	109 3 3
Pergh. Bogreebaree,	Bhobanipersaud,	Do. Maun and Commission,	226 0 0			30	66 1 2 0	2228	2969 8 5
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	341 3 5						
				567 3 5					
Kharija Ramaparah,	Bhobani and Sumnarain,	Do. Commission,	..	7 9 7		2	24 1 1 0	143	76 7 2
Hadeerah,	Paluckram Talasee,	Do. do.,	..	41 11 7		4	3[illegible] 2 3 0	1367	417 5 1
Pergh. Bhobanipore,	Santoram Doss,	Do. Maun and Commission,	190 0 0			18	2174 2 4 0	6566	1998 7 2
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	230 15 6						
				429 15 6					
Kharija Goloyah,	Omtram,	Do. Commission,	..	13 8 0		1	156 0 4 0	344	136 10 9½
Pergh. Burpettah,	Mohoruth Chowdree,	Do. Maun and Commission,	106 14 0			57	67 1 0 6½	5470	1421 12 4
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	181 3 3						
				288 1 3					
Kharija Keylean Koochee,	Ramdutt,	Do. Commission,	..	10 13 3		5	120 2 3 3	186	108 4 4
Chomooch Manickpore,	Mungulram Doss,	Do. do.,	..	7 7 0		4	79 1 1 0	163	75 6 4
Pergh. Dumkah,	Dossram Chowdree,	Do. Maun and Commission,	184 12 0			12	1990 2 1 0	3235	1943 15 7
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	222 12 2						
				407 8 2					
„ Ketkeebaree,	Roodronarain,	Do. Commission,	..	19 8 10		1	211 3 1 0	392	198 3 10
„ Basmoorah,	Horeemul Roy,	Do. Maun and Commission,	56 8 0			6	654 3 3 10	657	584 12 6
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	58 12 0						
				115 4 0					
„ Chokabaosee,	Horeenath Roy,	Do. Maun and Commission,	238 0 0			12	2639 1 4 0	3199	2501 5 2
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	287 5 0						
				525 5 0					
Mehal Bherbheree,	Ditto,	Do. Commission,	..	14 9 0		2	97 3 0 0	0	86 8 6
Pergh. Chengah,	Joynund Chowdree,	Do. Maun and Commission,	58 13 0			21	877 1 0 0	938	793 15 11
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	99 13 6						
				158 10 6					
Kharija Bohooree,	Radhakunth,	Do. Commission,	..	10 0 0		2	107 3 1 0	1203	100 4 3
Pergh. Hustinapore,	Bhogiruth Dutt,	Do. Maun and Commission,	125 8 0			18	2063 1 2 0	2248	1890 8 2
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	276 12 2						
				402 4 2					
Moydhum Kurdoygooree,	Joyhuree,	Do. Commission,	..	16 14 0		1	183 1 3 0	353	170 15 0
Fuchim Do.	Bouo Talookdar,	Do. Do.,	..	15 1 0		1	162 2 1 0	196	151 3 7
Pergh. Kholabandah,	Chauaram Chowdree,	Do. Maun and Commission,	119 14 0			16	107 2 3 0	2735	1585 7 6½
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	180 10 2						
				300 8 2					
„ Cheelah,	Prannath,	Do. Maun and Commission,	46 4 0			12	892 2 2 0	1441	762 13 11½
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	107 7 0						
				153 11 0					
Mehal Konorah,	Joydutt,	Do. Commission,	..	62 9 0		2	372 1 0 0	871	368 3 6
Chomooah Chengah,	Horonath,	Do. do.,	..	48 5 0		2	378 2 2 0	669	338 15 8
Neez Burpetah,	Dossram Chowdree,	Do. Commission,	..	16 13 3		1	82 1 0 0	529	98 15 2
Shusturs of Burpetah,	Bikramdeb Odhekaree,	Do. do.,	..	12 6 0		6	284 2 0 10	7368	124 7 8

Names of Circle.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated, and Amount of Remission.			Number of Villages in Circle.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
Pergh. Barantee, ..	Prosunnokoomar Mookherjea, ..	Receives Maun and Commission, ..	335 4 6		9	4226 0 2 12	3980	4321 5 0
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	536 8 1	871 12 7				
Kharija Do., ..	Moneeram Chowdry, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	189 0 0		4	2305 2 2 0	1619	2472 3 2
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	362 3 9	551 3 9				
„ Choyance, ..	Preonath Purbutea Phokun, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	776 1 6		41	9388 1 2 17	15343	10217 4 9
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	1298 6 6	2074 8 0				
„ Dukhin Sorobungsur,	Modhooram Chowdry, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	402 10 0		13	5271 3 2 9	3882	5341 9 7¼
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	625 8 4	1028 2 4				
„ Poorbo Chomoreah, ..	Sobharam Chowdry, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	228 4 0		21	3783 1 4 1	4960	3893 13 9
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	494 3 9	722 7 9				
„ Puchim Chomoreah, ..	Monooram, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	148 8 6		22	1899 0 0 7	4355	2194 2 10
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	254 10 4	403 2 0				
„ Bakalee, ..	Sindooraj Chowdry, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	174 10 0		12	2008 2 3 9	1881	2352 10 10
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	281 1 11	455 11 11				
Desh Rance, ..	Lulitram Sing Rajah, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	1475 8 0		63	10005 3 1 9	8405	10019 11 0
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	1382 10 3	2858 2 3				
Rajar Khat, ..	Ditto, ..	.....	0 0 0		0	805 0 0 0	0	482 2 9
Doar Burdwar, ..	Jeedhar Sing Rajah, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	410 14 3		58	4807 2 4 10	4340	5583 4 9
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	694 12 3	1105 10 6				
„ Mataikhar, ..	Phalbelang Sing Rajah, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	86 1 9		9	370 1 2 1	444	455 9 3
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	56 12 0	142 13 9				
„ Moyrapore, ..	Blankutram Suzawal, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	77 15 9		6	823 0 3 8	456	1005 13 4
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	125 8 9	203 8 6				
„ Bholagong, ..	Troylucknonath Mookherjea, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	189 3 0		13	2073 1 1 0	1106	2435 2 5
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	295 6 0	484 9 0				
Kharija Do., ..	Okhoysing, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	32 6 10		4	317 0 0 0	266	388 14 1
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	25 0 10	77 7 8				

,, Pantan,	Gungaram Borooah,	Do. Maun and Commission,	106 13 0	259 14 0	30	1166 1 1 0	130	1361 10 2
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	153 1 0					
,, Choygong,	Sham Phokun,	Do. Maun and Commission,	81 13 5	235 13 3	19	908 0 3 9	1924	1077 7 9
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	153 15 10					
Kharija Do.,	Amulsing Rajah,	Do. Maun and Commission,	25 3 3	77 0 6	9	316 0 2 0	0	385 10 4
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	51 13 3					
Doar Bogai,	Khoonda Sing Rajah,	Do. Maun and Commission,	145 12 3	361 9 6	28	1571 0 0 0	2279	1863 15 2
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	215 13 3					
,, Bungong,	Mobeenarain Sing Rajah,	Do. Maun and Commission,	259 1 6	685 4 0	39	2812 1 0 0	2917	3347 1 1
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	426 2 6					
,, Boko,	Govind Sing Rajah,	Do. Maun and Commission,	146 4 0	362 9 5	19	1607 2 4 8	2110	1870 14 1
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	216 5 5					
Kharija Do.,	Amul Sing Rajah,	Do. Maun and Commission,	144 14 5	359 13 10	19	1556 1 0 0	1966	1851 12 0
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	214 15 5					
Doar Lookee,	Mohodutt Sing Rajah,	Do. Maun and Commission,	1500 1 0	2454 14 3	25	6738 3 1 0	9266	8000 3 8
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	954 13 3					
Pergh. Ramsaha,	Roodroram,	Do. Maun and Commission,	106 2 4	214 6 0	14	1478 0 1 1	1815	1649 13 6
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	108 3 8					
Desh Doomoreah,	Dodhee Sing Rajah,	Do. Maun and Commission,	423 12 3	1461 11 6	53	5877 3 2 0	6953	7134 5 6
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	1037 15 3					
,, Thul Nurtap,	Oochan Sing Rajah,	Do. Maun and Commission,	98 4 3	261 9 7	18	1008 0 1 1	203	1233 10 1
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	163 5 4					
Desh Paubaree,	Bhoodhur Rajah,	Do. Maun and Commission,	55 13 7½	136 6 3	6	595 0 1 19	480	713 9 7
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	80 8 7½					
,, Beltullah,	Lokepalnarain Rajah,	Do. Maun and Commission,	367 10 4½	1108 8 0	36	4808 1 1 15	1749	5799 0 0
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	740 13 7½					
Doar Buxa Ootur Tauguy,	Bhokut Oozeer,	Do. Maun and Commission,	771 0 0	1913 3 0	38	8252 1 2 0	5984	9846 13 2
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	1142 3 0					
,, Poorbo Tauguy,	Lellah Zimmadar,	Do. Maun and Commission,	386 8 0	985 2 0	18	4193 0 1 1	3145	4961 11 8
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	598 10 0					
Kharija Gheramarah,	Isram Borooah,	Do. Maun and Commission,	110 0 0	265 5 0	7	1142 2 2 0	750	1397 10 10
		Subordinate Officers, do. do.,	155 5 0					

Names of Circle.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated, and Amount of Remission.			Number of Villages in Circle.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
Doar Kharija Puchim Tanguy,	Gourinarain Chowdree, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	240 0 0		15	2468 3 4 11	1247	2893 13 4
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	305 14 7	590 14 7				
,, Gurkholah, ..	Bhukut Oozeer Suzawal, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	82 9 9		5	866 0 0 0	1387	1063 13 0
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	130 0 9	212 10 6				
,, Bijnee, ..	Odhurdoss, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	112 13 0		10	1337 1 3 0	923	1457 4 0
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	184 6 5	297 3 5				
,, Poorbo do., ..	Dheernarain, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	69 13 0		6	804 3 3 0	572	902 9 0
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	117 11 10	187 8 10				
,, Wootur do., ..	Khattaram, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	57 8 0		6	393 3 3 0	425	454 9 11
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	36 7 7	94 1 7				
,, Moydhum do., ..	Do., ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	11 14 0		6	208 0 1 0	95	217 10 0
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	21 14 9	33 12 9				
,, Chapakhamar, ..	Luckhenarain, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	6 12 0		2	133 3 2 0	0	134 7 0
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	15 13 10	22 9 10				
,, Chapagooree, ..	Channah Oozeer, ..	Do. Maun and Commission, ..	453 9 0		34	4925 0 4 15	4775	5809 1 7½
		Subordinate Officers, do. do., ..	655 10 9	1109 3 9				
Kamakhia Debaloy, ..	Kesubannud Bhuttacharj, ..	Remission for Kamakhia Pooja, ..	762 4 6					
		Commission, ..	242 15 2	1005 3 8	....	4156 1 4 6	....	2428 12 1
Omanund ditto, ..	Ramchunder Bhuttacharj, ..	Commission,		.. 88 11 5	....	1520 3 1 3	....	887 1 2
Usserkrant ditto, ..	Sumdutt Burdoloy ..	Ditto,		.. 88 13 7	....	151 1 3 6	....	888 7 10½
Bilessur ditto, ..	Homessur Kutky, ..	Ditto,		.. 145 7 11	....	1739 3 0 11½	....	1454 15 3¾
Oogrotarah ditto, ..	Kulponath Doloy, ..	Ditto,		.. 25 0 5	....	4283 0 3 4	....	250 4 7
Chutrakar ditto, ..	Deobur Burdoloy, ..	Ditto,		.. 42 3 10	....	703 1 3 3	....	422 7 0¼
Madhub ditto, ..	Omadutt Doloy, ..	Ditto,		.. 423 7 0	....	7601 3 3 18	....	4234 6 9½
Burmokam ditto, ..	Runzanshah Khadeem, ..	Ditto,		.. 44 5 9	....	761 0 3 0	....	443 10 4
Pureehuressur ditto, ..	Mcheeram Borooah, ..	Ditto,		.. 26 7 0	....	454 2 1 5	....	264 9 11
Muneekurnekessur ditto, ..	Bhobanikaunth Deka Borooah, ..	Ditto,		.. 15 10 2	....	0238 0 4 12	....	156 5 9
Sooklessur ditto, ..	Preonauth Purbuttea Phookun, ..	Ditto,		.. 28 2 9	....	515 2 2 8	....	281 11 4
Jenardhun ditto, ..	Radhanauth Kutky, ..	Ditto,		.. 46 9 3	....	786 0 2 9½	....	465 13 0
Ugnebanessur ditto, ..	Juggodutt Kutky, ..	Ditto,		.. 22 15 3	....	407 0 0 0	....	229 9 3
Deergessuree ditto, ..	Romakaunth Deka Borooah, ..	Ditto,		.. 22 4 6½	....	375 3 2 16	....	222 13 5¼

Banessur	ditto,	..	Sreedhur Gosamee,	..	Ditto,	..	37	0	4	...	473	1	4	15	....	370	8	8½
Koormomadub	ditto,	..	Roodrooram Burdoloy,	..	Ditto,	..	24	10	10½	....	416	3	4	18	....	246	13	5½
Roodressur	ditto,	..	Kaleekunth Deka Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	57	0	3	....	944	2	3	10½	..	570	3	2½
Pandoonath	ditto,	..	Kesubanund Bhuttacharj,	..	Ditto,	..	10	4	11	....	182	0	1	7	....	103	1	5
Gopeshur	ditto,	..	Sukheeram Deka Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	24	14	0	....	402	3	2	18	....	248	15	11
Pinglessur	ditto,	..	Omakunth Surmah,	..	Ditto,	..	26	4	6	....	436	2	3	12	....	252	13	4½
Dhuressur	ditto,	..	Gopal Surmah,	..	Ditto,	..	19	3	7	...	365	3	4	7	....	192	4	3½
Bhringessur	ditto,	..	Preonath Phookun,	..	Ditto,	..	34	4	5	..	574	1	0	15	....	342	12	6
Deeptessur	ditto,	..	Holeeram Kutky,	..	Ditto,	..	9	7	3	....	159	3	3	9	....	94	8	9
Shedessur	ditto,	..	Omamohessur Gosain,	..	Ditto,	..	2	4	0	....	4	3	3	0	....	22	8	10
Gonreeputty	ditto,	..	Lukheebullub Gosain,	..	Ditto,	..	3	6	7	...	53	0	3	15	....	34	1	10
Joydoorgah	ditto,	..	Ditto,	..	Ditto,	..	6	0	0	....	78	0	1	10	....	60	5	5
Mudunkamdeb	ditto,	..	Gurgoram Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	11	12	5	....	201	3	1	5	....	117	12	6
Busisto	ditto,	..	Ramchunder Surmah,	..	Ditto,	..	11	6	6½	....	196	1	0	2	..	114	1	4½
Deo Babergooree	ditto,	..	Heemkunth Kutky,	..	Ditto,	..	4	14	0	....	78	3	2	3	....	48	12	0
Cheetrachul	ditto		Bishnodutt Surmah,	..	Ditto,	..	9	11	6	....	171	0	2	7	....	97	3	9
Seedessur	ditto,	..	Bejoyram Chowdree,	..	Ditto,	..	15	7	9	....	270	0	2	1	....	54	15	10½
Chundeeka	ditto,	..	Robeechunder Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	3	8	5	....	63	2	3	0	....	35	3	11
Bagessuree	ditto,	..	Roghonath Kutkey,	..	Ditto,	..	3	10	5	....	33	1	0	17	....	36	8	4
Chundersekur	ditto,	..	Jogessur Gosain,	..	Ditto,	..	7	9	3	..	96	2	1	10	....	76	7	8
Shamroy	Debaloy,	..	Rujutchunder Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	8	9	7	....	145	0	0	0		83	7	9
2nd Deo Babergooree,		..	Soroonath Chowdree,	..	Ditto,	..	1	13	7	....	29	0	2	0	....	18	8	0
Basoodeb Debaloy,		..	Kulponath Doloy,	..	Ditto,	..	0	7	10	....	10	3	0	0	....	4	11	3
Burmootur,		..	Aoneabatty Gosain,	..	Settled at half rate,		0	0	0	....	975	0	1	9	....	700	6	5½
Ditto,		..	Purbuteah Gosain,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0		16220		2	0	....	9407	14	0
Ditto,		..	Lukhenarain Gosain,	..	Ditto,	.	0	0	0	....	1792	2	4	16	....	1326	7	11
Ditto,		..	Jogessur Gosain,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	...	2680	2	4	11	....	1669	9	7
Ditto,		..	Tuppodhur Gosain,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	..	599	1	0	15	....	426	7	2½
Ditto,		..	Sreedhur and Bungseedhur Gosain,		Ditto,	..	0	0	0	..	637	1	0	16	....	451	5	9½
Ditto,		..	Hunsodhur Gosain,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	630	0	0	3	....	445	13	2½
Ditto,		..	Omamohessur Gosain,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	1640	3	0	0	....	1075	10	3½
Ditto,		..	Hoyemabuttee Dibba,	.	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	833	0	1	5	....	617	2	8
Chomooah,		..	Gooroodoss Mookerjee, & others,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	1005	1	4	3	...	609	15	4
Khat Choladoho,		..	Sumbhonauth Mozoomdar,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	236	0	3	19	....	135	15	11
Chomooah,		..	Syuteeram Moteeram,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	566	2	2	0	....	312	7	9
Ditto,		..	Rogoodeb Bhuttacharj,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	..	648	3	2	13	....	352	4	1
Ditto,		..	Radhakunth Burooah,	..	Commission,	..	20	8	9	....	320	0	2	0	....	284	4	11
Ditto,		..	Sukromul Burkaist,	..	Ditto,		41	0	0	....	947	2	0	4	....	772	2	4
Ditto,		..	Juroomya Dasbeea,	..	Ditto,	..	39	7	0	....	345	1	0	3	...	394	0	4
Ditto,		..	Gourenarain Chowdree,	..	Ditto,	..	44	3	0	...	778	0	0	0	...	683	4	3
Ditto,		..	Horeemul Burooah,	..	Ditto,	.	21	1	8	....	233	2	2	1	....	236	8	4
Ditto,		..	Buloram Deeka Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	33	5	11	....	440	3	1	13	...	538	8	5
Ditto,		..	Sreeram, and Gungaram Borooah,		Ditto,	..	23	4	8	....	206	0	2	8	....	232	5	1
Ditto,		..	Anundoram Bulloram Phookun,		Ditto,	..	12	13	3	....	479	0	1	18	....	342	10	4
Ditto,		..	Juggoram Burrah,	..	Ditto,	..	36	13	11	....	315	3	3	7	....	368	11	6
Ditto,			Madhubram Rajkhawa,	..	Ditto,	..	16	6	10	.	165	2	4	13	....	175	14	10
Ditto,		..	Bhukutram,	..	Ditto,	..	25	7	3	....	367	2	1	10	....	342	6	11½
Ditto,		..	Chunder Dutt, and others,	..	Ditto,	..	29	9	4		279	3	3	17	....	296	0	4
Ditto,		..	Juggodutt Kutky,	..	Ditto,	..	18	4	10	....	304	0	3	10	....	266	2	5½

Name of Circle.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated, and Amount of Remission.		Number of Villages in Circle.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue
Chomooah, ..	Sreenath Chowdree, ..	Commission, ..	32 2 11½	....	591 3 0 15	...	506 14 11½
Ditto, ..	Gujindro Myaram Chowdree, ..	Ditto, ..	24 9 7	....	445 12 0 12	....	380 3 6
Ditto, .	Koosram Burooah, ..	Ditto, ..	20 14 9	....	181 0 1 3	....	2[illegible]9 3 9
Ditto, ..	Boodessur Deka Borooah, ..	Ditto, ..	50 [illegible] [illegible]	....	477 1 2 7	....	521 11 11
Ditto, ..	Mukundobullub, Jully Putwarry, .	Ditto, ..	20 6 4	....	819 2 1 9	..	593 7 11
Ditto, ..	Sheebnath Chowdree, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	174 2 4 19	....	1[illegible]8 12 1
Ditto, ..	Rujutchunder Burooah, ..	Ditto, .	121 8 0	....	1395 1 4 7	....	1430 15 11
Ditto, ..	Gopal Burrah, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	67 2 [illegible] 0	....	179 4 0
Ditto, .	Kristoram Burooah, ..	Ditto, ..	59 [illegible] 1	....	647 3 3 8	...	672 7 2
Ditto, ..	hundernarain Putwarry, ..	Ditto,	16 8 19	..	282 0 0 3	...	238 14 2
Ditto, ..	Bulloram Phookun, ..	Ditto, ..	63 1 3	....	620 2 2 7	....	681 [illegible] 8
Ditto, ..	Kamdeb Gudadhur, ..	Ditto, ..	11 1 4	....	424 1 3 2	....	297 6 10½
Ditto, ..	Sindooraj Deka, ..	Ditto, ..	11 12 5	....	85 0 4 15	....	117 12 9
Ditto, ..	Goureekunth and others, ..	Ditto, .	17 7 2	....	187 3 4 11	...	192 1[illegible] 8
Ditto, ..	Puddonarain Putwary, ..	Ditto, ..	31 9 11		272 3 1 15	....	316 3 5
Ditto, ..	Mokundbullub and others, ..	Settled at half rate, ..	0 0 0	....	695 1 3 8		375 13 2
Ditto, ..	Roopessur Chowdree, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	246 3 0 0	..	173 1 8
Ditto, ..	Dhurmodeb, Bhoomedeb, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	198 0 3 16	....	1[illegible]1 2 14
Ditto, ..	Bosoodeb Joydutt, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	...	575 2 0 18		327 9 1
Ditto, ..	Jewnath, Horeenath and others, .	Commission, ..	4 1	....	128 2 0 0	....	141 12 0
Ditto, ..	Kinaram Burooah, ..	Ditto, ..	30 5 6		276 1 4 0	....	302 12 7
Ditto, ..	Goureenarain Chowdree, ..	Ditto, ..	106 1 0	....	1036 2 1 6	..	1123 15 10
Ditto, ..	Boleeram Talookdar, ..	Ditto, ..	18 12 6		213 0 15	....	187 13 6
Ditto, ..	Doorgadutt Surmah and others, .	Settled at half rate, ..	0 0 0	....	2[illegible]4 3 4 0	..	119 3 6
Ditto, ..	Kopeelmul Chowdree, ..	Commission, ..	10 14 6	....	96 0 2 2	....	1[illegible]9 2 6
Ditto, ..	Bistomul, Jugutmul,	Ditto, ..	11 6 3	....	142 1 3 0	....	139 4 9
Ditto, ..	Bejoyram Chowdree, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	...	91 3 0 0	....	80 3 4
Ditto, ..	Monooram Putwary, ..	Ditto, ..	10 1 0	....	93 3 2 0	....	1 0 11 5
Ditto, ..	Jinaram Chowdree, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	77 2 0 3	....	45 5 8
Ditto, ..	Soorjonarain Doss, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	58 0 4 0	....	48 14 2½
Ditto, ..	Bapooram Phookun, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	..	67 1 0 0	...	49 14 1
Ditto, ..	Gurgoram Burooah, ..	Ditto, ..	39 0 0	....	354 3 2 18	....	403 2 3
Ditto, ..	Khurgodhur Deka, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	182 2 3 4	....	108 9 6
Ditto, ..	Nernajun Deka, ..	Ditto, .	0 0 0	....	65 1 4 13	..	37 15 0
Ditto, ..	Kristodeb Kutkee,	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	25 0 3 15	....	30 3 1
Ditto, ..	Dhurmodeb Bhobonath, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	472 2 2 9	..	182 8 3
Ditto, ..	Mohodanund Gosamee, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0		72 3 2 4	....	81 7 6
Ditto, ..	Bhobanund Burooah, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	26 0 4 0	....	31 8 0
Ditto, ..	Govindroy Chowdree, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	.	41 2 0 15	...	48 12 3
Ditto, ..	Kristoroy Chowdree, ..	Ditto, .	0 0 0	....	74 0 4 16	..	85 2 8
Ditto, ..	Gopalnarain Rajnadhoe, ..	Settled at half rate, ..	0 0 0	....	257 3 4 14	....	127 6 10

Ditto,	..	Sheebnarain Gojindro,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	195	3	1	11	....	111	9	8
Ditto,	..	Gungaram Bhagutty,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	150	2	4	11	....	1'4	5	10
Ditto,	..	Kristonarain Beerdutt,	..	Ditto,	..	9	0	0	....	101	0	1	10	...	73	0	5
Ditto,	..	Horeebullub Kristno Putwary,		Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	54	2	0	0	....	44	8	0
Ditto,	..	Ramchurn Putwary and others,	..	Commission,	..	10	7	0	....	136	1	1	10	....	120	12	2
Ditto,	..	Konistonarain Gosain,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	79	1	3	2	....	9··	7	2
Ditto,	..	Kristokinkur Gosain,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	...	570	2	4	19	..	418	9	10
Ditto,	..	Doorgadutt Surmah,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	24	1	4	0	....	25	1	0
Ditto,	..	Juggoputty Rungnath,	..	Settled at half rate,	..	0	0	0	....	198	3	4	0	....	114	15	6
Ditto,	..	Deobur Burdoloy,	..	Commission,	..	16	1	8	....	134	3	0	0	....	161	1	0
Ditto,		Lukhee, Joynarain and others,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	215	2	1	0	....	124	6	10
Ditto,	..	Porsoo Koguty,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	66	1	4	10	....	77	6	11
Khat Phookorah,	..	Anundoram Bulloram Phookun,		Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	4	3	3	0	....	71	2	0
,, Alukjhar,	..	Madhubram Rajkhowah,	..	Ditto,	..	82	11	0	...	685	0	0	4	....	827	6	7
,, Tambulpore,	..	Soorjomul Thakooreah,	..	Ditto,	..	17	3	0	..	143	2	0	5	....	171	12	11
,, Merkooches,	..	Peerthoram Doss,	..	Ditto,	..	35	7	0	....	297	3	3	.	....	354	12	9
,, Gelpujhar,	..	Rujutchunder Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	43	7	0	....	378	2	1	10	....	434	9	6
,, Chomooah,	..	Govindram Borah,	..	Ditto,	..	27	10	7	....	233	0	3	3	....	276	10	3
Ditto,	..	Juggosain Deka,	..	Ditto,	..	31	13	8	...	3'4	0	3	8	....	339	9	5
Ditto,	..	Radhanath Kutky,	..	Ditto,	..	12	6	10	. .	106	3	4	0	....	124	12	2
Jungul Khat,	.	Hurmohun Pundit,	..	Ditto,	..	33	5	0	....	274	2	4	8	....	333	2	2
Do. Sonapore,	..	Oochansing Rajah,	..	Ditto,	..	0	0	0	....	73	3	2	15	....	88	0	5
Chomooah,	..	Jewruth, Jewmul Chowdree,	..	Ditto,	..	13	8	0	....	209	1	4	15	...	219	2	3
Jungul Khat,	..	Gouveedutt,	..	Ditto,	..	14	3	10	....	142	1	3	6	...	188	6	8
Phatoseel,	..	Sham Phokun,	..	Ditto,	..	22	0	4	....	188	1	1	11	....	220	3	7
Chomooah,	..	Syud Sukawut Hossein,	..	Ditto,	..	23	5	9	....	205	1	3	0	....	239	13	6
Ditto,	..	Moodutt Surbarakar,	..	Ditto,	..	117	6	0	....	1254	3	0	7	....	1304	3	3
Do Choygong,	..	Sham Phukun,	..	Ditto,	..	13	12	0	....	128	1	1	7	....	137	7	4
Chomooah,	..	Doolubram Deka Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	28	8	2	....	285	1	0	9	....	318	11	2
Ditto,	..	Pursooram Deka Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	50	0	0	....	487	3	3	13	....	529	7	5
Ditto,	..	Lukheram Deka Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	40	4	0	....	534	0	1	9	..	485	9	10
Ditto,	..	Isram Deka Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	52	7	7	....	510	3	2	3	....	661	10	0
Ditto,	..	Ruttun Talookdar,	..	Ditto,	..	19	6	1	....	169	1	3	0	..	193	12	11
Ditto,	..	Lukheprea Dossiah,	..	Ditto,	..	39	7	5	....	395	0	2	2	....	422	6	9
Ditto,	..	Dinanath Deka Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	17	12	10	....	196	0	1	12	....	207	1	3
Ditto,	..	Bancheram Deka Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	20	15	9	....	182	0	0	11	....	207	15	10
Ditto,	..	Manick Talookdar,	..	Ditto,	..	11	5	1		92	8	3	11	....	103	3	0
Ditto,	..	Chunderdutt Chowdree,	..	Ditto,	..	31	12	9	....	280	1	0	11	....	317	15	11
Ditto,	..	Bummalee Kaguty,	..	Ditto,	..	22	5	7		186	2	4	15	....	222	3	3
Ditto,	..	Pano Putwary,	..	Ditto,	..	10	0	0	....	92	0	4	4	....	105	9	9
Ditto,	..	Mokundram Bora,	..	Ditto,	..	86	6	5	...	729	1	2	19	....	864	0	5
Ditto,	..	Omritram Dutt,	..	Ditto,	..	52	1	0	....	432	1	3	11	....	520	10	1
Ditto,	..	Kamessur Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	36	6	0	....	316	1	4	0	....	363	12	6
Ditto,	..	Moheedhur Deka,	..	Ditto,	..	10	11	8	....	93	1	2	0	....	107	4	5
Ditto,	..	Goureekunth Deka Burooah,	..	Ditto,	..	34	9	5	....	358	2	2	13		376	12	3
Bhootan Mohetarah,	..	Hurmohun Pundit,	..	Ditto,	..	14	9	6		139	2	4	6	....	145	15	6

* Including 42 Rs. on account Revenue on Ploughs

Name of Circle.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated, and Amount of Remission.		Number of Villages in Circle.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
Bhootan Darooparah, ..	Lokenath Deka, ..	Commission, ..	0 0 0	....	6 1 0 2	....	5 7 6¼
Chomooah, ..	Gopeenath Chowdree, ..	Ditto, ..	15 5 11	....	135 0 2 16	....	153 11 2
Ditto, ..	Mr. James Herriot, ..	Ditto, ..	15 2 0	....	143 0 2 7	....	151 3 3
Dhurmootur Moydhun Tangny	Kamessur Burooah, ..	Ditto, ..	268 1 5	....	4186 1 3 17½	....	2680 14 0
Ditto Poorbo Tangny,	Rodrooram Burooah, ..	Ditto, ..	194 0 9	....	3062 0 4 4	....	1940 7 8
Shustur Chomoreah, ..	Roopram Sanstureah, ..	Settled at half rate, ..	0 0 0	....	113 0 4 1	...	56 11 7
Balee Shustur, ..	Gudadhur Gossain, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	593 3 3 0	....	317 6 9
Shustur Sreehatty, ..	Dhurmopal, Suntopal and others,	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	577 2 4 7	....	288 13 8
Nos Shustur, ..	Orjoodeb Gossain, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	164 2 0 0	....	94 4 3
Shustur Poorabharal, ..	Basoodeb Gossain, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	39 1 2 0	....	32 4 0
Dhurmootur, ..	Dehingea Gossain, ..	Ditto, ..	0 0 0	....	316 3 4 9	....	178 10 2
Ditto Shustur Puchim Tanguy	Collected by Chowdrees, ..	Commission, ..	10 8 10	....	203 0 2 10	....	105 14 6

E. A. ROWLATT,

Collector.

ZILLAH KAMROOP,
Collector's Office,
The 29th April 1853.

Appendix B.

Assessed Area for the past five years of the District of Kamroop, from 1847-48 *to* 1851-52.

Years.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average rate per Poorah.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average rate per Poorah.	Waste and Jungle.	Lakhiraj land assessed at low rates. Area.	Lakhiraj land assessed at low rates. Jumma.	Average rate per Poorah.	Rent-free Land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Gorekatee or Timber Tax.	Pasturage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Poorahs D.K.L.	P. D. K. L.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P. D. K. L.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P. D. K. L.	P. D. K. L.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	P. D. K. L.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1847-48	Zillah Kamroop,..	1699477 0 0 0	269607 1 1 9	272567 15 11¼	1 0 2¼	703381 0 0 0	.....	1 4 0	640734 3 3 0	77989 1 0 11	41408 1 5	0 8 6	7814 2 0 0	5754 1 7	344 4 0	.....	1170 0 0	5835 0 0	0 0 0	327070 6 11¼	289971 14 0½	37107 8 10¾	The greater part of the balance was realised in the year following.
1848-49	Ditto, ..	1699477 0 0 0	267412 2 0 0	278408 12 2	1 0 8	707093 2 0 0	.....	1 4 0	640596 0 0 0	76560 2 0 0	41413 4 4¾	0 8 8	7814 2 0 0	5593 0 0	306 4 0	.....	194 0 0	5794 8 0	1095 2 0	332804 14 0¾	300490 6 0	32314 8 6¾	Ditto.
1849-50	Ditto, ..	1699477 0 0 0	271696 3 1 16	290833 6 2¾	1 1 1½	702819 0 0 0	.....	1 4 0	642190 1 4 5	76550 2 0 16	41794 12 11¼	0 8 9	6220 0 3 3	5960 11 1	510 8 0	.....	10 0 0	5733 0 0	1370 2 7¾	340218 8 10¾	317350 0 3¼	28868 8 7½	Ditto.
1850-51	Ditto, ..	1699477 0 0 0	265039 1 4 6	294322 1 0	1 1 8½	703496 0 0 0	.....	1 4 0	638967 1 4 2	70773 2 1 12	45440 14 10	0 9 1¼	11600 3 0 0	5466 8 0	744 13 9½	.....	10 0 0	5733 0 0	1642 11 2½	353360 0 10	310688 15 0½	42671 1 9¾	Ditto.
1851-52	Ditto, ..	1699477 0 0 0	264300 1 1 18	293708 0 7	1 1 9¾	704376 0 0 0	.....	1 4 0	639167 2 4 8	80023 0 3 14	45546 3 5	0 9 1¼	11400 3 0 0	5304 8 0	1927 8 10	.....	10 0 0	5733 0 0	1858 1 2	353447 6 0	240371 3 3¾	113076 2 8½	The large amount shown as balance in this year was caused by the last kist being postponed to the 30th April, on account of the cholera and bad crops.
1852-53	Ditto, ..	1699477 0 0 0	208059 2 4 0	302523 4 7½	1 2 0	700015 3 2 0	.....	1 4 0	639236 2 2 8	79632 3 4 12	45493 4 7½	0 9 0	11331 2 2 0	6871 12 0	1638 0 0	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	2301 3 1½	358827 8 4	269971 2 2¾	88856 0 1½	The unfavorable state of the collections was caused by the great prevalence of cholera and also from the large mortality amongst the cattle.

E. A. ROWLATT,

Collector.

ZILLAH KAMROOP, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 29th April 1853.

Appendix C.

STATEMENT of lands under Cultivation for 3 Years from 1849-50 to 1851-52, distinguishing different descriptions of Land in the District of Kamroop.

Years.	Roopit.				Bowtullee.				Furringhattee.				Boree.				Bustee.				Total.			
	Poorahs.	D.	K.	L.	Poorahs.	D.	K.	L.	Poorahs.	D.	K.	L.	Poorahs.	D.	K.	L.	Poorahs.	D.	K.	L.	Poorahs.	D.	K.	L.
1849-50, ...	181094	2	3	14	50385	1	1	14	53415	3	4	5	32585	2	1	13	36985	3	4	9	354467	2	0	15
1850-51, ...	181099	3	1	0	50336	2	0	7½	54455	0	0	17½	33428	2	1	16	37693	3	1	17	357013	3	0	18
1851-52, ...	180805	0	3	12¾	40507	2	0	17¾	54430	0	1	16¾	33130	2	4	8¼	37859	2	4	17	355733	1	0	12

ZILLAH KAMROOP, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 29th April 1853.

E. A. ROWLATT,
Collector.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Cultivated Khiraj and Lakhiraj Lands in the District of Kamroop from 1838-39 *to* 1851-52.

Years.	Cultivated Khiraj including Resumed Lands.																				Cultivated confirmed Lakhiraj including Bhogdhunnee Lands.																Total Khiraj and Lakhiraj lands.				Total Jumma on Khiraj and Lakhiraj lands.			Remarks.
	Roopit.				Bowtullee.				Furringhattee.				Boree.				Bustee.				Total.				Roopit.				Bowtullee.				Furringhattee.				Boree.				Bustee.				Total.							
	Poorahs.	D.	K.	L.	P.	D.	K.	L.	P.	D.	K.	L.	P.	D.	K.	L.	P.	D.	K.	L.	P.	D.	K.	L.	P.	D.	K.	L.	P.	D.	K.	L.	P.	D.	K.	L.	P.	D.	K.	L.	P.	D.	K.	L.	P.	D.	K.	L.	P.	D.	K.	L.	Rs.	As.	Pie.	
1838-39 A. D. or 1245 B. S., ...	107454	2	2	18	21300	3	4	13	25221	0	1	3	20300	2	0	5	17463	3	4	15	191741	0	3	14	48701	1	0	11	8755	1	0	9	9382	1	1	17	9699	2	0	15	11436	3	0	7	87075	0	3	19	270716	1	2	13	266163	1	11	
1839-40 „ or 1246 „	112500	2	3	16	22074	0	3	10	25405	3	1	10	22402	2	3	15	20906	0	1	15	203439	2	0	16	46088	2	0	1	8018	3	3	10	8054	1	4	0	8932	1	3	10	9855	1	1	16	80049	2	2	17	284380	0	3	13	277764	12	10	
1840-41 „ or 1247 „	109559	0	2	9	22809	2	4	3	82955	3	3	10	22709	3	2	15	22420	3	0	5	210545	1	3	2	43758	2	3	5	6881	2	1	10	8504	0	3	10	8360	3	4	14	9502	1	1	5	77076	2	4	4	287622	0	2	6	275210	6	9	
1841-42 „ or 1248 „	109849	0	3	0	23209	1	3	15	40153	1	2	8	22712	1	3	0	23078	1	3	15	218005	3	0	18	42707	0	3	10	6872	1	4	10	8821	2	3	5	8362	3	3	3	9805	1	0	17	76569	2	0	0	295565	1	1	3	273908	4	7	
1842-43 „ or 1249 „	132 88	2	2	4	20602	3	2	17	45606	0	3	15	25895	1	4	9	25961	1	0	11	250346	1	3	16	43765	0	0	11	7008	2	0	6	8524	2	0	5	7377	2	3	13	9811	3	1	2	76287	2	0	17	332634	0	4	13	307842	11	3	The Bootan Doars were this year added to the district.
1843-44 „ or 1250 „	132280	3	2	15	35156	2	3	0	37481	1	3	18	24958	3	0	2	25000	0	1	9	255376	3	1	2	44486	0	0	4	7574	0	2	5	8377	2	1	18	7571	2	2	2	9890	1	1	16	77899	2	3	5	333476	1	4	7	316974	14	5	
1844-45 „ or 1251 „	133810	0	1	17	45507	3	2	4	37360	2	2	19	25547	1	3	11	25022	3	0	11	267848	3	1	2	43514	3	0	12	7705	3	4	13	8150	2	4	0	7613	3	0	14	9912	2	3	15	76903	3	3	14	344752	2	4	16	323029	2	11	
1845-46 „ or 1252 „	135002	2	2	10	47286	2	0	15	40205	1	4	11	25054	0	2	8	26270	1	4	13	275819	1	0	0	47062	3	3	14	8002	2	2	19	8990	3	2	6	7175	2	4	5	10047	1	2	9	81299	2	0	13	356918	3	0	13	3284	7	13	1
1846-47 „ or 1253 „	134543	2	3	3	46952	2	3	4	40460	1	3	4	25690	0	0	7	26048	0	3	4	273694	3	4	2	48304	1	1	16	9027	1	3	3	9282	3	1	15	7362	3	3	13	10254	2	2	18	81432	0	3	5	355127	0	2	7	326137	11	2	
1847-48 „ or 1254 „	134245	3	4	7	46961	2	1	19	40223	2	0	10	25503	1	3	3	26046	3	0	7	272981	1	0	6	48257	3	2	19	8104	3	1	4	8363	3	1	19	7360	3	1	5	10336	3	1	17	82420	3	4	4	355411	0	4	10	326217	15	5	
1848-49 „ or 1255 „	132527	3	1	5	43490	1	0	10	42764	1	3	15	25548	3	2	18	26159	2	1	4	270490	3	4	19	47031	1	0	6	8209	1	0	5	8434	3	4	10	7834	2	4	9	9743	1	0	19	81206	2	0	19	351787	2	0	11	332498	10	7	
1849-50 „ or 1256 „	135612	1	3	19	42302	1	1	4	44850	0	2	13	24828	1	2	2	27183	3	3	1	274777	0	2	12	45482	1	0	2	8038	0	1	11	8565	2	4	14	7756	3	4	9	9802	0	1	9	70606	1	2	5	354467	1	4	17	345708	0	11	
1850-51 „ or 1257 „	133007	3	2	11	40210	0	3	16	43773	0	1	18	24573	0	2	19	26862	0	2	13	268522	1	3	11	48001	3	3	9	10120	1	1	19	10681	3	4	0	8855	1	3	17	10831	2	4	1	88491	1	2	6	357013	3	0	17	352615	3	1	
1851-52 „ or 1258 „	139651	0	3	2	39830	0	0	10	43537	1	4	17	24260	2	0	15	26913	0	1	19	267193	1	1	3	48154	1	0	11	9677	2	0	4	10892	2	2	1	8870	0	3	14	10946	2	2	18	88540	3	4	8	355733	1	0	11	353447	7	1	

E. A. ROWLATT,
Collector.

ZILLAH KAMROOP, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 16th May 1853.

Appendix D.

STATEMENT of Business in the Office of the Collector of Kamroop in the Year 1852-53.

Description of Business.	Remaining from previous Quarter.	Brought on in this Quarter.	Total.	Disposed of: By Collector Captain E. A. Rowlatt.	By Asst. Lieut. Lamb	By Assistant C. D.	By Deputy Collector Mr. C. K. Hudson.	By Deputy Collector Baboo Anundaram Phookun.	By Deputy Collector Baboo Mobeschunder Burroah.	Total.	Remaining: With Collector Captain E. A. Rowlatt.	With Assistant A. B.	With Assistant C. D.	With Deputy Collector Mr. C. K. Hudson.	With Deputy Collector Baboo Anundram Phookun.	With Deputy Collector Baboo Mobeschunder Burroah.	Total.
1 Appeals of all sorts heard & disposed of by Collectors,	7	29	36	30	..	..	..	..	..	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
2 Summary Suits under Reg. VII. of 1799, ...	32	149	181	..	..	..	7	69	40	116	..	..	..	5	33	27	65
3 Summary Suits under Reg. V. of 1812, ...	76	286	362	..	..	..	4	146	134	284	..	..	..	..	17	61	78
4 Execution of Summary Decrees, ...	66	67	133	..	..	..	8	41	21	70	..	..	..	..	27	36	63
5 Cases under Reg. II. of 1819,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Cases under Reg. III. of 1828,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Cases under Reg. IX. of 1825,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Sales for Arrears under Act I. of 1845, ...	1	23	24	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	11
9 Sales under Reg. VIII. of 1819 and Reg. I. of 1820,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Sales under Act VIII. of 1835	2	5	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
11 Appeals against Sales referred by Commissioner for investigation and report, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Pleadings in Government Suit	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
13 Cases under Section 30, Reg. II. of 1819, ...	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
14 Butwarrah Cases, ...	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
15 Dakhil-kharij Cases, ...	9	19	28	18	..	..	5	..	..	23	4	..	..	..	1	..	5
16 Pension Cases, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Abkaree Cases, ...	4	10	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
18 Stamp Cases, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Claims to Money in Deposit, ..	6	124	130	98	..	..	20	..	..	118	12	..	..	..	..	..	12
20 Refund Cases, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Compensation Cases under Reg. I. of 1824, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Inquiries relative to Securities	13	285	298	158	..	..	5	55	..	213	78	..	..	..	7	..	85
23 Miscellaneous, ...	640	2943	3583	1826	25	..	436	211	174	2072	516	..	..	54	290	51	911
Total, ...	857	3947	4804	2153	25	.	485	522	370	3555	640	..	..	59	375	175	1249

N. B.—Of course entries under the first heading will appear only in columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12 & 18.

Memorandum of Summary Suits.

	Pending more than a year.	Pending more than 6 months.	Pending more than 3 months.	Pending less than 3 months.	Total.
Suits by Zemindars for arrears of rent	2	16	15	32	65
Suits by Ryots and other under holders for exaction of rent	0	0	5	56	61
Execution of Summary Decrees	17	14	8	24	63

Memorandum of Resumption Suits.

	Decided in favor of Govt.	Estimated Jumma.	In favor of Individuals.	Estimated Jumma.	Struck off.	Total disposed of.
Under Reg. II. of 1819,	....	....	....	....	....	....
Under Reg. III. of 1828,	....	....	...	....	....	....
Under Reg. IX. of 1825,	....	....	....	....	....	..
Total, ...	....	....	....	....	....	....

Appendix D.—(Continued.)

District.	Letters written and answered.	Proceedings written and answered.	Reports from Native Subordinates disposed of.	Petitions heard and orders thereon passed.	Number of Drafts issued.	Number of Drafts cashed.	Number of Interest payment on Govt. Promissory Notes.	Number of Pension certificates discharged.	Number of Malikana certificates discharged.	Total.
Kamroop, ...	381	1,489	5,366	11,225	1,105	590	32	65	.....	20,253

E. A. ROWLATT,
Collector.

Appendix E.

Classification of Miscellaneous Cases pending on the 30th April 1852-53.

Name of Zillah.	Dispute regarding assessment of new cultivated lands.	Transfer of Pottahs.	For possession of Pottah lands.	Inquiries into misconduct of School-masters.	Claims to remission of Inundated lands.	For transfer of lands from one Mehal to Mehal.	Application for Jungle grants.	Regarding repair of School Houses and pay of Pundits.	For release of attached property.	Regarding appropriation of Ryots' lands by fiscal officers.	Absence of fiscal officers from duty.	Settlements.	Regarding removal and appointment of fiscal officers.	Regarding improper entries in making measurements.	Inattention of fiscal officers.	Claims to Commission and Service Lands.	Applications for Bustl Pottahs in Gowhatty, &c.	Investigations into oppressions by Chowdrees, &c.	Dispossession of process.	Disputes about closing nullahs, &c.	Resumption of Intestate Lakhiraj Estates.	Regarding dispatch Militia Pay.	Applications for Pottahs of newly cultivated lands.	Claims to obtain Kuboolents.	Negligence and Misconduct of Nazir's Peadahs.	Investigations into supposed forgeries.	Claims to hold purchased lands as double.	Bequeathals of fiscal officers.	Cases of disputed Revenue accounts.	Misapplication of Revenue.	Raising Ryots to oppose fiscal officers.	Interference of one fiscal officer with the Mehal of another.	Nikas or verification of accounts.
Kamroop., ...	3	30	60	1	4	2	9	3	1	1	2	52	26	22	21	14	12	98	7	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	165	69	5	1	1	1

Total, ... 621
Cases belonging to Burpettah, of which the classification is not at present obtainable in this Office,.. 290
911

Collector's Office,
ZILLAH KAMROOP, GOWHATTY,
13th July 1853.

E. A. ROWLATT,
Collector.

Appendix F.

List of Scholars who have received Government Appointments on production of their Certificates of Qualification.

Names of Scholars.	Educated in what School.	Offices held by them.
Poornochunder Banoorjeah,	Gowhatty Govt. School.	Head clerk in the Criminal Dept. of Zillah Kamroop.
Sibram Surmah, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. clerk in the Judicial do. do.
Madhubchunder Burroah,	Do. do. do.	Peshkar in the do. do. do.
Mufjool Hossin, ..	Do. do. do.	Mohurir in the Foujdary Court of do.
Jadoonath Mookherjeeah, ..	Do. do. do.	2d clerk in the Collector's office of do.
Kaleekomul Chuckerbuttee,	Do. do. do.	Mohurir in the Jumma-novis' office of this Collectorate.
Dinmahamud, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. in the Collector's office of Zillah Kamroop.
Luckheekanth Burroah, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. in the do. do. of do.
Chanaram Dutt, ..	Burpettah do. do.	Do. in the Judicial Dept. of Burpettah Sub-division.
Gobindram Dass, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. in the do. do. of do. do.
Birooram, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. in the Moonsiff's Court of Zillah Kamroop.
Joororam, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. in the do. do. of do.
Isram Duka Burroah, ..	Gowhatty do. do.	Do. in the Jud cial Dept. of do.
Khohooram Dass, ..	Burpettah do. do.	Do. in the do. do. of Burpettah Sub-division.
Moniram, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. in the do. do. of do.
Pursooram Dass, ..	Do. do. do.	Modut Mohurir of Thannah Bojalee of Zillah Kamroop
Roghoonath Roy, ..	Do. do. do.	Mohurir in the Judicial Dept. of Burpettah Sub-division.
Ramdass, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. in the do. do. of do.
Joyram, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. in the do. do. of do.
Luckheenath, ..	Gowhatty do. do.	Do. in the Sudder Ameen's Court of Zillah Kamroop.
Dhoneeram Dass, ..	Do. do. do.	School Master of Pergh. Namburbhag of do.
Sheik Moomnoor, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of do. Ramsaha of do.
Chunder Dutt Surmah, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of do. Oopurburbhag of do.
Kristosoonder Dass, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of do. Dhurmpore of do.
Soorjodutt Surmah, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of do. Khattah Zillah Kamroop.
Poal Daka, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of Missionary School at Gowhatty.
Sadheeram Dass, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of Rajah Doar Zillah Kamroop.
Thanessur Gosain, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of Pergh Chamoreah of do.
Bhogram Duka, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of Pergh. Choyame of do.
Motseram Dass, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of do. Borbungshur of do.
Nurnath Daka Chowdree, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of do. Puttee Durrung of do.
Bhogram Dass, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of do. Bahajame of do.
Sheik Rohimbux, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of do. Dhumdhuminah of do.
Do. Minutally, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of do. Noonmatee of do.
Sumbhoonath Surmah, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. in the Regiment 2d Assam Lt. Infy.
Thanessur Dass, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. of Futasseel of Zillah Kamroop.
Horeemul Roy Chowdree,	Do. do. do.	Chowdree of Pergh. Basmoorah do.
Radhakanth Roy, ..	Burpettah do do.	Zemindar of Chammooah Bohoree do.
Bhogiruth Dutt, ..	Do. do. do.	Chowdree of Pergh. Hustinapore do.
Suntoram, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. of do. Bhobanipore do.
Juggoram, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. of do. Dokhin Bogalee do.
Boloram Daka Burroah, ..	Gowhatty do. do.	Do. of Mehal Chammooah do.
Sheik Akbur Ally, ..	Do. do. do.	Acting Mohurir in the Court's office do.
Bhokutram Dass, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. in the Judicial Dept. do.
Pooroosutum Surmah, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. in the Sudr. Ameen's Court, Zh. Kamroop.
Sheik Amudally. ..	Do. do. do.	Do. do. in the Foujdarry Department.
Do. Suboruddeen, ..	Do. do. do.	Nukul-novis in the Canoongoe's office.
Do Abdool Row, ..	Do. do. do.	Mohurir in the Moonsiff's Court.
Do. Monirooddeen, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. in the do. do.
Do. Shahabun Ally, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. in the do. do.
Kaleenath Dass, ..	Do. do. do.	Do. in the do. do.
Bolochunder Burroah, ..	Do. do. do.	2nd Clerk in the Foujdarry Department.
Dhurmokanth, ..	Do. do. do.	Acting Mohurir in the Foujdarry Court.
Bhokutram, ..	Do. do. do.	Modut Mohurir in the Police Department.
Sonaram Daka Burroah, ..	Do. do. do.	Mohurir in the Collector's office.
Pitumber, ..	Burpettah do. do.	Zimbadar of Pergh. Pokoah.
Sheik Juhun, ..	Ramsaha do. do.	Gong Khagottee of do. Ramsaha.
Ghunjoor Putwaree, ..	Burpettah do. do.	Putwaree of do. Basmoorah.
Sonaram, ..	Ramsaha do. do.	Gong Khagottee of do. Ramsaha.
Dinonath Gohani, ..	N. Gowhatty do. do.	Acting Mohurir in the Collector's office.

E. A. ROWLATT,

Collector.

ZILLAH KAMROOP,
Collector's Office,
The 29th April 1853.

Appendix G.

FROM

MR. C. K. HUDSON,
Jr. Asst. to the Commr. of Assam and Dy. Collector.

To

CAPTAIN E. A. ROWLATT,
Pl. Asst. Commr. and Collr. of Kamroop.

DATED GOWHATTY, 30*th May* 1853.

SIR,

Agreeably to your verbal request I have the honor to submit my opinion on the petition of the chowdrees of Kamroop, dated the 18th instant presented by them to Mr. Mills.

2*nd*. The first grievance of which the chowdrees complain in this petition is the increase in the rates of assessment on cultivated lands since the first settlements made by the late Commissioner, Mr. Scott. The assessment adopted by Mr. Scott was merely a temporary arrangement until detailed inquiries and adjustments could be made, and the rates were no doubt fixed on the lowest possible scale to induce the people who had dispersed and emigrated during the misrule of the Burmese, to return and settle in the country again. The rents have since been gradually enhanced, so as not to press too heavily on the people, and in consideration of their poverty and ignorance, they have been regulated hitherto more with reference to the value of the crops produced on the different kinds of land than to their capabilities. The rates which obtain at present, *viz*., 1¼ Rupees per poorah for roopit, or first quality rice land, and 1 Rupee per poorah for furingutty, or second rate land, are not unreasonably high since they both yield two annual crops, the former of from 30 to 40 maunds of paddy alone, which is worth about 7½ Rupees, and the latter of one crop of paddy, about 20 maunds worth 4 Rupees, and a second crop of 5 maunds of mustard-seed worth 5 Rupees more, but they should not, I think, be raised any higher for some years to come, and this ought perhaps to be publicly declared, and a period fixed for the continuation of the present rate, as the changes hitherto made have had a tendency to deter the people from cultivating new lands about the time when the leases of Pergunnahs are drawing to a close.

3*rd*. The further grievance complained of by the chowdrees that the leases they give to settlers from other places who break up new lands are not maintained, is easily explained. The terms they make with new settlers are never interfered with during the continuance of their own leases, but they are not attended to when they extend beyond them, on the grounds that they have no right to make such terms, and if allowed to do so, the fiscal officers and roving ryots would play into each others' hands and thus avoid assessment altogether.

4*th*. The civil and criminal powers with which the chowdrees were formerly invested by the late Commissioner Mr. Scott, was an experimental measure, and also one of convenience at a time when the revenues of the country were inadequate to meet the expenses of civil establishments; the plan however was not found to answer and was abandoned after a few years' trial. The loss of their perquisites from this source is what the chowdrees perhaps deplore more than the curtailment of their authority.

5*th*. The practice of accepting istafas or resignations of land from the ryots during the period of a lease no doubt throws some loss on the chowdrees when they cannot immediately find other people to take them up, but as it has been continued for a long time, and the chowdrees were fully aware of the prevalent custom when they took profit and loss settlements of their mehals, they have no just grounds for claiming remission for resigned lands; neither can they make any reasonable objection to the sale and transfer of lands by the ryots to other parties for purchasers taking up large patches of lands in this way are required to furnish security for the payment of the Government rents on them, and also to execute kubooleuts for the same periods as were given by the persons from whom they obtained them, and although the purchasers have the option of paying

their rents direct to the Collector on double receipts, when their jummahs exceed 50 Rupees, this does not affect the commission and other emoluments of the chowdrees during the periods of their leases, but they are opposed to the measure chiefly on the grounds that it raises up men of substance and independence who dispute their authority, and are likely to apply to have their estates made into chamooahs hereafter. It is however a question for consideration, whether the practice of itafas being received by Collectors during the term of the lease of a mehal should not be altered or modified, for a ryot who has not entered into an agreement to retain his land for any defined period, has an indubitable right to throw it up whenever he chooses to do so, but there seems something inconsistent in our accepting his resignation, and prohibiting the fiscal officer from realizing any further revenue from him after having made a settlement with the fiscal officer and taken a kubooleut from him to pay a fixed sum of revenue for a term of years which he is authorised to collect from this very ryot amongst others, and it would perhaps be better in future settlements to leave it to the chowdrees to make the best arrangements they can with the ryots for retaining the lands during the terms of their own leases after we have interchanged pottahs and kubooleuts with them for the *current* year on new measurements.

6th. The percentage of commission and service land allowed to fiscal officers in Kamroop, amounting in the aggregate to about 20½ per cent. on the gross revenue, is perhaps as high as in any other khass mehals, but it is frittered away amongst a great number of thakooreeahs and other subordinate fiscal officers, these middle-men were employed originally for the double purpose of assisting the chowdrees in realizing the revenue, and protecting the ryots against the oppression of the chowdrees who were apt in former times to levy illegal cesses and exact fees and gratuitous labour from them; the necessity however for retaining the thakooreeahs, and upholding them in their places, now no longer exists, as these unauthorized practices have been almost entirely put down, and the ryots of the present day are far more civilized than they used to be, most of them being well able to maintain their own rights and resist aggression. I would therefore propose to set aside these officers altogether, allowing the chowdrees 20 per cent. commission on the gross revenue, permitting them either to deal directly with the ryots or employ any person they choose in collecting their rents, with exception of the putwaree or accountant, whose office it is absolutely necessary to maintain as a check on the chowdree, and who ought not to be removed or appointed by him without the concurrence of the Collector.

7th. The enhanced commission thus given to the chowdree, would, I think, be quite sufficient to cover all his ordinary risks and expenses including the remuneration of the putwaree who now receives about 1 Rupee 10 annas per cent., which might fairly be increased to 2 per cent. to make up for the increased duties that will devolve on him; and the abolition of the thakooreeahs, and the khagottees who are employed to keep their accounts, or at least our non-interference with their appointments will much reduce the number of miscellaneous cases, several of which now originate in their complaints against the chowdrees of dispossession or witholding payment of their commission, whilst the chowdrees on the other hand bring frequent charges against them of neglect of duty and tardiness in collecting the rents.

Remissions are given to the chowdrees for all *bonâ fide* losses they may sustain by lands being carried away by rivers or destroyed by inundations, but such claims are disregarded when it may appear on enquiry that the cultivators have taken up waste lands in the same Pergunnah in lieu of those they have lost, or that the inundation has been partial and is not likely to continue, general remissions are unreasonable and they would be taken advantage of, for inundated lands are often redeemed by throwing up small bunds where the rivers break in, and the channels of rivers also gradually deepen of themselves, and the ryots seldom escape assessment by the chowdrees whether they break up new lands or return to such as have been recovered from inundation, the after profits would become theirs, whilst the immediate losses would devolve on the State.

Suspensions of revenue on baquee-jais are it is true admitted less frequently than before, and only on special grounds, but it has been found necessary to do this as the fiscal officers neglect afterwards to carry on the suits against the defaulting ryots. The chowdrees as farmers are besides responsible for the full amount of the revenue of their mehals, and the awards now given to them include all legal interest from the date on which the money became due. The delay in summary suits does not occur so much in the primary decision of them as in the subsequent issuing of the decrees, which depends chiefly on the activity and vigilance of the decree-holders; the rules of practice for conducting summary suits however needs some revision I think.

The chowdrees incur considerable loss at times by the ryots resigning their lands and removing to other places, and as those who refused to give kubooleuts on the liberal terms offered them by Captain Dalton in 1850-51 (of being allowed to break up new lands free of rent during the periods they engaged for) were chiefly persons who contemplated throwing up their lands, the losses on resigned lands in the Pergunnahs so settled have fallen entirely on the chowdrees without any compensating advantages when they have been unable to let out the lands to other parties. The new lands taken up by the ryots who gave kubooleuts cannot fairly be realized from them until their leases expire, but the proposition I have made in my 5th paragraph, of allowing the chowdrees to make their own arrangements with the ryots regarding kubooleuts, will if adopted perhaps leave them no just grounds of complaint on this score hereafter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. K. HUDSON,
Jr. Asist. Commr. and Dy. Collr.

GOWHATTY,
ZILLAH KAMROOP,
The 30th May 1853.

No. 88.

To

A. J. M. MILLS, ESQ.,
Offg. Judge of the Sudder Court, on Deputation.

SIR,

I have herewith the honor to forward you a translation of the petition of eighteen chowdrees of this District on which you have directed me to report.

The first and last paragraphs of the petition relate to the rates on the roopit and furringuttee lands which the petitioners pray may be reduced from 1-4 on roopit land to 1, and on furringuttee from 1-0 to 8 annas, which would fix the rates on the various kinds of land as per margin, and these rates they request may be made permanent, on this proposition I would beg to say that the rates in my opinion are by no means too high, and that as they stand at the minimum* any gradation of scale should be made by adding instead of deducting from those in force. I however would not propose any increase at present but as the want of certainty in the continuance of the established rates may have the effect of deterring settlers from taking up lands and check the extension of cultivation by the ryots, I would propose that no alteration should be allowed to be made in the present rates for twenty-five years except so far as it is necessary to adjust the revenue consequent on the introduction on the new rod.

Roopit, ...	1 0
Bustee, ...	1 0
Boree, ...	1 0
Bautullee, ...	1 0
Furringuttee	0 8

* Value of crops on roopit lands per poorah.

Sali Rice, ...	25 mds.	5 0 0 Rs.
Ous do., ..	12 do	2 8 0 do.
		7 8
Assessment, ...		1 4 0

Equal to 1-6th of the produce.

Ditto ditto on furringuttee lands.

Mustard-seed	6 mds.	6 0 0 Rs.
Ous Rice	30 do.	6 0 0 do.
		12 0 0
Assessment,		1 0 0

Equal to 1-12th of the produce.

The request to be invested with judicial powers need not, I should imagine be entertained as provision for the trial and decision of all complaints has been provided for.

In the 3rd paragraph the chowdrees complain that they are made to pay the revenue for the lands resigned by the ryots during their lease, this although a hardship of which they may in my opinion justly complain is known to them when accepting the settlement and therefore cannot form a claim to remission, the reception however of istafas should I conceive be put a stop to and the ryots be called upon to give kubooleuts for fixed periods either short or long as best suited their convenience and renewable at pleasure, which would, I believe, obviate the necessity of istafas being taken either by the Collector or chowdree as at the expiration of his term whether of one or more years, the ryot might give up his lands and remove without there being any legal demand against him for the future, they also state they are subject to loss from the ryots disposing of their pottahs. This however is an error as the purchaser takes the place of the settler and the demand against him is the same as it was against the former holder of the pottah.

Vide Circular order of Board of Revenue, No. 73, dated 19th Nov. 1850, forwarding rules for management of khass mehals, para. 28.

The chowdrees further state in the 4th paragraph that the commission they receive is not sufficient to cover the risk and losses they are subject to and pray that they be allowed 20 per cent., the amount sanctioned by Regulation VII. of 1822 to farmers of khass mehals. At present together with service lands and commission to the chowdree and subordinate fiscal officers, the expences of collection amount to 20-12 per cent. This is distributed amongst the chowdree and his putwaree, the thakooreeahs and their khagottees and the sarahs attached to them, but the chowdree who is alone responsible to the Collector for the revenue only receives out of this 7 per cent. in commission and 1-4 as remission on lands, the number of officers now employed in a Pergunnah paying 12,000 Rupees of revenue, is 1 chowdree, 1 putwaree, 24 thakooreeahs, 24 khagottees and 48 sarahs in all 98 officers appointed by Government to ensure the payment of 9,630 Rs. net revenue to the Collector: this is I conceive out of all proportion to the work to be performed and as the appointment, suspension and dismissal of these officers entails a vast amount of work on the Collector and also delays the realization of the revenue from the chowdree having to issue his baquee-jai on the thakooreeahs, and the thakooreeahs on the ryots, I would beg to propose that the situation of thakooreeah, khagottees and sarahs as a Government appointment be abolished, and that the chowdree be allowed 18 and the putwaree 2—total 20 per cent. commission on the gross revenue and that the chowdree be required to make his own arrangements for collecting the revenue.

Vide Circular order of Board of Revenue, No. 73, dated 19th Nov. 1850, forwards rules for management of khass mehals, paras. 26 and 47.

The higher rate of commission granted to the Ranee Rajah was on account of his being a descendant of Arimuth Rajah, who was at one time the King of Kamroop; he receives 20 instead of 14¼ Rupees commission for himself and subordinates and besides which he and the Koonwars are permitted to hold their khats containing 804 ps. 2 d. 3 c. 0 l. at half rates which was sanctioned by Government in the letter of the Deputy Secy. to the Government of Bengal, No. 501, dated the 28th March 1840, to the address of the then Sudder Board of Revenue.

The Lookee Rajah is allowed 20 per cent. commission as a personal allowance but receives no lands at half rates, this is in excess of the usual commission to the subordinate officers who also are allowed maun or service lands at the usual rate which arrangement was sanctioned by the Sudder Board of Revenue in their letter, No. 4, dated the 15th January 1850, communicated with the Commissioner's letter, Nos. 53 and 58, dated the 31st January and 4th February 1850.

The establishment of hoojooree sarahs now employed in conveying the District dawks, I would propose to keep up under the direction of the officer in charge of the District and that the expence attending this be borne by the State as at present.

With reference to the 5th paragraph, I beg to state that remissions for lands inundated or cut away by rivers have been granted in cases where the indulgence appeared just but as claims of this kind are numerous some have been rejected for reasons which appeared in each case to warrant the refusal of the request.

The suspension of the demand of revenue against the chowdree pending the realization of balances due from the ryots and the disposal of summary suits is frequently granted but such has never been the established custom as represented by the petitioners, by suspending the demand from them they usually neglect the cases pending and thereby the realization of the Government demand is delayed indefinitely.

On the subject adverted to in the 7th paragraph of the petition, I have already given my opinion, the chowdrees as stated by them are forced to pay the loss on lands resigned and are prohibited from realizing any profit on the lands brought into cultivation in excess of the pottah granted to a ryot at the commencement of the settlement should the ryot signify his consent to take the pottah on the same lease as the Pergunnah is settled for. The settlement with the chowdree is therefore no longer a profit and loss settlement, and as all the ryots cannot be induced to take a pottah on the same lease at the Pergunnah, the chowdree is subjected to heavy losses from resignations without being able to recover any of his losses from those who take leases and increase their cultivation.

A number of chamooahs and other holdings separated from the Pergunnahs are objected to by the chowdrees, but as these have been sanctioned and are restricted to portions of not less than 100 poorahs and if granted are transferred from Pergunnah only at the termination of the lease, I do not see what reasonable objection can be urged by the chowdrees against their creation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. A. ROWLATT,
Collector.

ZILLAH KAMROOP, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 26th May, 1853.

আসামদেশীয় জেলা কামরূপের অধীন নীচের লিখিত চৌধুরিআন আমাদের নিবেদন এহি এদেশের পূর্ব্বাধিপতি ৺ শিব সিংহ মহারাজার আমল অবধি বুদ্ধা রাজার আমল পর্য্যন্ত বড়িবারি ইত্যাদি ভূমির কর ছিলনা কেবল রূপিত মাটীর ফি পুরায় ৶০ তিন আনা ও রায়তনীতে ৵০ দুই আনা ও ফরিঙ্গতিতে /১০ ডেড় আনা ও ফি গোট পাইক অর্থাৎ রায়তের গোধন ফি গোট ১॥০ ডেড় টাকার হিসাবে কর লইতেছিলেন ও লইতেছি সরকারের প্রথম আমলে সাহেব কমিশ্যনর মরহুম ডেবিট ইস্কাট সাহেব যদিব ঐ বন্দোবস্তের অন্যথায় রূপিত মাটীর ফি পুরায় নাবানি ।।০ আষ্ট আনা ও রাইয়তনী ।০ চারি আনা ও ফরিঙ্গতি ৵০ দুই আনা ও পাইকের গোধন ২ দুই টাকা হিসাবে জমা ধার্য্য করিয়াছিলেন তথাপি সরকারের সুবিচার ও সুখ্যাতি শুনিয়া মানের বিভ্রাটে যে সকল প্রজালোক স্থানান্তর হইয়া গিয়াছিল তন্মধ্যে কতক লোক আসিয়া বসত আবাদ করার কিঞ্চিৎকাল পরে সাহেব কালেক্টর শ্রীযুত এরচিবাল্ড বোগেল সাহেব ও শ্রীযুত জেমশ মেথি সাহেব উক্ত বন্দোবস্ত অর্থাৎ দরদস্তুর রহিত পূর্ব্বক সন২ প্যান ও নিরিখ বেশী করিয়া বন্দোবস্ত করণে উত্তরকালে যে প্রজার পক্ষে প্রতুল হইবেক এমত সম্ভাবনা না দেখিয়া প্রজালোক সম্পূর্ণরূপে আবাদ বসত করেনা আমরা বহু অন্যাসান ৩।৪ বৎসর পাইন দেওয়ার আশ্বাসে রায়ত আনিয়া বসত করাইলে ঐ পাইনের মিয়াদ অতীত না হওয়াতেই জমা নিশস্ত হইয়া আমাদের দণ্ড লাগে এই সকল গতিকে এখানকার পরগণাহায়ের আবাদ বসত দিন দিন কম ব্যতিত অধিক হয় না অতএব নীচের লিখিত হেতুবাদের প্রতি অনুগ্রহ দৃষ্টে হররকম জমির

উপর মনাশিব মত এক নিরিখ ধার্য্য পূর্ব্বক কায়েম বন্দোবস্ত করিয়া দেওয়ার আজ্ঞা হইলে সম্পূর্ণরূপে আবাদ বসত হইয়া সরকারের লভ্য হইতে পারে ইতি।

১ দফা। সাবেক মরহুম কমিশ্যনর সাহেব ১০০ এক শত টাকা পর্য্যন্ত দেওয়ানী ও ফৌজদারি মকদ্দমা আদির জিম্মা করিয়া দেওনে সরকারে অধিক ব্যয় এবং প্রজা লোকের ক্লেশ ছিলনা কেননা আমরা বিনা দরমাহাতে কর্ম্ম করিয়া ছিলাম ইদানিক তাহা রহিত করিয়া সদর ও মফঃসলে স্থানাস্থান মুন্সেফী ও থানা নিশস্ত করণে প্রজা লোকের ক্লেশ ও আমাদের মানের হানি বিনা সরকারে কোন লভ্য হয় নাই ইহার বিহিত বিচার করার আজ্ঞা হয় ইতি।

২ দফা। শ্রীযুত কালেক্টর সাহেব আমাদের সহিত মেয়াদি বন্দোবস্ত করণে কিফায়ত ও নোকশান আমাদের জিম্মা ঐ মিয়াদ মধ্যে রায়তান যে সকল ইস্তফা দাখিল ও পাট্টা বিক্রি আছে ঐ সকল ইস্তফা ও বিক্রি মঞ্জুর করিয়া তাহার নোকশানি টাকা আমাদের পাস আদায় করিয়া লওনে ঐ টাকা ভক্তব্যে মহাজনের দায়গ্রস্ত হইয়া এককালে নষ্ট হইয়াছে অতএব ঐ নোকশানি টাকা মঞ্জুরা দেওয়ার আজ্ঞা হয় ইতি।

৩ দফা। মরহুম কমিশ্যনর সাহেব মফঃসলের বিষয় বহাল বরখাস্তের ভার অর্পণ করিয়া শতকরা ৫ পুরা মাল মাটী ও ১০ টাকা কমিশ্যন্ ও ফি টাকায় /০ এক আনা হিসাবে সরঞ্জমী খরচা ও নীকষু দেওনে অক্লেশে আমাদের গুজরান চলিতেছিল এবং ১৮২২ সালের ৭ আইনে খাশ মহলের শতকরা ২০ টাকা হিসাবে কমিশ্যন্ পাওয়ার বিধি আছে বরং এই জেলার লুকী ও রাণী রাজার ঐ হিসাবে কমিশ্যন্ পাইতেছে আমাদের আইয়মের গরদিশে ঐ উক্ত দুই প্রকারেই আমাদের নৈরাস করিয়া শতকরা ১ পুরা মাল মাটী ও ৭ শাত টাকা কমিশ্যন্ দেওনে কোন রূপে আমাদের গুজরান চলেনা অতএব প্রার্থনা যে ঐ আইনের বিধিমতে আমাদের ২০ টাকা হিসাবে কমিশ্যন্ দেওয়ার আজ্ঞা হয় ইতি।

৪ দফা। পরগণাহায় আমাদের সহিত মিয়াদি বন্দোবস্ত করিয়া যে কবুলীয়ত লইয়াছেন তাহাতে যদি কিফায়ত নোকশান আদির জিম্মা লেখা আছে কিন্তু নদী শীকস্তে জমার অসঙ্গস্থা হইলে ঐ নোকশানী টাকা যে আমরা নিজে হইতে দিব এমত এমত সর্ত্ত ঐ কবুলীয়তে লিখা জায়নাই তথাপি নদী শীকস্তী জমা আমাদের পাস তলব করণে আমরা এককালে নষ্ট পাওয়ার মধ্যে হইয়াছি অতএব দৈবাধিন নদী পুরীয়া যে জমা নোকশানী হইয়াছে ঐ জমা আমাদের মঞ্জুরা দেওয়ার আজ্ঞা হয় ইতি।

৫ দফা। রায়তান শরারত পূর্ব্বক খাজানা আদায় নাকরার পক্ষে তদবিষয় বাকিজায় দাখিল করিলে ঐ বিলাত বাকি টাকা আমাদের খাজানাতে স্থকিত থাকার পূর্ব্বে২ দস্তুর ছিল ইদানিক রায়তের নামে বাকিজায় দিলে ঐ মকদ্দমা ২।৩ বৎসরে নিষ্পত্তি হওয়া দুষ্কর আমাদের দুঃসময়ের গতিকে ঐ বাকি টাকার স্বাপক্ষে আমাদের পাশ বাকি না রাখিয়া আদায় করিয়া লওয়াতে নষ্ট পাইয়াছি ইতি।

৬ দফা। বিচারকর্ত্তা গৌর হয় পরগণাহায়ের মধ্যে কতক রায়তান মিয়াদি বন্দোবস্ত কবুল করিয়া কবুলীয়ত দেওন তদধিক যে মাটী আবাদ করে এবং যে

সকল রায়তানে মিয়াদী বন্দোবস্ত কবুল না করিয়া ইস্তফা দাখিল করে তাহাদের খাজানা লওয়ার মামাহি হওয়াতে আমাদের সমূহ হানি হইয়াছে অতএব ঐ বেশী আবাদি মাটীর খাজানা লওয়ার আজ্ঞা হয় ইতি।

৭ দফা। পরগণাহায়ের মধ্যে ক্ষুদ্র২ যে সকল চদুয়া অর্থাৎ খারিজা রায়ত আছে তাহারা কুমন্ত্রণা দ্বারায় রায়তানকে বসিভূত করিয়া বাইজ উঠাইয়া খাজানা আদায়ের পক্ষে ব্যাঘাত জন্মাইলে সরকারের খাজানা আদায়করা দুষ্কর হইয়াছে অতএব প্রার্থনা যে ঐ সকল-চদুয়া পরগণার সামিল করিয়া দেওয়ার আজ্ঞা হয় ইতি।

৮ দফা। ইদানিকের নিরিখে ফরিঙ্গতি মাটীতে ফি পুরাই ।।০ আট আনা ও রূপিত মাটীতে ।০ চারি আনা বেশী হইয়াছে হজুরে বিচার করিয়া বিহিত হুকুম দেওয়ার আজ্ঞা হয় ইহা নিবেদন ইতি ইং সন ১৮৫৩ সাল তারিখ ১৮ মে মোতাবেক সন ১২৬০ সাল তারিখ ৬ জ্যৈষ্ঠ।

শ্রীগৌরীনারায়ন চৌধুরি
" মহিনারায়ন চৌধুরি
" বিজয়রাম চৌধুরি
" গোবিন্দরাম চৌধুরি
" বজতচন্দ্র বড়ুয়া চৌধুরি
" মধুরাম চৌধুরি
" হরকান্ত বড়ুয়া চৌধুরি
" যজ্ঞদেও বড়ুয়া চেটী চৌধুরি

শ্রীবলরাম ফুকন বঃ শ্রীকীর্ত্তিকান্ত ফুকন
সর্ব্ব সহিকার
শ্রীগোপিনাথ শর্ম্মা চৌধুরি
" মোহনরাম চৌধুরি
" লক্ষ্মী সীংহ চৌধুরি
" গৌরীকান্ত শর্ম্মা ঢেকা বড়ুয়া চৌধুরি
" রুদ্ররাম ধাখ্যা চৌধুরি
" চন্দ্রকান্ত শর্ম্মা চৌধুরি

TRANSLATION.

The humble Petition of the under-mentioned Chowdrees of Zillah Kamroop, Assam.

Dated the 18*th May* 1853.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That from the time of Seebsing Rajah to the Burmese reign no assessment was put on the boree and bari lands and the roopit lands were assessed at three annas, the borotully lands at two annas and the furringutty lands at one and a half annas per poorah, and the pykes (or cultivators) were taxed at one and a half Rupee per gote (or squad of 4 persons,) and although the late Commissioner Mr. David Scott altered these rates and raised the assessments to eight annas Narainy per poorah on roopit, four annas per poorah on borotully, and two annas per poorah on furringutty lands, and levied two Rupees per gote as Gowdheen (or body-tax) on the pykes, the Royts, who emigrated to other places during the time of the Burmese, hearing of the justice and fame of this Government nevertheless returned and settled on their lands; but Messrs. Archibald Bogle and James Mathie having soon afterwards set aside these arrangements and made annual settlements and alterations in the rates of assessment, the ryots seeing that they are not likely to benefit by it have cultivated less land than they are capable of doing: and when we also find out and bring ryots from other places and settle them down under promises of remission for three or four years their lands are assessed before the expiration of their leases and we suffer for it. Owing to these causes there has been rather a falling off than an increase in the Pergunnahs here. We therefore beg that there may be a fixed rate of assessment put on the cultivated lands and a permanent settlement effected when the ryots will no doubt settle on and cultivate lands and there will be a profit to the Government.

2nd.—That the late Commissioner invested us with the power of deciding civil claims up to one hundred Rupees, and also petty cases, from which there was neither much loss to Government or inconvenience to the people, since we performed these duties without any salaries, but this arrangement having now been abolished and Moonsiffs and Darogahs being appointed at the Sudder station and in the interior of the District the people are only put to trouble, and disgrace is thrown on us without any advantage to the State, and we entreat your favourable consideration of this subject.

3rd.—The Collector having made profit and loss settlements with us for terms of years and afterwards accepted istafas lodged by the ryots, and also sanctioned the sale of their pottahs, the loss of revenue arising from which has been realized from us, we have been obliged to borrow money to pay it and being thus thrown into debt are quite ruined; we therefore pray that remissions may be given us for the losses we have incurred.

4th.—That under the authority of the late Commissioner we used to appoint and remove our under fiscal officers and as he gave us five poorahs of Maun Muttee on every one hundred poorahs of cultivation, ten per cent. commission, and one anna per Rupee for expences of stationery, together with lixoos (or personal servants), we maintained ourselves comfortably on these allowances, it is besides ruled by Reg. VII. of 1822, that twenty per cent. is to be allowed as commission, which is also granted to the Rajahs of Lookee and Ranee of this zillah, but two of the above perquisites having been taken from us, and being now allowed only one poorah of service-land and seven Rupees per cent. for commission, we are unable to support ourselves on it and we solicit that we may be allowed twenty per cent. commission agreeably to the above-quoted Regulation.

5th.—That although we agreed, in the kubooleuts we gave when settlements were made with us for terms of years, to take the profit and loss on ourselves, no mention was made therein of our responsibility for losses sustained in consequence of lands "*carried away by rivers,*" but as the losses of lands so destroyed have been realized from us, we have been ruined by it and beg for remission for lands destroyed by the breaking in of rivers.

6th.—That when the ryots used formerly to defer the payment of their dues wilfully and we put in baquee-jais against them it was customary to suspend the realization of the balances from us, but now when we present baquee-jais such cases are not decided for even two or three years and we have been ruined by having to pay up the balances due by the Ryots.

7th.—That in the Pergunnahs where the ryots have agreed to take their pottahs for a term of years and given kubooleuts to this effect we have been prohibited from realizing the revenue of any new lands they cultivate, and also the revenue of such lands as the ryots who refused to give koobooleuts may throw up, and have suffered heavy losses in consequence of it, we beg therefore that we may be permitted to realize the revenue of such lands.

8th.—That in the Pergunnahs where small chamooahs have been formed, and there are ryots independent of our control, they conspire with other ryots to get up mobs and throw obstacles in the way of our collecting the revenue, and we pray that these chamooahs may be again incorporated with our Pergunnahs.

9th.—Lastly, that furringutty lands are now assessed at eight annas per poorah more than they ought to have been, and roopit lands at four annas too much; and we beg that suitable orders may be given regarding this also.

(Signed) GOUREENARAIN CHOWDREE.
" MOHEENARAIN CHOWDREE.
" BEEJOYRAM CHOWDREE and others, fifteen Chowdrees of Zillah Kamroop.

তেতম্মা দরখাস্ত জেলা কামরূপের নীচের লিখিত চৌধুরিআন আমাদিগের নিবেদন এহি খোদাওন্দা পরগণাহায়ের মধ্যে জলতল ও বালুভরাট হওয়া জমির হুজুরে দাখিলি দরখাস্ত সহকুমে লিখিত হয় নাহি সেমতে এই তেতম্মা দরখাস্ত দিয়া কামনা এই যে লিখিত বিষয়ের পূর্ব্বে দাখিলি দরখাস্তের সামিলে তরজমা করিয়া হুজুরে দেওয়ার কারণ বিহিত হুকুম দিতে মরজি হয় খোদাওন্দা মালিক ইতি ইং সন ১৮৫৩ সাল তারিখ ১৯ মে মোতাবেক সন ১২৬০ সাল তারিখ ৭ জ্যৈষ্ঠ।

শ্রীগৌরিকান্ত ঢেকা বড়ুয়া
শ্রীহরকান্ত ঢেকা বড়ুয়া
শ্রীমধুরাম চৌধুরি
শ্রীগৌরিনারায়ন চৌধুরি
শ্রীবিজয়রাম চৌধুরি
শ্রীগোবিন্দরাম চৌধুরি

TRANSLATION.

Supplementary Petition of the Chowdrees of Kamroop, Assam.

Dated the 19*th May* 1853.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That in our former petition we omitted to include inundated lands, and lands embedded in sand, and we therefore beg that this petition may be filed with our former one and remission given us for such lands also.

(Signed) GOUREEKANT DEKA BOOROOAH CHOWDREE,
" HURKANT DEKA BOOROOAH CHOWDREE,
" MODHOORAM CHOWDREE,
" GOUREENARAIN CHOWDREE,
" BEEJOYRAM CHOWDREE, and
" GOVINDRAI CHOWDREE.

Appendix H.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Political Pensions paid from the Treasury of the Collector of Kamroop and by deduction from the Rent Roll as they stood on the 30th June 1853.

Names of Pensioners.	Amount paid in cash per month.			Quantity of land granted.				Under what Authority granted.	Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	P.	P.	D	K.	L.		
Ghunnokanth Sing Jobraj, ..	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mr. Secretary H. T. Prinsep's letter of 26th June 1839, communicated with Agent Governor General's letter, No. 586, of 18th July 1839,	Son of the late Chunderkanth Rajah of Assam.
Hemkanth Koonwar, ..	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mr. Secretary T. H. Maddock's letter of 17th February 1840, communicated with ditto ditto letter, No. 177, dated 2nd March 1840,	Do. Do.
Khugessar Sing Gohain, ..	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mr. Secretary H. Torren's letter, No. 67 of 29th June 1840, communicated with ditto ditto letter, No. 500, dated 16th July 1840,	Rajah Chunderkanth's cousin.
Tilram Phookun, ..	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mr. Secretary H. Maddock's letter, No. 1,547 of 7th December 1840, communicated with ditto ditto letter, No. 879, dated 18th December 1840,	Cousin of Ghunnokanth Sing Jobraj, by the mother side.
Tambrodhuj Gohain, ..	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	Mr Secretary J. Thomason's letter, No. 392 of 22nd July 1843, communicated with ditto ditto letter, No. 287, dated 7th August 1843,	Rajah Chunderkanth's nephew.
Puddo Dhur Ditto, ..	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	Mr. Secretary T. H. Maddock's letter, No. 2,179, dated 9th August 1841, received with ditto ditto letter, No. 510, dated 23rd August 1841,	A cousin of Rajah Chunderkanth, and son of Kandoora Gohain, Rajmalea Rajah.
Bimundeenee Ranee, .	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mr. Secretary T. H. Maddock's letter, No. 1,449, dated 7th June 1841, received with ditto ditto letter, No. 383 of 24th idem,	Aunt to Chunderkanth Rajah.
Ketkee Gubboroo, .	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mr. Secretary H. M. Elliot's letter, No. 828 of 31st March 1848, received with ditto ditto letter, No. 194, dated 14th April 1848,	Wife of Norhory Rajkhowa, brother of the Purbuteeah Koonaree, wife of Chunderkanth.
Modumbeeka Ranee, ..	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mr. Secretary H. T. Prinsep's letter, No. 0, dated 20th November 1839, received with ditto ditto letter No. 1,0[illegible]8, dated 13th December 1839,	A wife of Rajah Chunderkanth.
Radhakantee, ..	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mr. Secretary H. Torrens' letter, No. 922, dated 28th September 1840, received with ditto ditto, No. 718 dated 13th October 1840,	Purtabhullub Bor, Phookun's wife
Roopuntah, ..	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mr. Secretary H. T. Prinsep's letter, No. 0 of 29th May 1838, received with ditto ditto, dated 26th June 1839,	Wife of Bhokutram Gohain, cousin of Rajah Chunderkanth

Names of Pensioners.	Amount paid in cash per month.			Quantity of land granted.				Under what Authority granted.	Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	P.	P.	D.	K.	L.		
Sham Phookun, ..	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mr. Secretary W. H. Macnaghten's letter, No. 6. dated 31st July 1837, received with Agent Governor-General's letter dated 17th August 1837, No. 303,	A Burmese Chief who assisted in the conquest of this province.
Sonessurree Kooweree of Desh Doomoreah,	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	Commissioner's Roobocary, dated 7th September 1842, ..	Owing to the demise of the incumbent's husband (the late Rajah Bhokutsing of Doomoreah) the rent of the land allowed the deceased as "Maun Mattee" has been allowed to the widow for her support.
Mansing Rajah of Ghoogooah Desh Doomoreah,	0	0	0	23	2	0	0	Ditto ditto of 27th April 1840, ..	Being brother of Uttumsing Rajah of Doomoreah, the rents of this land remitted to him for his support.
Bhogdoy Ranee and her daughter of Dooar Choygong,	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	Government order No. 85 of 19th April 1849, received with Commissioner's letter, No 185, dated 29th April 1847,	Owing to the demise of Rajah Noyansing, son of Ramrai Garrow Rajah, the wife and daughter of the former have received for life this land rent free for their support.
Lullitramsing Rajah of Desh Ranee and other Koonwars of the family,	0	0	0	804	2	3	0	Commissioner's order of 30th April 1840,	Lullitram Sing the incumbent son of Bholoram Sing Rajah, who in conjunction with the other Koowars or Princes of the family has received a remission of half the revenue of this land for their support, besides Lullitram receives 5 Rs. 12 as. in excess to the Commission allowed to other zimaldars for the revenue collected by him.
Soorjomarain, Joynarain &c. of Dooars hoygong and Boko,	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	Government order No —, dated 22nd March 1825, received with Commissioner's order of 18th August 1828,	The incumbent's father Megnarain Dewan had received this land for his support for his services under Mr. D Scott.
Oomdhom Rajah, ..	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	Collector's ditto, dated 20th May 1835,	Son of the late Rajah Milika of the Garrow Hills.
Joynarain Rajah, ..	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	Ditto ditto of 20th ditto,	Son of the late Hungsonarain Rajah the descendant of the Nororarain's family.
Jogurnath Surmah, ..	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	Government ditto, No. 65 of 5th March 1845, ..	This incumbent's father, Sadheeram Surmah Kutkoe, a descendant of the Assam noble Kutoki's family, being blind, had received this land rent five for his support, on his death his son the present incumbent had applied to the Commissioner to possess the same privilege on which the Commissioner ordered to be assessed at half rates for ten years on the expiration of which the land should be assessed at full rates.
Banoodhur and Hungsodhur, ..	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	Ditto ditto, No. 39, dated 12th October 1844, ..	These incumbent's father being a descendant of noble family in Assam had received this land to live in a manner suited to his former dignity, on his death his sons the present incumbents had applied to the Commissioner to enjoy the same which their father had possessed, but the Commissioner ordered the land to be assessed for ten years at half rates, on the expiration of which term it should be assessed at full rates.

ZILLAH KAMROOP,
Collector's Office,
The 5th July 1853.

E. A. ROWLATT,
Collector

Appendix F.

STATEMENT of the Disposals of the Prisoners of the Jail of the District of Zillah Kamroop, on the 15th May 1853.

Employed in digging the Tank to the South-west of the Jail,	19
Employed as Masons,	10
Employed in clearing Jungles of the road near Revd. Bland's Bungalow,	5
Employed in repairing the road,	5
Employed with Coolies,	10
Employed with do. in bringing clay,	5
Employed in pounding Soorkee,	3
Employed as Carpenters,	15
Employed as Blacksmiths,	4
Employed as Mahaturs in cleaning the Jail, &c.,	6
Employed as Cooks,	6
Without labour,	2
In Hajut Jail,	4
Insane Prisoner confined on account of his not being able to furnish the security required,	1
Sick in Hospital,	23
Employed in attending Sick,	5
Confined under the orders of the Collector,	1
Do under the orders of the Civil Court,	2
Released on bail,	1
Total,	127

ZILLAH KAMROOP, MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
The 17th May 1853.

E. A. ROWLATT, *Magistrate.*

STATEMENT showing the Ferry Fund Balance of Zillah Kamroop.

Balance against the Fund on 30th April 1853.			Deduct Collection during the 16th days of May 1853.			Total.			Expenditure.			Balance against the Fund on the 17th May 1853.		
324	7	0¼	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	7	0¼

ZILLAH KAMROOP,
MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
The 17th May 1853.

E. A. ROWLATT, *Magistrate.*

STATEMENT showing the amount of Ferry Collection up to the 15th May 1853.

Amount for which the Ferries have been framed during the year 1853.			mount remaining unrealized of the last year.			Demand up to the 15th of May 1853.			Total.			Amount of collection.			Balance on the 16th May 1853.		
2862	4	..	1126	9	..	1072	1	6	2208	10		761		..	1447	2	

Nine ferries, one of which is let to Jya Ghatwal in perpetuity for 4 as. a year, by order of Mr. David Scott, also one is let for 12 Rs.

ZILLAH KAMROOP,
MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
The 17th May 1853.

E. A. ROWLATT, *Magistrate.*

Appendix J.

No. 397.

FROM

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. McLEAN,
In Medical Charge, Gowhatty,

To

A. J. M. MILLS, ESQ.,
Judge of the Sudder Court,
On Special Deputation to Assam,

DATED GOWHATTY, *the 17th May* 1853.

SIR,

Under instructions lately received from the Medical Board, I have the honor to offer for your consideration the following remarks relative to the public health at this station, with a few suggestions for the improvement of it.

2nd.—The shortness of the period allowed me for the preparation of this Report, and the small amount of leisure which the pressing nature of other duties has, during the last few days, left me for this purpose, precludes the possibility of my preparing any elaborate statements or obtaining any considerable amount of information upon the subject beyond what was formerly in my possession, but I trust the facts about to be laid before you, with the deductions which an experience of four years in this Province convinces me may be legitimately drawn from them will induce you to look with a favourable eye upon these measures I propose for the amelioration of the sanitary condition of the European, and more especially the Native, portion of the community, who ever since my arrival here have been constantly suffering from diseases of various kind which in many instances assumed an epidemic or endemic form, causing a fearful mortality, and extending over a period of time of almost unprecedented length.

3rd.—In the investigation of this subject many and great difficulties have to be encountered in consequence of the obscurity in which many of the causes of sickness and mortality are involved with regard to their mode of operation and the effects produced by them, but there are others whose presence is so evident, and whose effects are so constant and invariable that it is impossible they can escape observation and therefore unreasonable to ignore their existence; to these it is my intention to confine my remarks, and I would venture to express a hope that should the length of this communication appear to you greater than circumstances render necessary, you will pardon my trespassing so far upon your valuable time, as I am actuated solely by a desire to do justice, as far as I am able, to a subject of such paramount importance to the residents of the station amounting to more than seven thousand (7,000) souls.

Causes of sickness and mortality, classification of.

4th.—The causes which combine to produce sickness and mortality among the inhabitants of Gowhatty may be classed under the following heads:—

(1.) Those which are produced by the position of the station and the general character and aspect of the ground occupied by it.

(2.) Those which have their origin in the want of any proper arrangements for keeping the station clean and in good order.

(3.) Those which are attributable to the general habits and mode of life of the people.

1.—The position of the station is not by any means a healthy one. Surrounded as it is by hills on three sides, we are almost totally excluded from the influences of easterly and southerly breezes, and these when they do prevail arrive loaded with malaria and noxious exhalations derived from the almost unbounded tract of jungle over which they have previously travelled and the fact that the night wind, during almost the whole year, blows from the south, will explain the reason why fevers of every description are so common, more especially during the months of April, May and June, and October and November. At the beginning and end of the rains, westerly winds are common during February and March, and from having to pass to us over such a large tract of country, exposed, at a season of the year when there is little or no rains, to the influences of a powerful sun, render the weather exceedingly close and oppressive. The north-east wind, which, fortunately for us, blows constantly during the day for at least ten months out of the twelve, is exceedingly pleasant on, and in the immediate vicinity of the bank of the river, but further inland, where the atmosphere is heated by radiation from the ground, as well as the direct influence of the sun, and a great portion of the surface covered with trees which intercept the breeze in its progress, the temperature is so much higher and the closeness of the air so much increased that it feels like an entirely different climate. And if this is so much felt in the comfortable bungalows of the European residents, how much more in the small close crowded dwellings of the natives ! Again, the level of the back part of the station is considerably lower than that of the ground near the river, and even that of the river itself, during a great portion of the rainy months. The consequence is, that when the latter rises, a portion of its contents, entering the channel of a stream called the Barollee, which forms the southern boundary of the Station proper, overflows its banks, and is spread over the whole of the neighbourhood, exhibiting a succession of sheets of water of various sizes, which gradually decrease when the great river falls to be renewed again on the occurrence of a fresh rise. The effect of this is manifestly injurious in the highest degree, as, throughout a great portion of the year, those conditions most favourable for the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, (*viz.* a half dry condition of the ground acted upon by a hot sun) are kept in constant operation, exerting their mischievous influence upon the whole community; and in October and November, after the last yearly fall of the river, when the rain has in a great measure ceased, and the surface water begun to decrease by evaporation, the exhalations from the putrid margins of the different swamps, covered with decomposing animal and vegetable matter, are so extremely offensive, that people seldom visit that portion of the station except from necessity, and so poisonous, that scarcely a third (I might even say a fourth) of either Convicts or Sepoys escape fever. The same may be asserted though in a somewhat modefied degree, regarding the months of April and May, during which the sickness among all classes, is nearly if not altogether equal to that during those previously mentioned.

Position of the station not healthy.

Night wind from the south.

Westerly winds prevalent in Feb. and March.

North-east most common.

Back part of station very low.

Consequences.

Injurious effects.

2.—The causes which might be included under this head are so numerous, that it is a matter of no small difficulty to make a judicious selection from them. The following are, to the best of my judgment, those most worthy of attention :—

Defective arrangements for keeping the station in order.

(*a.*) Over-crowding of houses, and the very small and insufficient scale, on which, generally speaking. they are constructed.

Even in a cool dry climate, nothing is found more essentially necessary for the preservation of health than free ventilation. In a warm damp one like this, it is far more urgently required. The European residents

Houses, over crowding of.

are obliged, both for the reason just cited and in order to prevent their houses and furniture from being destroyed, to employ every means at their desposal for the free admission of air to them, and even then their efforts often prove unsuccessful. Among the native portion of the community, the evil is incalculably greater. Their houses are for the most part of small size, but scantily supplied with doors and windows, built in low damp situations, huddled together, without the slightest regard to order or facility of access, and surrounded by thick topes of trees, which almost totally exclude their air and wind; add to this that the materials of which they are composed are in many instances so bad, and the state of disrepair into which they have fallen so great as to admit both wind and rain, exposing the inmates to the full force of the atmospheric vicissitudes so great and so frequent in this Province, and we have a combination of influences in a state of unceasing activity, sufficient of themselves to account for much of the sickness and mortality which occur among the lower classes.

Ventilation. Necessity for.

Among Natives, want of, &c. &c.

(*b.*) The want of any measures for disposing of the filth and rubbish which are constantly being produced about their dwellings, and these left to accumulate until descomposition has taken place, or they have been devoured by dogs, jackals and other animals of kindred tastes, the only public scavengers in existence among us.

Filth and Rubbish.

Want of arrangements for disposing of.

(*c.*) The state of the drains. These are throughout the whole, or at least the greater part of the station, rendered totally useless for the purpose for which it is to be presumed they were originally intended, by being choked up with rubbish and rank unhealthy vegetation; and in many instances, by being habitually used as public necessaries, and that too in many of the most frequented localities. Besides, having been made in the first instance with a reckless disregard to the principles of Hydrostatics, we frequently find them with many portions throughout their course considerably lower than the outlets, so that a large proportion of the water which falls into them finds an exit only by evaporation, causing, during the drying process, an inconceivable amount of mischief to the public health.

Drains.

Comparatively useless from being choked up with rubbish, &c. &c.

Used as public necessaries.

(*d.*) The neglected condition of the roads. As regards the number of principal roads or thoroughfares, there is little cause of complaint; neither are they deficient in height above the adjacent ground, or in breadth, which is of equal importance. But these advantages are more than counterbalanced by the state of disrepair into which they have been permitted to fall; the irregularities of surface affording a resting place for water, and rendering it a process of no common hardship to drive over them; and the jungle which covers a large portion of very many of them, both increasing their dampness and serving as a receptacle for refuse and filth, that but for it would be at once detested.

Roads.

In a state of great disrepair.

Irregularities of surface.

Jungle.

(*e.*) The state of the tanks. A series of properly constructed and well kept tanks is very much required in this Station. Out of the whole number, amounting to 30 or 40 of various sizes, there is scarcely one which contains good wholesome drinking water.

Tanks.

In nine instances out of ten we find the water in a state of complete stagnation, covered with weeds and bounded by broken, irregular, and very frequently filthy banks. But this is not all. The water, originally of sufficiently bad quality, is rendered still worse by the all but universal custom of bathing in it, and day after day may be seen numbers of men, women and children drawing a supply for drinking and culinary purposes from the very spot where, but a moment before, they had washed off the

Greatly neglected.

Bathing.

impurities which had been accumulating on their bodies during the previous 24 hours. If this filthy practice is objectionable during the rains, it is much more so in the cold season, and particularly the months of March and April, when the tanks become nearly dry; as owing to the exceedingly small amount of rain, which we have had during the last four months, is the case at present. To this circumstance may, I am convinced, be attributed, in great measures, the prevalence of dysentery and cholera in the station since the commencement of April.

Water nearly dried up.

Cause of sickness.

(*f.*) Irregularities of surface are perhaps a more fruitful source of disease than almost any other that could be mentioned. In every part of the station the roads appear to have been raised at the expense of the neighbouring ground, and that not by taking a small quantity from the surface for some distance on each side, but by digging a number of wholes of various sizes, which afford a lodgement to water and other matters, and thus become admirably adapted for the production of those morbific influences with which Gowhatty is so liberally supplied. The same may be said regarding the houses, and this will give some idea of the magnitude of the evil under consideration, and render it unnecessary to say any thing further relative to it.

Irregularities of surface.

Road raised at the expense of neighbouring ground.

Holes thus formed.

Houses ditto.

(*g.*) The habit common to the whole native population of going to what they designate the *maidan* to obey the calls of nature. This, in a large station containing more than 7,000 inhabitants, is a most intolerable nuisance; the whole of the uncultivated ground to the south being thus converted into a gigantic privy, the emanations from which taint the air in every direction. Were this nuisance confined to the more distant and retired localities, it would, though great, be productive of comparatively little harm and annoyance, but such I regret to say is not the case; the drains, the roads, and the ground in their immediate vicinity, frequently presenting sights of the most disgusting nature, even in parts of the station which are much frequented. During the cold season also, when the river has subsided, many of the natives resort to the sand for this purpose, and each and all other European residents can bear me out in the assertion, that the stench produced by the decomposition of the filth thus deposited was inexpressibly sickening; even at a distance from the scene of action, there are many of the natives (chiefly among the better classes) who do not follow this custom, but it is only to make their own compounds ten times more filthy; indeed, the scenes to be witnessed in many of these places would hardly be credited if a description were attempted; they must come under personal observation to be properly appreciated.

Filthy habit of Natives.

Ditches, roads and roadsides excessively filthy.

Sand used for same purpose in the cold season.

Private compounds.
Ditto Ditto.

(*h.*) There is another custom, of by no means rare occurrence, which deserves a passing notice, *viz.*, that of throwing dead bodies into the river so close to the water's edge that there is not a sufficient depth to enable them to float and thus be carried down the stream, or the counter-currents, which may generally exist close to the shore, drive them on the bank, where they probably remain unnoticed until attention has been directed to them by the troops of dogs and swarms of birds of prey assembled around them. Occasionally corpses are not even thrown into shallow water, but left on the margin of the river to be disposed of either by the afore-mentioned animals or the slower process of decomposition, unless some person chancing to observe them should feel disposed to adopt measures for their removal by lodging information of the circumstance at the thannah.

Dead Bodies.

Throwing away of, close to, and on, the bank of the river.

Consequences.

Under this head it may not be out of place to notice a similar recklessness with reference to the carcasses of cattle, which may constantly be seen lying here and there without any one to look after them. Some idea may be formed

Carcasses of cattle not removed.

of the extent to which this nuisance reached during an epidemic visitation, which occurred last year among the cows and buffaloes, when I mention the fact that the mortality of these animals alone in this district has been estimated (and I believe correctly) at 70,000 or 80,000!!!

Epidemic mortality.

(*i.*) The very objectionable and insufficient mode of burial in force among the Mahomedan portion of the community in the cemeteries here, (or rather the localities where they bury, for there is no regular cemetery,) the bodies are commonly thrown into a hole a few inches deep, without any coffin, and but too often scantily covered with grave clothes, thus affording dogs and jackals an opportunity of examining them, and facilitating decomposition with all its evil consequences.

Causes of sickness and mortality.

Mode of lives of Natives.

3.—With regard to those causes of sickness and mortality, which have their origin in the general habits and mode of living of the native populations, but little need be said. The misery in which a larger proportion of the Assamese live, the scantiness and bad quality of their food, consisting in great part of green unripe vegetables and fish in an advanced stage of decomposition when these articles are procurable, the insufficiency of their clothing, and the defective nature of their lodging, serve to produce much of the sickness which prevails among them. But powerful as is the influence of these circumstances, and difficult as it is to counteract their influence, there is another of all but universal occurrence among them, which renders it almost hopeless to make any attempt to ameliorate their condition, and to which may be traced, either directly or indirectly, the greatest part of the disease and wretchedness existing among the lower classes, not only here, but throughout the length and breath of the province. I refer to the habit of opium-eating, which is practised by men, women and children, and in most instances to an excessive and most injurious degree. The effects of opium, when used in moderation, upon the system, can hardly be pronounced hurtful, that is, to an appreciable extent, but there are few cases in which the consumption is limited to a small quantity, as the habit grows so much upon the victims of it, that they find it impossible to restrain their appetites, which, as it must be gratified at any price, leads to much distress as well as crime. For the unfortunate wretches who are given to it, finding that without their accustomed stimulus they are incapable of the slightest exertion, and preferring the want of not only the comforts but even the necessaries of life, to being deprived of it, part with everything they have to enable them to continue a while longer their indulgence in it: at last, helpless and destitute, and desperate from the suffering to which they are subjected, they take to dishonest courses and terminate their career in jail, or are carried off by some of the common diseases of the country, dysentery, cholera or fever. That the effects of this pernicious custom have not been over-rated by me, can be fully and satisfactorily proved. At present, I shall merely state, with reference to this assertion, that, in the jail here, where the strength is on an average not more than 160, the mortality *from dysentery alone* is more than what occurs in the military hospital in a body of men averaging about 400 strong *from all diseases.*

Opium-eating.

Effects of.

Not over-rated.

Proof.

4.—These are facts which cannot be disputed, and they afford, I would submit, satisfactory evidence, that the cause of this excessive mortality in the complaint under notice, occurring in a body of men who have every attention paid to them as far as their physical comforts are concerned, must be sought for in their habits and mode of life previous to their imprisonment, and of these there is none, as far as I can see, except the custom above noticed, capable of exercising upon the diseases to which they are subject, an influence so general and so often attended with fatal consequences.

Mortality cannot be otherwise accounted for.

5.—I now proceed to notice briefly those measures, the adoption of which I would respectfully suggest as being, in my opinion, calculated to modify, if not entirely remove, the evils described in the last paragraph.

Proposed improvements.

The lowness of the ground at the back part of the station, in consequence of which a great portion of it is, during the rains, covered with water, and in the cold season converted into a series of swamps, offers a very great obstacle to the effecting of any thorough improvements, on the scene of difficulty as well as expense ; but after devoting a good deal of attention to the subject, I feel certain that, by a few exceedingly simple arrangements, much good might be done.

Lowness of ground at South extremity of station.

Remedies suggested.

(2.) The drainage of the whole surface water of the station, a consideration in itself of no mean importance, would be effectually provided for by forming, in this locality, a series of tanks or reservoirs to which ditches from every direction might be made to lead. And in order to obviate the risk of any undue accumulation of water in these reservoirs, they ought to be furnished with flood-gates, by the opening of which, when the river is comparatively low, the greater portion of the contents would escape ; thus leaving them in a con dition to fulfil the purpose for which they were originally int°nded. And as the greater portion of the water which lodges here comes through the channel of a stream called the Barollee above referred to,* it would be necessary to raise an embankment on its northern side, by which the river would be excluded, thus leaving only the surface water to be disposed of, a task of comparatively little difficulty. This embankment would of course require to be provided with sluices or flood-gates, corresponding in number to those of the reservoirs with which they should be connected by means of ditches: further, it appears to me, that the Barollee, which rises in the hills to the south of the station, might easily be diverted into a jheel behind the range of hills by which Gowhatty is bounded on this side, thus removing one of the principal difficulties with which we have to contend in carrying out the improvement under consideration. The small amount of my acquaintance with the principles and practice of Civil Engineering renders me extremely reluctant to obtrude my views regarding this subject upon your notice, but I am persuaded that, provided attention be drawn to it, there will be little difficulty in obtaining a better plan, and believing as I do that until something has been done in this direction, other improvements, confined to the inhabited portion of the station, will be attended but with partial success, it appears to me that I should be wanting in my duty did I neglect to offer such suggestions as I considered best calculated for promoting the object in view, however erroneous these might, on further examination, prove to be. But instead of this being the case, I feel pretty certain, that whatever modifications it may be found necessary to make in the details of my plan, the principle upon which I have based it will be found correct.

Drainage.

Reservoirs.

* *Para.* 4 *(1) page* xxxi.

Embankment on North Bank of Barollee.

Practicability of diverting the course of the Barollee to the westward.

(*a.*) In many cases it would probably be found beyond the province of the Municipal or Civil authorities to interfere with the building of houses, but in the Bazars and the localities in the immediate vicinity of the more public thoroughfares, much improvement might be effected by compelling the owners of shops and houses to build them larger and furnished with a greater number of doors and windows than they have at present, and to raise the floors at least a foot above the level of the ground.

Houses.

In Bazars might be made larger, &c. &c. &c.

Advantage might be taken of fires to prevent the re-building of houses in objectionable situations, and especially to lessen the evils arising from over-crowding, and afford greater facilities for free and thorough ventilation; and any objection to the adoption of these measures might be met by the assertion that at least a fourth of the Bazars, and a large porportion of the rest of the houses in the station, is burnt down annually, and it would be just as easy, and very little, if at all, more expensive, to construct new buildings upon an improved plan, as to re-build them according to the old one.

Over-crowding; fires afford an opportunity for remedying this evil.

(*b.*) The remedy for this is simple and easy. The residents should be bound down under heavy penalties to keep their compounds scrupulously clean, and to insure this regulation being obeyed, inspectors might be appointed, whose duty it would be to see that no breach of them was committed and to report any cases in which this might occur. For carrying off refuse of every description there might be attached to the municipal department a small number of carts or trucks, with a due proportion of public sweepers for the reception of the matters which would be thus collected ; a number of pits might be dug throughout the station, averaging from 20 to 30 feet in depth, to be closed in as soon as the contents reached within a short distance of the mouth, when of course it would be necessary to make fresh ones.

Filth, accumulation of.

Means for disposing of.

Public carts and sweepers.

Pits.

(*c.*) With regard to drains it will be necessary only to remark, that they should be always kept clean and free from jungle, and that the drainage of the whole station should be made to converge to one point, as proposed in a preceding paragraph.* In the Bazars a pukha drain might with great advantage be made on each side in front of the shops, to carry away all the refuse which accumulated.

Drains should be kept clean.

* (1) page xxxv.

In Bazars pukha ones very useful.

(*d.*) The station is well supplied with roads, but to make them properly serviceable, they ought to be regularly cleaned and free from jungle, and all irregularities of surface should be levelled, to prevent the lodging of water and the accumulation of filth and rubbish. They ought also to be flanked with ditches and raised in the middle, being rounded off gradually towards the sides, that the rains which fall may at once flow off, instead of forming the surface into a succession of puddles, rendering it impossible to walk or ride over them with any degree of comfort, as is too often the case.

Roads should be kept clean.

Inequalities of surface should be levelled.

(*e.*) Under this head nothing will be required further than that the banks of the different tanks should be smooth, kept clean, and covered with short thick grass, that they should have ghauts by means of which the water may be reached without disturbing it, and that weeds of every description should be carefully removed as soon as they may make their appearance. It would also be advisable to dig one or more wells at the bottom, when circumstances rendered this possible, with the view of keeping up a constant supply of pure fresh water. Indiscriminate bathing in the tanks should also be forbidden, a certain number being set apart for that purpose ; and as during the cold season the water in the whole of them deteriorates very much in quality, much benefit would result from the digging here and there, throughout the Station, of wells ; from which the community might supply themselves : this could be done at a very trifling expense and would be attended with little or no difficulty.

Tanks.

Banks should be smooth, clean, &c.

Weeds should be removed.

Wells at the bottom.

Indiscriminate bathing should be forbidden.

Wells throughout the Station would be useful.

(*f.*) The evil consequences resulting from the endless number of holes and irregularities of surface throughout the Station have been already glanced at ;* it now only remains for me to suggest that they should be remedied by employing the soil derived from the drains and reservoirs proposed to be made for respectively carrying off and holding the surface water of the Station, for filling up all hollows and excavations ; and that this should be further promoted by raising the lower portions of the ground at the expense of the higher, care however being taken that the soil thus employed be taken from the surface in such thin layers as not to produce depressing, which might afford a lodgment to water or other objectionable substances.

Irregularities of surface.

* Para 4, (2) f, page xxxiii.

Ground should be levelled.

(*g.*) To remedy this evil, I would beg to propose the formation of cesspools throughout the Station, which the Native residents might be compelled to use instead of continuing the filthy and disgusting practice at present in force among them. These, surrounded by a hedge, on a high close

Filthy habits of Natives. Remedy.

fence, and divided into two compartments for the accommodation of the sexes, would be productive of incalculable advantages to the community at large, and, from investigations which I have made upon the subject, I feel convinced that they would be looked upon by a large portion of the community as a great and much required improvement.

Cesspools.

(*h.*) The custom of throwing away dead bodies and carcasses of cattle in the careless manner above described* might be easily put a stop to by stationing a line of police along the bank of the river, whose duty it would be to see that all corpses were pushed well out into the stream, and issuing the most stringent orders regarding the immediate removal of all cattle that died in the station, the number of which is often very considerable.*

Removing of dead bodies and carcasses of cattle.

* Para. 2, *h.* page xxxiii.

(*i.*) The Mahomedan portion of the community does not amount to more than $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole, and it would be a task involving very little difficulty to remedy the nuisances complained of in connection with their burial. The formation and keeping up, under proper superintendence, of a public cemetery, would be quite sufficient for this purpose. The expense attendant upon such an arrangement would be but trifling and might easily be covered by the imposing of a small fee upon all burials which might take place, except in cases where the friends of the deceased were unable from poverty to pay it. It would of course be necessary that burying in any other locality should be forbidden, and most stringent measures adopted for the due carrying out of the orders issued on the subject.

Burials among Mussulmen.

Public cemetery.

A small fee on each burial.

(3.) The causes of sickness and mortality which have been noticed under this head are but sparingly susceptible of improvement. Opium-eating, which operates more powerfully than any of the others, can be remedied only by the suppression of the cultivation of the poppy throughout the whole province. How this should be done, or whether under present circumstances, any interference with the regulations which at present esist on the subject would be advisable, it would be presumption on my part to say. I may however be permitted respectfully to express my opinion, that as long as matters remain *in statu quo*, so long will the Assamese continue a set of weak, sickly, miserable wretches, and that the arrangement in question, if gradually and judiciously brought into operation, would be attended with not the slightest danger to life, while the positive advantages to be derived from it would be incalculably great.

Habits of natives.

Opium.

Suppression of poppy cultivation.

Unattended with danger of lifes.

6.—It only now remains for me to offer a few remarks upon the health of the prisoners, and the manner in which this is influenced by the position of the jail and jail hospital.

Prisoners.

As a body, the inmates of the jail are far from healthy ; the disease most common among them is fever of various types, generally the intermittent, from which, however, no mortality ever occurs. But (as has been remarked in a former page*) dysentery, to which they are extremely subject, is always of a very severe character, and the deaths from it amount on an average to at least three-fourths of those produced by ordinary causes. During the presence of epidemic cholera they always suffer very severely, and though, in almost every instance, brought to hospital at an early stage of the disease, treatment but too frequently proves entirely useless.

As a body far from healthy.

Fever.

* Para. 3, page xxxiv.

Dysentery—very bad type.

Cholera—ditto ditto.

The causes of sickness and mortality may be disposed of in a few words. The prevalence of fever may be accounted for by the existence of those innumerable malarious influences with which the station generally is infected, and more particularly those to which the jail is, from its faulty position, more immediately exposed.

Causes of sickness and mortality.

Fever, cause of.

Dysentery may be attributed in some measure to the extreme dampness of the climate, and the great atmospheric vicissitudes so common throughout the Province, as well as the wearing of wet clothes, a custom of universal occurrence among the poorer classes of natives. The bad quality of the water they are occasionally compelled to use may also be pronounced a very probable exciting cause of this disease, but these will not suffice to account for their proneness to it and the formidable type which it generally assumes among them. A careful investigation of their previous habits and mode of living has forced upon me the conviction, that those customary circumstances are mainly referable to opium, the use of which is exceedingly common among the class of men from which they are chiefly drawn. It is true that a few months of the ordinary prison fare generally effects a surprising improvement upon their personal apppearance; the majority of them becoming sleak, fat, and to judge from their looks, strong and healthy. But it is equally certain that this improvement is only apparent. Their constitutions, ruined by debauchery and intemperance, are unable to resist the shock of any serious attack of disease, more especially affections of the stomach and bowels, to which, as already noticed, they are strongly predisposed, and past experience leads to the conclusion, that as long as opium is so largely used in the Province, so long will the rates of sickness and mortality continue undiminished.

Dysentery.

Causes of.

Sickness and mortality from mainly attributable to opium.

The position of the jail is by no means a healthy one. Situated in the immediate vicinity of extensive swamps, over which the south wind constantly travels to it at night, it would be a matter of surprise if the inmates did not suffer from those diseases which owe their origin to malaria, and as already mentioned, they do pretty severely. The accommodation in the Jail is good and ample for the number which occupy it. The wards are large and airy, and with the whole of the compound are always kept scrupulously clean, by which means much sickness is, no doubt, prevented.

Jail.
Situation of, faulty.

Accommodation ample.

The jail hospital is a large and roomy building, capable of accommodating 100 patients, much more than we ever have under treatment there. There are, however, a few faults in the arrangements, by which frequently inconvenient and occasionally injurious results are occasioned.

Jail hospital.

The floor is too low, being only about a foot above the level of the surrounding ground.

Floor too low.

The ventilation of the building is very imperfectly provided for, inasmuch as the chopper comes down so low as to almost entirely cover the windows, and in the whole building there are but three doors, (on the north, east, and west sides respectively) which are totally inadequate for keeping up a proper circulation of air, more especially in a damp like that of Assam.

Ventilation deficient.

Of the measure which might be employed with advantage for improving the health of the convicts, the first is the making provision for the effectual drainage of the surface water in the vicinity of the jail. This is a very simple task, and requires no particular notice. It will be sufficient to remark that the drains all about it should be kept clean and free of jungle, which is not always the case at present.

Improvement of health of prisoners.

Drainage near the jail.

The ground surrounding the jail for at least 50 or 60 yards should, if possible, be perfectly level, clean, and the jungle which grows over the whole station so luxuriantly during the rains, should be regularly cleared away.

Ground should be levelled and cleared.

The tanks on the east and west sides should be dug to a proper depth and kept clean by removing the weed which grow on the surface as often as they make their appearance, and one or two wells might be dug at the bottom of each as suggested in a former paragraph.

Tanks should be dug deeper and kept clean.

The pound which is close by the jail should be kept clean. At present but little attention is paid to this.

Pound.

(5.) The labour to which the prisoners are under the existing regulations subjected is not by any means too severe either in its nature, or as regards the length of time over which it extends. But as many of them are, at the commencement of their term of imprisonment, in a weakly state from the want of their accustomed stimilus opium and other causes incident to their previous mode of life, their indiscriminate employment in tasks which come under the term "hard labour," ought, I respectfully submit, to be discontinued, and those alone subjected to it, who may be pronounced by the medical officer physically fit for its performance. The majority of the convicts are, I believe, from the opium-eating habits, unaccustomed to much bodily exertion, and this combined with other causes above referred to renders them peculiarly liable to diseases during the first few months of their imprisonment. On this account, I would, in addition beg to recommend that the whole of the opium-eaters should be exempted from labour for one month after being sentenced, and that during this period they should remain in hospital, there to undergo a course of preparatory treatment after which they might be discharged with a certificate from the Civil Surgeon stating what description of labour be considered best suited to each. By this means I believe that many lives might be saved, at all events I would submit that the plan deserves a fair trial.

Labour.

Indiscriminate employment of convicts objectionable.

Recommendation that opium-eaters should be sent for a month to hospital.

(6.) The diet allowed in the jail, though sufficient in quantity, is not quite suited to the wants of the opium-eating portion of the prisoners. The victims of this habit are accustomed to use in as large quantities as they can procure them, various articles of food of a stimulating and easily digested nature, as spices of sorts, tyre,* milk, sugar, &c., &c., in order to supply as far as possible the great waste in the system caused by the constant state of alternate excitement and depression in which they are kept while under its influence. These they are unable to get in jail under the existing regulations, and the consequence is that, many of them suffer at the commencement of their term of imprisonment from dyspeptic symptoms, which lay the foundation of future attacks of diarrhœa, dysentery, or cholera. The best remedy for this would be a small allowance of opium, but as this would be objectionable for many reasons, I would suggest that, for the first three months after their admission into jail, they be allowed weekly, or twice a week a moderate quantity of one or more of the articles referred to, instead of others as dal, fish, &c. This would also, I doubt not, be found of great service.

Diet.

Not suited to the opium-eater.

* Tyre, a preparation of milk, very rich and nourishing.

Change recommended.

With regard to the Hospital, I would beg to propose that the floor should be raised to the height of 2½ or 3 feet above the level of the ground, that the building be divided into two apartments of equal size by a puckah wall, and that the windows be all converted into doors furnished with venetians as well as glass. By these means, a thoroughly efficient system of ventilation will be introduced, and in the case of contiguous diseases or during the prevalence of an epedemic, we shall be able to separate the sufferers from the remainder of the patients.

Jail Hospital.
Proposed alterations.

(7.) I beg to send along with this a plan of the Jail, also a Map of Gowhatty prepared from the survey of 1846, since which very few alterations or improvements of any consequence have been made in the Station.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. McLEAN,
Civil Assistant Surgeon,
Gowhatty.

Appendix R.

DESCRIPTION of Suits pending and instituted in the Civil Courts of Zillah Kamroop, from 1st January 1852 to 15th of May 1853.

Description of Suits.	The number not above 1 Rupee.	Ditto ditto between 1 and 5 Rupees.	Ditto ditto between 5 and 10 Rupees.	Ditto ditto between 10 and 20 Rupees.	Ditto ditto between 20 and 50 Rupees.	Ditto ditto between 50 and 100 Rupees.	Above 100.	Total.
Bond-debts and advances,..	..	12	57	109	209	103	112	602
Lands and other immoveable property, ...	..	8	5	12	27	10	39	101
Jewels and other moveable property, ...	..	7	3	42	79	69	85	285
Advances on crops,.....	..	..	..	5	3	2	6	16
Gavohun, value of betrothed wives,.....	..	..	1	5	25	21	13	65
Rents and produce of lands, ...	..	7	6	10	9	7	31	70
Damages,.....	..	..	1	1	2	1	9	14
To enforce agreement of betrothal,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Balance of accounts, ...	1	36	61	59	59	26	45	287
Extortion,.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
To set aside public sales, ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Kayees fees,.....	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	6
Dowers, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vakeels' fees, ...	..	8	16	32	21	20	14	111 A.
Total, ...	1	78	151	281	434	260	356	1561

A. Of these 35 have been transferred to Principal Suder Ameen to try under Clause 6, Section 2 of the Assam rules.

E. A. ROWLATT,

Principal Assistant to Commissioner.

Appendix L.

STATEMENT of Increase and Decrease of Establishment of the Principal Assistant Commissioner's Office, Zillah Kamroop.

	As the Establishment stood on the 1st May 1842.		As the Establishment stood on the 30th April 1852.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No. of Individuals.	Amount.	No. of Individuals.	Amount.	Individuals.	Amount.	Individuals.	Amount.
English Writer,..	1	40 0 0	1	40 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Peshkar,..	1	30 0 0	1	30 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Head Mohurrir,..	1	25 0 0	1	25 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
2nd do.,	1	20 0 0	1	20 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
3rd do.,	1	20 0 0	1	20 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
4th do.,	1	18 0 0	1	18 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
5th do.,	1	18 0 0	1	9 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
6th do.,	..	.....	1	9 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Mohafez,..	1	30 0 0	1	30 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Government Vakeel,	1	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Nazir,	1	15 0 0	1	15 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Duftery,	1	6 0 0	4	6 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Chuprassees,..	4	24 0 0	1	24 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Dák Mohurrir,	1	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Mohurrir for keeping up Registers,	1	12 0 0	1	12 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Sudder Ameen exercising the powers of Principal Sudder Ameen,	1	150 0 0	1	150 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Establishment of ditto,	..	80 0 0	..	100 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	.....
Sudder Ameen,	..	.....	1	150 0 0	1	150 0 0	..	.....
Establishment,	..	.....	..	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	..	.....
Moonsiffs,..	6	540 0 0	6	480 0 0	..	.....	..	60 0 0
Establishment of ditto,.		200 0 0		200 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Total, Rupees,.....		1243 0 0		1433 0 0		250 0 0		60 0 0

E. A. ROWLATT,
Principal Assistant Commissioner.

ZILLAH KAMROOP,
Devanny Adawlut,
The 29th April 1853.

Appendix M.

STATEMENT of Increase and Decrease of Establishment in the Kamroop Magistracy.

	As the Establishment stood on the 1st May 1842.		As the Establishment stood on the 30th April 1852.		Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
	No. of Individuals.	Amount	No. of Individuals.	Amount	No of Individuals.	Amount.	No. of Individuals.	Amount.	
Assistant Surgeon,	1	300 0 0	1	100 0 0	..	.....	...	200 0 0	
Palankeen Allowance,	..	30 0 0	..	0 0 0	..	.....	..	30 0 0	
Vaccination Allowance,	..	20 0 0	..	0 0 0	..	.....	..	20 0 0	
Head Clerk,	1	60 0 0	1	60 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Assistant do.,	1	30 0 0	1	30 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Native Department.									
Serishtadar,	1	60 0 0	1	60 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Peshkar,	1	30 0 0	1	30 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Mohafiz,	1	30 0 0	1	30 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Moonshee,	1	25 0 0	1	25 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	Detached to Burpettah temporarily.
Rooboocar Novees,	1	25 0 0	1	25 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Return Novees,	1	22 0 0	1	22 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Saha Novees,	1	22 0 0	1	22 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Mohafis Mohurrir,	1	20 0 0	1	20 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	Detached to Burpettah temporarily.
Do. do.,	1	18 0 0	1	18 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Perwannah Novees,	1	15 0 0	1	15 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Report Novees,	1	15 0 0	1	15 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Register Novees,	1	12 0 0	1	12 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Bakeeat Novees,	1	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Copyist,	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Nazir,	1	30 0 0	1	30 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Nazir's Mohurrir,	1	12 0 0	1	12 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
4 Tecklahs, in lieu of a Jemadar,	4	10 0 0	4	10 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Duftery,	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Chuprassees,	4	24 0 0	4	24 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Dâk Mohurrir,	1	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Carpenter,	1	8 0 0	1	8 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Sweeper,	1	2 0 0	1	2 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	
Treasurer,	1	40 0 0	0	0 0 0	..	.....	1	40 0 0	
Treasurer's Mohurrir,	1	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	

Jail Establishment.										
Jail Darogah,	1	35 0 0	1	25 0 0	..	.....	..	10 0 0
Mohurir,	1	12 0 0	1	12 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Jemadar,	1	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Duffadars,	2	16 0 0	2	16 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Burkundauzes,	20	80 0 0	20	80 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Do. for Guarding Jail, &c.,	16	64 0 0	16	64 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Hajut Jail Establishment.								
Hajut Jemadar,	1	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Do. Burkundauzes,	10	40 0 0	10	40 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Blacksmiths,	2	16 0 0	2	16 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Mason,	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Medical Establishment.								
Native Doctors,	3	75 0 0	4	95 0 0	1	20 0 0	..	.....
Dresser,	1	5 0 0	2	13 0 0	1	8 0 0	..	.....
Establishment for the 2nd Assam Sebundy Corps.								
Bheestee,	1	5 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	1	5 0 0
Coolies,	2	8 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	2	8 0 0
Dresser,	1	5 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	1	5 0 0
Police Establishment.								
Darogahs,	5	155 0 0	6	450 0 0	1	295 0 0	..	.....
1st Grade Mohurrirs,	2	40 0 0	2	40 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
2nd do, do.,	6	72 0 0	8	96 0 0	2	24 0 0	...	.....
3rd do, do.,	6	36 0 0	9	54 0 0	3	18 0 0	..	.....
Jemadars,	9	78 0 0	11	108 0 0	2	30 0 0	..	.....
Burkundauzes,	40	200 0 0	70	350 0 0	30	150 0 0	..	.....
Teklahs,	61	160 8 0	75	202 8 0	14	42 0 0	..	.....
Boats,	7	68 0 0	3	30 0 0	..	.....	4	38 0 0
Shan Guard Establishment.								
Havildar,	1	12 0 0	1	12 0 0		.....	..	.....
Náick,	1	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Sepoys,	12	66 0 0	12	66 0 0	..	.....	..	.....
Total, Co.'s Rs.....		2178 8 0		2415 8 0		587 0 0		356 0 0

E. A. ROWLATT,
Magistrate.

Zillah Kamroop,
Magistrate's Office,
The 29th April 1853.

Appendix N.

STATEMENT of Increase and Decrease of Establishment in the Kamroop Collector's Office.

As the Establishment stood on the 1st of May 1842.		As the Establishment stood on the 30th April 1852.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Individuals.	Amount.	Individuals.	Amount.	Individuals.	Amount.	Individuals.	Amount.
ENGLISH OFFICE.		ENGLISH OFFICE.					
1 Head Clerk, ...	80 0 0	1 Head Clerk, ...	80 0 0				
1 2nd do., ...	35 0 0	1 2nd do., ...	35 0 0				
1 Duftery, ...	12 0 0	1 Duftery, ...	12 0 0				
NATIVE DEPARTMENT.		NATIVE DEPARTMENT.					
1 Sheristadar, ...	80 0 0	1 Sheristadar, ...	80 0 0				
1 Peshkar, ...	40 0 0	1 Peshkar, ...	40 0 0				
1 Head Mohurrir, ...	27 0 0	1 Head Mohurrir, ...	27 0 0				
1 2nd do., ...	22 0 0	1 2nd do., ...	22 0 0				
1 3rd do., ...	20 0 0	1 3rd do, ...	20 0 0				
1 4th do., ...	20 0 0	1 4th do., ...	20 0 0				
1 Nazir, ...	30 0 0	1 Nazir, ...	30 0 0				
1 Mohurrir, ...	15 0 0	1 Mohurrir, ...	15 0 0				
1 Jumanovees, ...	32 0 0	1 Jumanovees, ...	32 0 9				
1 Head Mohurrir, ...	20 0 0	1 Head Mohurrir, ...	20 0 0				
1 2nd do., ...	15 0 0	1 2nd do., ...	15 0 0				
1 Mohafiz, ...	30 0 0	1 Mohafiz, ...	30 0 0				
1 Head Mohurrir, ...	12 0 0	1 Head Mohurrir, ...	12 0 0				
1 2nd do., ...	12 0 0	1 2nd do., ...	12 0 0				
1 Duftery, ...	6 0 0	1 Duftery, ...	6 0 0				
1 Dák Mohurrir, ...	5 0 0	1 Dák Mohurrir, ...	5 0 0				
4 Dák Peons, at 2-8 each, ...	10 0 0	4 Dák Peons, at 2-8 each, ...	10 0 0				
4 Chuprassees, at 6 each, ...	24 0 0	4 Chuprasees, at 6 each, ...	24 0 0				
1 School Pundit, ...	5 0 0	8 Assamese Students, ...	56 0 0			1 School Pundit, ..	5 0 0
8 Assamese Students, ...	56 0 0	1 Treasurer, ...	80 0 0	To Treasurer, ...	10 0 0		
1 Mojoomdar, ...	60 0 0	1 Head Mohurrir, ...	20 0 0			1 Mojoomdar, ...	60 0 0
1 Treasurer	70 0 0	1 2nd do., ...	15 0 0				
1 Head Mohurrir, ...	20 0 0	1 Potdar, ...	12 0 0				
1 2nd do., ...	15 0 0	1 Kanoongoe, ...	50 0 0				
1 Potdar, ...	12 0 0	1 Head Mohurrir, ...	15 0 0				

1	Kanoongoe, ...	50	0	0	1	2nd do.	12	0	0								
1	Head Mohurrir,..	15	0	0	1	3rd do.	8	0	0								
1	2nd do., ...	12	0	0	1	Head Mohurrir of Summary St. Court,	18	0	0								
1	3rd do., ...	8	0	0	1	2nd do. do.	15	0	0								
1	Head Mohurrir of Summary St. Court,.	18	0	0	1	3rd do. do., ...	12	0	0								
1	2nd do. do., ...	15	0	0	1	4th do. do.,..	10	0	0								
1	3rd do. do., ...	12	0	0	1	5th do. do., ...	10	0	0								
1	4th do. do., ...	10	0	0	1	Abkarry Mohurrir, ...	20	0	0	1	Abkary Mohurrir,	20	0	0			
1	5th do. do., ...	10	0	0	4	Do. Chuprasees, at 4 each, ...	16	0	0	4	Chaprasees, ..	16	0	0			
50	Co.'s Rupees, ...	935	0	0	53		916	0	0	5	Co.'s Rupees,..	46	0	0	2	Co.'s Rupees, ..	85	0	0	Nett decrease 19 Rupees.

E. A. ROWLATT,
Collector.

ZILLAH KAMROOP,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 29th April 1853.

To

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS, Esq.,

Judge of the Sudder Court, on deputation, Gowhatty,

Dated Gowhatty, 15*th July* 1853.

Sir,

In 1846 a monthly newspaper in the vernacular was established at Seebsagur by the Missionaries for the good of the natives of Assam. The paper is devoted to Geography, History, the Sciences, Biography, Anecdotes, &c., &c., including items of all the more interesting news of the day, in short whatever is calculated to arouse the dormant energies of the native mind and excite enquiry, has claimed and will continue to claim the attention of the paper. A Geography and brief History of nearly every country has been already published. The paper is also embellished with a great variety of cuts, illustration of the manners, customs, and habits of men and animals of different countries. Some of its articles are written by Hindoos, some by native Christians, but most by the Missionaries themselves. While we aim to exert a healthful moral and religious influence, we have had a more comprehensive object in view; it is the diffusion of light and general intelligence. The paper deals more with facts than discussions; and is to the natives emphatically a newspaper in the broadest sense of the term.

The desireableness of securing to the paper the widest possible circulation must be obvious to every one who considers the isolated position of the Province, and is at all acquainted with the extreme ignorance and stupidity of the people. The diffusion of intelligence among the Assamese through the Bengallee language, is entirely out of the question at least for many years to come. Government Schools may do much toward supplying the elements of education; but to overcome the bigotry of the people; to engender more liberality and comprehensiveness of views and feelings; in fine, to secure any thing like even a prospective improvement of their condition, their minds must be brought into contact with modern ideas, and stimulated by a knowledge of the activity, enterprise, and intelligence of the civilised world; a desideratum which this paper aims, and promises, as far as possible to supply.

The periodical was formerly issued in the ordinary newspaper form; but has lately been enlarged and published in a magazine form of about 16 pages. And though it is furnished to subscribers at the mere nominal price of one rupee a year, still from the poverty of the people, or more properly their inability to appreciate at present the value of information, the number of subscribers, beyond the circle of Government officers and natives connected with the court, is very small. It would be needless to say that the avails of these subscriptions furnish only a small fraction of the expense of publication. But though so few are willing to *pay* for the paper, *most* are very eager to obtain it when distributed gratuitously; and as far as we can learn, they are read with interest. The mission would gladly increase the amount of this gratuitous distribution, but find the matter of postage a serious difficulty. They already pay nearly 60 rupees a year postage on this gratuitous circulation; and to increase the circulation as much as is desirable would require three times this amount, an expense which the mission can hardly afford to meet.

Allow us then in behalf of the mission to solicit of Government the favor of *having all those papers which are designed for gratuitous circulation forwarded free of postage* in the Province. We trust Government will think favorably of this petition even though it should find no precedent in the other and more favored Provinces under their rule. It will be borne in mind that this is a new Province, and for many reasons far behind almost any of the others in point of education and intelligence. From its isolated position, being 600 or 800 miles from any emporium, the people are deprived of many ordinary sources of information which are available in the more favored Provinces.

Assam being also a mere belt of land extending up the valley some 500 miles, renders it necessary that nearly all the papers be dispatched by dawk, which causes the postage to be much greater than it would be if the population were more compact.

With the request for the remission of postage, we cannot forbear making another intimately connected with this; it is that Government would patronise the paper for distribution in their own schools.

We feel the more confidence that these requests will be regarded favorably, because we believe the circulation of the paper will, as we have already shown, form a valuable counterpart to the schools, and do more than any thing else to advance the educational ends had in view in their establishment.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

A. H. DANFORTH, } *Missionaries,*
W. WARD, } *Gowhatty.*

DURRUNG.

THE District of Durrung is bounded on the North by the mountainous ranges of hills inhabited by Booteahs, Akahs, Kuppa Chors, and Dufflas; on the South by the Bhramapootra River, on the East by the Kolijan River, separating it from the Luckimpoor Sub-division, and on the West by the Boranudi River, which divides it from Kamroop: it contains a total of poorahs 5,91 840, *d.* 1, *k.* 0, *l.* 19, *kr.* 1, of which *p.* 1,67,774, *d.* 2, *k.* 2, *l.* 5, *kr.* 1 is under cultivation, and *p.* 4,24,065, *d.* 2, *k.* 3, *l.* 14 is jungle and waste.

2. The population in 1835 was estimated at 89.519 souls: by a census taken in 1841-42 the population is stated to consist of 1 85,569 souls. The Booteah Dowars were not included in the former census, and to this cause, and the gradual return of the Assamese who had fled to Bengal to escape from the ruthless sway of the Burmese, is the increase of population to be mainly ascribed, but during the last four years the population has, it is said, annually decreased from the ravages of cholera and other epidemic diseases.

3. The District was divided by the Assamese Government into five divisions, *viz.*, 1, Desh Durrung, 2, Dowar Chatgaree, 3, Desh Chooteah, 4, Char Dowar, 5, Now Dowar, which are still upheld, but to these have been added the three Booteah Dowars, *viz.*, Dowar Koriah Parah, Dowar Baree Goomah and Dowar Khilling, making altogether eight distinct divisions.

Desh Durrung.

4. Desh Durrung (which is the most densely populated as well as the best cultivated portion of the District) Dowar Chatgaree, Dowar Baree Gomah and Dowar Khilling are placed under the fiscal management of Mr. Hudson, who is stationed at Munguldye, and is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

5. The soil of these divisions is for the most part sandy, with a substratum of clay, varying in degrees of depth. Almost the whole of Durrung is in a high state of cultivation. The chief products in Durrung are rice, mustard-seed, kulai dall, sugar-cane, cotton, shell-lac, areca, muga and mulberry silk, and opium: the soil of Chatgaree is considered as good and productive as that of Durrung, of which it may be considered a part.

Desh Durrung.

6. This part of the country is very flat; the villages are numerous, and well stocked with fruit-trees, and the plains of rice are of great extent; the land of eight villages in Durrung have suffered extensive injury within the last four years from the inundations of the Boranudi and its affluent the Nona, which have diverged from their courses, and formed new channels through the heart of some of the finest

land. The rice-fields are in some places stated to have been utterly destroyed by sandy deposits, and six villages are annually exposed to the inundations of the Bhramapootra, which do much mischief to the crops.

7. There are eight Chapoories attached to Durrung; they are annually inundated and vary in extent and fertility, new land being thrown up and old land carried away every season; the soil is very productive, but the cultivators are subject to great losses by any sudden rise of the rivers, and by the ravages of wild animals which inhabit the large tracts of reed and grass jungle.

Desh Chooteah.

8. Desh Chooteah.—The population of this division is small. In the Western and Eastern portions are extensive plains covered with jungle. The principal crops are rice, dall, kulai, opium and tobacco, areca, silk and lac are also produced, but not in much abundance; the country is flat, and the centre is the only part inhabited and cultivated.

In 1835, Colonel Matthie reported that in some of the high plains of this division he found artificial mounds, which he was informed were made as royal stands from whence the Rajah reviewed his troops and witnessed elephant and tiger fights.

Char Dowar.

9. Char Dowar.—This division is said to possess a great diversity of soil, well adapted to the cultivation of all the more valuable products, and to present a very peculiar undulating appearance quite different from any other divisions. The rice is cultivated in low valleys representing the old dry beds of large rivers, varying in breadth and running in every direction; these valleys adjoin the station of Tezpore (which is in this division), and contribute greatly to its unhealthiness.

10. There are extensive tracts of fine waste land, and in the forest of this division and Now Dowar, ficus elastica, which yields the gum from which Caoutchouc is manufactured, are found in considerable abundance.

Now Dowar.

11. Now Dowar is separated from Char Dowar by the River Bareli; it was originally granted by the Assam king to the Dufflas, for the military aid they afforded him when the Jynteah Rajah threatened to invade Assam, on condition that they ever remained as his auxiliaries.

12. The Dufflas, Booteahs, and Akahs were allowed to collect black-mail in this division. This was put a stop to in 1836, and by degrees a pecuniary

compensation was substituted. Under the arrangement now happily and finally concluded, the tribes receive an annual allowance as compensation equivalent to the profit which they derived from the Dowas. The Dufflas receive Rupees 1,020; the Booteahs Rupees 2,526-7; the Kuppa Chor Akahs Rupees 580; the Hazaree Khowah Akahs Rupees 88; and the Telingah Booteahs Rupees 141-13-6 per annum. A list of these and other pensions paid from this treasury will be found in Appendix A.

13. There are large tracts of forest and jungle in this division, and to the North-east of the Ghulladarri River are "extensive, high, clear plains which "are divided in many places by deep and regular ditches, and embankments "thrown out to represent spacious fortifications, embracing clear areas of from "half to four square miles, with numerous tanks in each." The land thus described in 1835 was said to be all laying waste, and it now remains in the same state.

Dowar Kurriaparra, Dowars Baree Goomah and Dowar Khilling.

14. Dowar Kurriaparra, Dowars Baree Goomah, Dowar Khilling.—This tract of country is said to have been ceded by the Assam King to the Booteah Rajah with the view of enabling his subjects to cultivate rice and other necessaries not grown in the mountains, on consideration of which the Booteah Rajahs were to pay an annual tribute of articles manufactured or produced in the mountains to the Assam Rajah, with a stipulation that the Assam Rajah should exercise jurisdiction over the country for four months out of the twelve, *viz.*, from the 15th of October. This system was continued under our rule until 1839-40, when in consequence of the misrule of the Booteahs and their failure to pay our tribute, the country was attached, and in 1844 was permanently annexed to the rest of Assam; it was at the same time intimated to the Booteah Chiefs, that Government were willing to allow them a sum equivalent to the emoluments they drew on an average of the last five or ten years from each of the Dowars. It was settled in 1844 that they should be allowed 5,000 Rs., and the convention made with the seven Rajahs stipulated that they would asbtain from all marauding or encroachment of the British territory, and would deliver up criminal refugees.

15. The principal production of these Dowars are rice, lac, and mustard; a good quantity of lac and bees' wax is also obtained from the forests.

16. The chief imports are woollen and cotton cloths, dried fruits, bar iron, spices, saltpetre, hemp, brass pots, and salt. The exports consist of gold in small quantities, mustard-seed, stick lac, areca and muga silk, horns, &c.; munjeet is also imported from the hills. The balance of trade is stated to be against the District.

17. A list of the woods available for railway purposes in this District has been submitted to the Board of Revenue, and amongst them is the "koheer," a most valuable wood which is impervious to the attacks of the white ant.

18. Up to 1833 the Khelwarree revenue system was retained, and in Desh Durrung, the Mouzahwarree or settlement by separate villages was first adopted in Assam. It was commenced in November 1833, and was limited to the assessment of the roopit, bowtullee and Furringhattee land. The tax on hearths was continued, and the garden and house lands were exempted from rent charges. The division was sub-divided into Mehals, and to each village was appointed a Patgharree, in most instances by the selection of the Ryots.

The lands were measured by an Ameen; after the returns had been approved, the Patgharree was deputed to make the collection for which he became responsible and gave security. He was vested with the rights and powers noted in the margin.

"You are desired to distribute the pottahs sent to you, to collect the revenue agreeably to them; should you fail to pay in the amount of the kists within the periods prescribed in the summud, you render yourself liable to pay a penalty of 2 per cent. per mensem on the balance, and to have your property attached and sold to satisfy it. In the event of any lands being destroyed you will report it to the Collector; you are to report to the Collector the fact of any waste land being taken up; you are to restore ryots who have absconded to their lands and dwellings, you are at liberty with the aid of the most respectable tenants of your village to investigate all the trifling disputes amongst your ryots which admit of a razeenamah, and if you are of opinion that any ryot be deserving of punishment, you are to report the case to the Collector."

The demand on every Ryot was defined, and pottahs bearing the Collector's seal and signature were given to each. This system was gradually extended to the other divisions, but the measurements were made by the Patgharree of the village, and not by an Ameen. The advantages, says the Collector derived by making each Patgharree take the measurement and census of his own village, in preference to deputing a stranger for that duty, was that he became responsible for its correctness and collections, and was liable to punishment if detected in fraudulently concealing any Ryots or land.

19. The Boree lands in Durrung, Chooteah, Char Dowar and Now Dowar were assessed in 1836-37 at 12 annas, in lieu of the tax on the hearths.

20. Chatgaree came under the Mouzahwaree settlement in 1834-35, Desh Chooteah and Now Dowar in 1835-36, Char Dowar in 1836-37.

21. In mehals Dowar Kurriaparra, Dowars Baree Goomah and Dowar Khilling, the Khelwarree system was upheld till 1841-42, when a plough-tax of 3 Rupees on each plough was levied, and from 1843-44 the Mouzahwaree settlement was introduced.

* Appendix B.

22. The rates have undergone frequent alterations, as shown in the subjoined statement*; they are now fixed as follows:—

Khiraj Rate.	*Lakhiraj Rate.*
Roopit land, Re. 1-4.	Roopit, 10 annas.
Other kinds, 14 annas.	Other kinds, 7 annas.

NOTE.—The lands cultivated by Meerees are assessed at Rupee 1-4 ans. per roopit, 10 ans. other kinds.
The lands held by Duffias are assessed at 5 ans. per poorah.

23. The Durrung Rajah's Khat and Paik lands were assessed at half rates, *viz.* ten annas and six annas, under the orders of Government dated the 15th of January 1839, for twenty years. The quantity so held is 14,812-1-14½ of cultivated and 14,481-1-3-3 of jungle.

24. The demand on the Ryots was annually adjusted until 1841-42, when the system of settlements for a term of years was introduced, and the headmen were made answerable for all losses sustained by ordinary causes, and to meet them, were permitted to reap the profit accruing on the cultivation of waste land.

25. When the term of settlement expires, the Patgharree of each mouzah measures the land, and the results are given into the Canoongoe's office. The Canoongoe compares these returns with those of the former settlement, checks any unauthorized transfers, ascertains that the calculation of each holding is correct, and the different descriptions of land are properly entered and assessed at the established rates. After this is done, the revenue of the relinquished land is deducted, and the land fictitiously resigned and since resumed, as also all fresh land brought under crops, are added.

26. The settlement officer, after comparing the results of these papers with former returns, and disposing of all complaints against the measurement, makes a settlement with the Patgharree; pottahs are then prepared and distributed by the Patgharrees, who take kubooleuts from each Ryot. This is the description of the system of settlement now followed, as explained by the late Collector, Captain Reynolds. I have stated it at length, as the description holds good, with but slight modification, as regards the whole of Assam.

27. The measurement is only checked when concealed lands or unjust assessments are suspected. No lands are allowed to be entered as waste or deserted by Ryots without the Collector's orders, and it is the practice here, on receiving a list of absconded and deceased Ryots, to depute another Patgharree to test its correctness, a course of proceeding which is, I think, objectionable, as the Patgharrees generally play into each other's hands and defraud the State. In the mehals settled in the last year, lands yielding a gross rent of Rs. 2,090-5-4 were found to have been fraudulently excluded from the rental.

Thirty-four mouzahs, which were suspected, were remeasured by Ameens under the superintendence of the present acting Sherishtadar. The remaining mouzahs were measured by Patgharrees. The settlement of some mouzahs was made on the spot, and of others at the sudder station ; of nineteen settled for one year, five mouzahs were leased for that limited period in consequence of suspicion of false measurement, which there was not time to check.

28. The Patgharrees receive a commission of ten per cent. on the jumma of their respective villages for their trouble and risk. There is a Khagottee appointed to each mouzah, who keeps the accounts connected with it, and receives a commission of five per cent., out of which he is to provide stationery, &c. To all mouzahs paying a gross revenue under Rs. 750, one Chowkeedar; to mouzahs paying above 750 Rs. and under 1,250 Rs., two Chowkeedars ; and to all mouzahs with a gross jumma above 1,250 Rs., three Chowkeedars are attached. The Chowkeedar aids the Patgharree in collecting the rents : each Chowkeedar gets four poorahs of land rent-free.

29. Appendix D shows the number of Patgharrees and subordinate officers, with their circle and extent as to area and population. The number of villages comprising each mouzah varies in number and extent, and some Patgharrees have the management of more than one mouzah; at present there are 134 Patgharrees, 149 Khagottees and 270 Chowkeedars.

30. The eight divisions above noted are sub-divided into 149 mouzahs which are entered in the jumma-bundee paper as separate estates, but in addition to these there are 109 Khiraj Khats, 94 Lakhiraj estates, 4 Julkurs, 13 Beels, 8 Chapooree mehals, 2 Dufflah mehals, 1 Meeree mehal, 1 Booteah mehal, 2 Gold-washing mehals, making altogether 383, which are settled for the period noted in the margin.

NOTE.—The land transferred to the Civil Station is not brought on the Towjee.

No. of Mouzah.	Jumma.			Period of settlement.
34	7,077	12	11	20 years.
2	181	11	2	13 "
60	30,790	9	1	5 "
53	36,273	8	5	4 "
71	47,437	7	11	3 "
21	16,409	13	7	2 "
133	41,920	3	2	1 "
383	1,80,063	13	3	"

31. The Latgaree Burrooahs receive under the order of Government dated 12th of March 1839, No. 373, 25 Rs. per cent. Malikanah on the rental of their Khats; the other Khatdars receive no deduction for expenses and risk; many of them claimed to hold their Khats free of rent, and those that were resumed were assessed as separate estates, though the rent fixed on them was less than 50 Rs. ; but the privilege of paying their revenue direct to the Collector is, with these exceptions, only granted to Khatdars whose tenures are assessed at and about 50 Rs.

32. There are 94 Lakhiraj estates paying half rates; the grants were 55 in number, but the sharers have been permitted to divide and engage separately for their respective holdings. The quantity of land comprised in the above estates amounts to *p.* 19,586, *d.* 1, *k.* 4, *l.* 7, and exclusive of the lands held by the Durrung Rajah as noted above, only *p.* 4,554, *d.* 1, *k.* 2, *l.* 13 are cultivated.

33. Lakhirajdars are, like the Ryots, allowed to relinquish any portion of the lands comprising their tenures; the lands thus relinquished are deducted from the assessment, and a renewal of the settlement made upon the reduced jumma. The lands when again taken up are assessed and included in the Lakhirajdars' assessment.

34. The reasons given for this annual indulgence is, that there are so many grants, of which so small a proportion is now cultivated (and this is the case especially in Kamroop), that if the waste were assessed we should impose upon the Lakhirajdars a double or treble tax instead of giving them the lands at half rates.

35. The Julkurs, which consist of the right to catch fish in the Brahmapootra, were at first farmed out to the highest bidder; Captain Gordon being of opinion that this system led to much oppression, assessed the fishermen through the headmen of mouzahs to which they were attached agreeably to certain rates, as per margin, regulated with reference to the number and description of the nets used, which rates, he says, were drawn up with considerable care after consulting a native punchayet: Captain Reynolds re-adopted the farming system, and two Julkurs are now held on farms given to the highest bidder; but in consequence of numerous complaints having been instituted against the farmers generally, he subsequently returned to Captain Gordon's system of assessment and settled the other two Julkurs for one year with the headmen of the village, after having defined what each fisherman should pay. It appears to me that this is carrying the Ryotwarree settlement too far. The fishermen have no particular rights; they do not always catch fish in the same water, and they might be well left to make their own bargain with the farmer.

Large size	Net,	4	0	0
2nd	,, ,,	3	8	0
3rd	,, ,,	2	8	0
4th	,, ,,	2	0	0
5th	,, ,,	1	8	0
6th	,, ,,	1	4	0
7th	,, ,,	1	0	0
8th	,, ,,	0	12	0
9th	,, ,,	0	8	0

36. The Bheels, or the right to catch fish in the large marshes or swamps, are farmed to the highest bidder. These are situated in various mouzahs, and are fished by persons of every class.

37. I see no reason why these Bheels should not be incorporated and settled with the mouzah to which they belong; they yield only 433-4. The

farmers are restricted to one-third of the fish taken by each individual. This too seems to me an unnecessary interference.

38. The Chapoorees of the Bhramapootra were formerly farmed out to the highest bidder, but as this arrangement exposed the cultivators to exactions, Captain Gordon divided the alluvial lands into divisions and made annual settlements with the Ryots, and then on the ascertained assets with respectable farmers. The cultivation is temporary, and is surveyed at the commencement of the cold weather, when the rent for the current year is adjusted; whether the crops are partially or wholly destroyed, no remission is made. This seems to me to be a most unwise and oppressive system, as ruinous to the Ryots as it is detrimental to the best interests of Government. The crops of the Chapooree are very precarious, and if remissions be not given for losses, it cannot be expected that the Ryots will break up the soil and incur risk.

39. Captain Reynolds proposed, in order to obviate this evil, to survey, map and register each Ryot holding, and to give him a pottah for the whole of the land registered in his name, but to take rent only for such portion as may bear a crop, to be ascertained by an annual survey; Captain Reynolds was authorized to survey two mouzahs experimentally in the manner suggested by him, but in consequence of his deputation on political duty, and subsequent illness and death, he was only able to complete half of one mouzah; he proposed to have it examined and tested on the spot by Mr. Bedford, the surveyor, but this has not been done. He himself was present at the time the lands were being measured, which increased the expense, as the Ameens were employed only during parts of the day. He measured 1,000 beegahs, at a cost of 135 Rupees, and reported that he found no difficulty whatever in effecting the survey, and although the holdings were very minute in some places, they were sufficiently large to be laid down on a map on a scale of sixteen inches to a mile.

40. The Dufflah settlements in Chow Dowar are three in number, and consist of forty-seven houses, containing about 470 souls. The Dufflahs settled on the banks of the Bareli, and obtained a portion of land rent-free for three years, and when the period terminated they refused to pay rent and acknowledge their dependence, but Captain Reynolds at last succeeded in gaining his object. As they are very indifferent cultivators, he assessed their lands at five annas per poorah, and as they would not consent to pay through a third person, he agreed to take the rent himself at the time of paying their pensions.

41. The Dufflahs in Now Dowar are divided into mehals according to the Dowars, and are placed under the Kotokees, and being good cultivators

are assessed at the Meeree rates, *viz.* Re. 1-4 for roopit land, and ten annas for other kinds of land. The Kotokees and Khagottee receive the usual commission of fifteen Rs. per cent.

42. Booteah Mehal.—This Mehal is peopled by Booteahs, who to the number of thirty or forty fled from Bootan with the Neemtollah Rajah, and established themselves at Deochong, at the foot of the hills. They are under the Rajah, and are assessed at 1 Rupee each hearth. The Rajah gets 10 per cent., and pays the revenue direct into the Treasury.

43. The Meerees of Char Dowar and Now Dowar are divided into four khills, or clans, and settlements are made with the Gaums, or Chiefs, who receive 10 per cent. commission. The lands are scattered over several mouzahs, and the estates are made separate with the view to prevent these uncivilized "pioneers of the forest" (as they are not unappropriately termed) coming into collision with the Patgharrees. Their lands are assessed at Re. 1-4 for roopit, and 10 annas for other kinds of lands.

44. The gold-washing process is carried on in three mehals, and the right to wash for it has been farmed to the highest bidders. There are ten streams which produce gold in more or less abundance; a full report on them was submitted by the Collector to the Commissioner on the 29th of May 1852.

45. It was the practice in this zillah to permit Ryots to resign their holdings, or any portion of them, provided that the Istafa was tendered between the 1st of January and the 11th of February. By the Board's order, the 1st of January is fixed as the latest date for receiving Istafa for the ensuing Bengallee year.

46. In several mouzahs which Captain Reynolds settled last year he granted to the holders of pottahs an equal amount of jungle land rent-free to what they held leases for and paid rents, the Ryots agreeing not to relinquish their land during the period of the settlement, or to allow any other persons to cultivate their own pottahs or jungle land, during the time of lease.

This is similar to the plan adopted by Captain Dalton, but Captain Reynolds had not been informed of the exact nature of that Officer's system, as he supposed the fiscal Officers granted the pottahs.

47. Under the Government orders dated 6th of March 1838, No. 497, two persons have taken grants for jungle land, as noted in the margin; grants of small patches of waste used to be made by the collector to the Ryots free of rent for one to three years; in 1255 rent free pottahs were given to several individuals for lands to the amount of *p* 612, *d.* 2, *k.* 2, *l.* 16, and in 1256 to the amount of 134 poorahs, making a total of poorahs 746, *d.* 2, *k.* 2, *l.* 16, but this practice has been discontinued; Captain Reynolds threw out every petition and referred the applicants to the Patgharrees, but the latter are not allowed, as in Seebsagur, to grant rent-free pottahs beyond the period of their lease, though the lease may be nearly run out; of the pottahs granted in 1255 no less than 300 poorahs were given to one person, and the late Collector reported that from inquiries he ascertained that the grant was being cultivated by Ryots who had abandoned their land in Kurrypoorah and other divisions, thereby occasioning loss of cultivation, and consequently of revenue, in those estates.

Name of Pottahdar.	Quantity of Land.	On what terms taken.
Gungowal Barroos,	180 2	10 years' rent free then to pay 1-4th of rent for 3 years, ½ for one year, and then full rent.
Sumbooram Mohunt,	100	Rent free for 5 years.

48. No Ryot's house or cultivation is assessed at less than 4 annas; however small the hut he may live in or the patch of land he tills, he must pay that sum.

49. The new measuring rod of 12 feet has not yet been introduced into this district.

50. It was customary up to 1851 to assess hill land growing Cotton, though in 1846 these assessments were forbidden; the Commissioner by his order of the 31st of October 1851 again interdicted them. Such lands should not be assessed.

51. The assessed area of the district for the las tfive years is givenin Appendix E; for 1253, the total area is poorahs 591,840, *d.* 1, *k.* 0, *l.* 19, *kr.* 1, thus distributed :—

	P.	D.	K.	L.	KR.
Khiraj land under cultivation, ...	148,188	0	2	17	3
Lakhiraj land assessed at half rates,.....	18,819*	1	0	16	2
Rent-free land, ...	767	0	3	11	0
Waste and jungle, ...	424,065	2	3	14	0
Total, ..	591,840	1	0	19	1

* 4,554-1-2-13 are only cultivated.

52. The Mofussil rental, including 1,212-8 on account of fisheries and 163 on account of gold washing, and the Bhooteah house tax, come to Rs. 189,963-13-3, from which the following items being deducted—

Commission of Patgharree at 10 per cent., ...	16,073	5	10
Ditto „ Khagottee at 5 per cent., ...	8,037	5	1
Ditto „ Chowkeedars' Jagheer,.....	1,405	0	0
Malikana to the Latgaree Burrooah at 25 per cent., ...	479	2	9
Paikan lands of the Durrung Rajah,.....	1,692	11	11
Rent of land adjusted to be held rent free,.....	480	12	11
Total,.....	28,168	6	6

—the nett jumma for 1253 amounts to Rupees 152795-6-9, and the expense of collections calculated on the four first items comes to about 14 per cent.

1832-33, ...	Sa. Rs	....	40,912	11	1	3
1833-34, ...	Sa Rs.	....	65,260	7	16	2
1834-35, ...	Sa. Rs.	....	89,292	8	15	0
1835-36, ...	Sa. Rs.	....	93,808	15	1	2
1836-37, ...	Sa. Rs.	....	95,799	9	6	0
1837-38, ...	Sa. Rs.	....	100,974	4	6	2
1838-39, ...	Sa. Rs.	....	106,47	1	8	2
1839-40, ...	Sa. Rs.	....	110,774	1	0	0
1840-41, ...	Co.'s Rs.	....	114,608	3	3	0
1841-42, ...	Co.'s Rs.	....	116,120	2	5	0
1842-43, ...	Co.'s Rs.	....	130,473	10	8	0
1843-44, ...	Co.'s Rs.	....	37,325	9	4	0
1844-45, ...	Co.'s Rs.	....	142,299	1	0	0
1845-46, ...	Co.'s Rs.	....	142,846	2	9	0
1846-47, ...	Co.'s Rs.	....	159,927	14	0	0
1847-48, ...	Co.'s Rs.	....	158,418	13	2	0
1848-49, ...	Co.'s Rs.	....	160,250	3	1	0
1849-50, ...	Co.'s Rs.	....	159,328	9	2	0
1850-51, ...	Co.'s Rs.	....	156,679	2	9	0
1851-52, ...	Co.'s Rs.	...	151,226	5	1	0
1852-53, ...	Co.'s Rs.	....	152,795	6	9	0

53. When the land assessment was substituted for the Poll-tax the first settlement amounted to Poorahs 40,912-11-1-3, it progressively increased up to 1846-47; for 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849 50, the jumma did not greatly fluctuate, but since 1850 it has diminished, and this year's settlement gives a decrease on the nett jumma, as compared with that of 1846-47, of Rs. 7,132 7 3. This falling off in the assets is ascribed to the effects of bad seasons which it is stated reduced the Ryots to the last extremity, to the ravages of the cholera, to resignations of leases, and to encroachments and inundations of the river: I quote in the margin copy of a letter from the Collector dated 20th of April 1851 on the subject. In 1851 the devastation committed by the Bhramapootra in the Southern mouzahs of Now Dowar and Char Dowar was not less extensive and ruinous. The rents of the lands destroyed were remitted, but it does not appear that those who lost their crops, or who could not cultivate their fields, were relieved. Captain Reynolds, considering the principle of remitting revenue injurious, as it taught the

At the time when the leases fell in, the people were suffering from a failure of their crops, and a report was secretly circulated amongst the Ryots by one of the fiscal officers, that it was our intention to settle the Mehals for 10 years, and during that period no Ryots would be allowed to relinquish their lands. The consequence was that the Ryots determined to do so while they had the power, and no fewer than Pottahdars threw up their lands assessed at Rs 6,733. Happening to be in the Mofussil at the time the people were giving in their Istafas, I did my best to undeceive them that the report was utterly without foundation, and I believe I succeeded in preventing their relinquishments and in quelling the apprehensions of the people, for as soon as the season for cultivating arrived, a great number of those who had thrown up their lands resumed them, but unfortunately about this time the second rice crop was almost totally destroyed by an unprecedented early flood, and these poor Ryots who have been barely able to struggle on by begging and borrowing of their neighbours were now reduced to the last extremity. Many of them were reduced to the necessity of subsisting on leaves of plantain jungle roots, and in the memory of man such distress had never before been known in Durrung. After this followed the cholera, which swept away hundreds, and completed what the famine had left undone.

people to lean on Government in case of need, proposed to expend amongst them a sum equivalent to half their gross revenue in repairing roads, but the whole amount, though sanctioned, has not yet been expended. I cannot think that this is an adequate measure of relief when calamities so desolating in their effects befall the poor cultivators.

54. The present Collector states that the causes which have operated to retard the increase of cultivation and population generally are, first, the oppression of the fiscal Officers; secondly, the facility afforded the Ryots under the present system of management of emigrating from one mouzah to another, and from one district to another, to avoid the payment of revenue; thirdly, the mortality occasioned by cholera, and other epidemic diseases; fourthly, the apathy and indolence of the Assamese race, which is greatly superinduced by the inordinate use of opium; fifthly, the emancipation of domestic slaves by Act V. of 1843, which proved the ruin of many respectable families, and drove them to throw up their lands; sixthly, the destruction of cultivated land by the constant inundations of the Bhramapootra.

55. The demand for the past year, including outstanding balances, is Rupees 2,22,948-13-10, of which Rupees 1,61,611-10-9 have been realized up to the 30th of April, leaving for realization Rupees 61,337-3-1; up to the date I visited the office, the balance had been reduced to 33,433 Rupees 4 annas 9 pie; owing to the ravages of cholera, the collections have come in very slowly, but the result is not satisfactory; a large balance outstood on the 30th of April 1851, and great difficulty seems to be generally experienced in collecting the rents.

Of this amount, Rupees 434-7-6 is suspended by the Commissioner, for the following reasons:—

Remission on account of diluvion in Dholpore Chapooree,	176	12	0
Remission on above account in Poonaya Chapooree,	197	11	6
Remission on account of ravages of Bor Nuddee in mouzah Majeckodeloe,	60	0	0
	434	7	6

and 2,405 Rupees 15 annas 9 pie is under report for remission.

56. A rent-free lease for 15 years has been granted to Messrs. Martin and Co., of one half of the Char Dowar, and the whole of the Now Dowar forest, and to Messrs. Ritchie and Co., of the other half of the Char Dowar forest, with the exclusive privilege of collecting Caoutchouc within their limits. The results of the arrangement are not yet developed, but it cannot be doubted that the monopoly will benefit the people in the vicinity, as the money spent amongst them in purchasing the juice (Messrs. Martin and Co. buy it from the Ryots) cannot but tend to improve their condition, and afford them the means of extending their cultivation.

57. The monopolists now expend about 5 or 6,000 Rupees annually, but they are ready to extend their operations when it shall be ascertained whether the gum as now manufactured will answer for the English market. There is no reason whatever to believe that the manufacture of Caoutchouc will retard in any way clearance or cultivation. On this subject I quote in the margin Colonel Jenkins' remarks, in which I fully concur. Dr. Falconer has, at the request of the Board, furnished the Collector with some valuable remarks on the mode of tapping the trees so as to preserve them from decay, and under the Board's direction the grantees are bound in their grants to forbid the tapping of the *roots*, while they have also been enjoined not to endanger the vitality of the trees by excessive wounding. Dr. Falconer recommends that not more than forty incisions should be made at one time, and tapping should not exceed two in the year, once in spring, and a second time early in the rains, but it is vain to hope that these injunctions in large uninhabited forests, where supervision is impracticable, can be enforced.

But at any rate there seems no grounds for apprehending that the manufacture of Caoutchouc would check the clearance of wastes. This I imagine could only occur when the collection of the gum was so permanent and lucrative an employment as to convert the cultivators into hired labourers; but the Ryots of Assam have never shown an inclination to abandon their fields to live by hired labour alone. They only want to employ their spare time in this manner, and to send out for a season the young men not required at home. Six months or a year is the largest time they like to be away from their families and when they return with their earnings.

58. The Abkarry settlement was first introduc d into this District in 1256 B. S., or 1849-50. The settlement was as follows:—

Total Demand.			Total Receipts as credited in the Treasury Account.			Total, Gross Balance.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
432	11	0	335	15	0	96	12	0

Spirits.

Tezpore, ...	250	0	0	68	0	0
Mungledye,..	13	10	0	9	4	0
	263	10	0	77	4	0

	Quantity of Opium Sold		Nett Profit to Government.		Area of land under Opium cultivation				
	M.	S.			P.	D.	K.	L.	K.
1257	10	39	1975	8	632	0	0	10	0
1258	13	31	1479	8	1249	3	3	14	2
1259	7	28	1386	0	1271	2	0	19	2
	33	18	5841	0	3153	2	0	4	0

—giving a slight decrease on the preceding year, as shown in the margin. The sale of Government Opium was introduced into this District in 1850; the results of the sale are exhibited in the margin. The area of land under Opium cultivation would appear to have increased instead of dying out of itself, as anticipated by the Board of Revenue. The Government Opium under-sells the native kanee, but the latter is preferred. The Collector states that the Assam Rajahs levied a tax of 12 Rupees per poorah on land growing poppy, in the hope of eradicating the use of the drug, and yet without success.

59. The Collector is assisted in the discharge of the revenual duties by Mr. Hudson and Mr. Bruce, who are vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

60. The statement in the margin shows the state of business for the year 1852-53. There outstood 36 suits under Regulation VII. of 1799, and 63 suits under Regulation V. of 1812, which with reference to the simple character and the number of suits instituted is considerable, but at the same time it is satisfactory to remark, that notwithstanding the irregular manner in which the summary suit proceedings are conducted, only 13 cases pended (those pended before Mr. Hudson) above three months. The system followed in this District is different to that of any other District I have yet visited; the Patgharee sometimes files a list of defaulters, when a notice is served by a single peada to demand payment, which if not made is followed up by a distraint and sale of property; sometimes he gives in a petition against a single Ryot, generally with the view of subjecting him to greater harassment and expense; this complaint is then referred (as it is termed) to the Summary Department, and the proceedings, instead of being summary, assume the character of a foujdary complaint: first the complainant is examined, then hiswitnesses are summoned, and their depositions taken, and if the claim be considered well founded, the defendant's attendance is commanded through the Nazir. Mr. Hudson, the Deputy Collector of Mungledye, assimilated his procedure about two years ago to that enjoined in the Bengal Regulations, in consequence of constant explanation being called for regarding the delay in deciding cases. He did not, it seems, report the change he had introduced to his superior.

	Total number of suits.	Total, disposed of.	Total, Remaining.
Appeals of all sorts heard and disposed of by Collector,	7	7	0
Summary suits under Regulation VII. of 1799,	501	465	36
Summary suits under Regulation V. of 1812,	232	169	63
Execution of Decrees,	153	132	21
Sales for arrears under Act I. of 1845	17	17	0
Appeals against sales referred by Commissioner, for investigation and report,	3	3	0
Cases under Section XXX. Regulation II. of 1819,	2	2	0
Dakhil-kharij cases,	6	5	1
Pension cases,	1	1	0
Abkary cases,	1	1	0
Claims to money in deposit,	146	146	0
Inquiries relative to securities,	183	148	35
Miscellaneous cases,	2971	2282	689
Total,	4223	3378	845

61. In the Regulation V. of 1812 suits the same dilatory system is pursued. The complainant is first examined, then witnesses are summoned, and after their depositions are taken the Patgharee's presence is required. Mr. Hudson, on the contrary, serves a notice on the Patgharee at once to appear and answer the complaint. The law quoted is not, as I have remarked in my reports on the other districts, applicable to these suits. Some cases relate to complaints of undue exactions, and some to improper attachments

of property by order of the Collector at the instance of the Patgharee. The Patgharee delivers in a list of defaulters, and a peada is sent to demand the balance from the Ryot; if the Ryot should object to the demand, he prefers a complaint against the Patgharee under this law in the summary suit Court. The objection should, in my opinion, be at once disposed of by the Collector in the presence of the defaulter. It is customary also to *refer* these cases for opinion to the moonsiff, which is contrary to Clause* 9, Section IX. of the Assam Code, and is productive of greater delay.

* The rule says the Assistant may employ one of the Moonsiff to *sit* and *act* with him, as an *assessor* in the summary suit Court.

62. The estates sold comprise a portion of the lands of the Durrung Rajahs and the Satgari Burrooahs and other Lakhirajdars, settled at half rate.

63. The estates in question were sold for arrears of revenue, but sales are not resorted to until every means that can be adopted to induce the defaulter to pay his due have failed; no Ryot's tenures have been ever sold in this District.

64. The Dakhil-kharij cases relate only to transfers of Lahkiraj land. Transfers of land by the Ryots are brought into the miscellaneous heading.

65. The number of miscellaneous cases instituted and disposed of is large; 969 cases awaited decision. An explanatory statement of these cases is given in Appendix F, which shows distinctly the nature of the litigation. The resignations of leases are not entered. 2,456 petitions resigning 4,533 poorahs of land were given in during the year.

66. The Cutcherry was burnt down on the 26th of February 1845; few of the records were saved, but the papers which have since accumulated have been listed and arranged Mouzahwarree, and a Register has been prepared. The records are kept in a separate building. The Court-house is a capacious and suitable building.

67. I examined the treasury accounts, the system followed is similar to that pursued in the other treasuries of Assam, but is more perfectly observed. Three challans are presented, the Treasurer and Jummanuvees countersign the challans and each other's accounts, and the Shrishtadar compares and attests the three documents; the accounts are duly brought up and then signed by the Collector. The payer, who obtained a duplicate of the challan signed by the Treasurer and Jummanuvees, is furnished with a dakhila or

The dakhila is drawn out by the treasurer; it is attested by the Jummanuvees, Treasurer and Collector in succession and then registered in the English Office in a book kept for that purpose and returned to the Treasurer, who after registering it also in Bengallee makes it over to the record keeper; he likewise enters it in his register; thus after three registrations, it is made over to the payer, if present to receive it, which is seldom the case.

receipt, and the great and useless labour which is gone through before this voucher is delivered, as explained in the margin, is the only objectionable part of the system.

68. There was a branch Treasury established at Mungledye; it was abolished by the order of the Sudder Board of Revenue dated 28th of May 1852, as quoted in the margin. The fiscal Officers complained of the greater amount which they had to pay for peons' charges than they used to do. The paying into the branch Treasury was made more expensive to the Patgharee in consequence of the system adopted by Mr. Hudson in collecting the rents. Captain Reynolds assisted the Patgharees in collecting the rents from the Ryots, and did not press the Patgharee for payment if he showed that the Ryots were in arrears, whereas Mr. Hudson went on the principle that the Patgharees were responsible for the collection, and looked to them for payment; but as the fiscal Officers have made no representation to me on the subject of reviving the branch Treasury, and as its re-establishment would entail expense to the State, I do not advocate the plan, though otherwise it appears to me to offer peculiar advantages and facilities to the rent-payers. It is not surprising, under the foregoing explanation, that the fiscal Officers should prefer to go to Tezpore, a distance of 2½ days' journey, to pay their revenue, instead of to Mungledye, which is within a few hours' reach of their residence.

"The Board learn that the branch Treasury was established without the orders of Government and if it be kept up, additional expense must be incurred. It is clearly shown also that the duties of the treasury and the supervision of the fiscal officers divert the attention of Mr. Hudson the Sub-Assistant in charge of the Subdivision of Mungledye from more important duties, and it further appears that so far from facilitating the early realization of the revenue, the outstanding balances have increased since the branch Treasury has been established all the local officers moreover concur in recommending its abolition."

69. There is not, reports the Collector, a regularly established hât in the whole District. A fair is annually held at Oodalgooree, where the Booteahs come down from their hills and barter the productions of the hills for those of the plains. Captain Reynolds suggested that the fair should be advertised annually before it was held, for the purpose of inviting merchants to it from the different parts of the country, but the Commissioner proposed to remove the fair to Mungledye, which is on the river, and a more convenient locality, as it would enable even European and Mahomedan traders to bring their valuable merchandize for sale by means of steamer and otherwise. With this view he recommended that the road leading to Mungledye should be put in good order, and suggested, consequent on a visit made by Captain Reynolds to the fair, that a proclamation should be issued inviting the Booteah chiefs and merchants to the fair, and informing them that the traders of Assam and Bengal would also be invited to meet them and bring with them the produce oftheplains.

70. The question of the *locale* of the fair was held in abeyance pending a reply to the orders of Government of the 12th of February 1852, as to the estimated expense of repairing the road. This has been furnished, and the Government, by their orders of the 2nd of September 1852, sanctioned the outlay of Rupees 5,600 upon the road, but the work has not yet been commenced upon. It is very doubtful, I think, whether the Booteah traders will descend so far into the plains as Mungledye, but whether they come or not, the road will be of great advantage to the residents of the well cultivated tracts through which it passes, in giving them access to the large bazar at Mungledye, from whence large quantities of grain are shipped to Gowhatty, as also to the people of Mungledye in opening a free communication with the fair, if it should be held, as heretofore, at Oodalgooree.

71. The Collector suggests the establishment of more hâts throughout the district; hâts are objects of great importance in Assam, and I would recommend that the Collector be required to furnish an estimate of the expense of establishing hâts at the places where much business is carried on. Captain Dalton has established a hât at Debrooghur on an admirable plan, which is worthy of imitation. The people willingly pay a trifle for their stalls in the building, which has in the centre a market place with open wings on either side, the floor is pucka, and the roof of thatch.

72. There are nine vernacular schools in this district. The statistics are given in Appendix G. I visited the schools at Tezpore; the school-house is well adapted for the purpose, and is conveniently situated. The books are of the most elementary kind. I examined the boys of the first and second classes in arithmetic and reading, of which they acquitted themselves fairly.

73. The Government sanctioned by their orders No. 490, of the 9th of April 1851, the disbursement of 5,900 Rupees for the construction of bunds and the repair of a portion of the Trunk Road which passed through part of the inundated district. The people were suffering great distress from the total failure of crops and the damage done to their houses and gardens by the inundation, and Captain Reynolds suggested that some assistance should be extended to them in the shape of public works, by which they could obtain a temporary relief.

Bunds.	
For Bunds on the Noanol River, ...	1,000
,, Road and Bund on the Bhramapootra, ..	900
Repair of the Trunk Road, ...	4,000
	5,900

74. The bunds were commenced on in February 1851, but in consequence of their being constructed so late in the season, three of them gave way at the first inundation.

75. The cost of construction was Rupees 2,640-4-7, or Rupees 1,640-4-7 in excess of the estimate. This sum was taken out of that sanctioned for the repairs of the Trunk Road, on which only 500 Rupees were expended. The sum sanctioned for the road and bunds on the Bhramapootra has not even

been expended. I need scarcely add that works which are constructed to relieve the people, in seasons of calamity, should be completed while the people are labouring under distress, and not postponed until the cause for which they were sanctioned has ceased to exist.

76. The Executive Officer has been directed to inspect and report upon these bunds, in accordance with the orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue. Mr. Hudson, in charge of Mungledye, is of opinion that the bunds broken through should, perhaps with one exception, be re-constructed. They seem to be of the greatest consequence to the interests of Government, as involving a very large amount of revenue, represented by Captain Reynolds to be not less than Rupees 14,670.

77. The increase and decrease of establishment as it stood on the 1st of May 1852 and the 1st of May 1853 respectively, is shown in Appendix C. The nett increase is 57-6-8.

78. The Officers employed in the administration of criminal justice in this district are noted in the margin.

Criminal.

Lieut. Vincent, Magistrate.
Mr. W. J. Hudson, with the powers of a Magistrate, stationed at the Sub-division of Mungledye.
Baboo Brijnath Roy, Sudder Ameen, with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen.

79. Heinous crimes are, it is gratifying to observe, of rare occurrence. In 1852 1 dacoity 7 cases of homicide, 162 burglaries and 210 thefts, including cattle-stealing, were reported. In the first 5 months of the present year, 1 case of highway robbery, 85 burglaries and 110 cases of theft, including cattle-stealing, occurred. Compared with the state of crime in 1851, as shown in the margin, there has been a great decrease of crime.

	Homicide.	Dacoity	Highway Robbery.	Burglary with murder.	Burglary.	Theft & cattle-stealing.
In 1851, ...	3	0	0	3	276	231
,, 1852, ...	7	1	0	0	162	210
First five months of 1853,	0	0	1	0	85	110

80. The prisoners under trial in 1852, and the first 5 months of 1853, were disposed of as follows—

		Total number of persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Committed.	Acquitted.	Died.	Transferred.	Pending. Cases.	Pending. Prisoners in Jail.	Pending. Prisoners on bail.
1852,	Heinous Offences,	276	113	26	120	2	0	6	14	1
	Petty ditto,	1306	869	3	416	2	1	12	2	13
		1,582	982	29	536	4	1	18	16	14
1853, From January to May.	Heinous ditto,	111	32	21	36	0	0	3	9	12
	Petty ditto,	250	147	0	82	1	0	10	0	21
		361	179	21	118	1	0	13	9	33

81. The proportion of convictions to acquittals, both in heinous cases, is favourable, as is the value of property recovered in 1852, stated at Rupees 673-8-6, to that stolen, stated at Rupees 1,320.

82. The diary of witnesses in attendance during the year 1852, and for the first five months of 1853, is given in the margin, and the result, especially as regards Mr. Hudson, is not satisfactory. There is also, I observe, great delay in disposing of petty criminal complaints, and in petitions made over by Mr. Hudson for trial to the Sudder Ameen of Mungledye reaching that Officer.

Witnesses discharged during 1852 with specification of the time they were detained previous to dismissal.

	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	6 Days	7 Days.	8 Days.	9 Days to 15 Days.	16 Days to 22 Days.	23 to 30 Days	Total.
Magistrate, ...	183	39	33	14	6	8	2	3	8	32	0	328
Joint Magistrate, ...	536	188	146	103	43	27	46	0	8	4	3	1104
Sub-Assistant, ...	528	23	28	7	12	2	25	0	0	0	0	625
Pl. Sudder Ameen, ..	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	368
Sudder Ameen, ...	1052	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1054
Total, ...	2667	250	207	126	61	37	73	3	16	36	3	3479

Witnesses discharged in January, February, March, April and May 1853.

	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	8 Days.	Total.
Magistrate, ...	80	23	12	15	0	5	0	0	135
Joint Magistrate, ...	134	45	40	26	19	11	2	16	293
Assistant, ...	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Pl. Sudr. Ameen, ...	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Sudder Ameen, ...	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153
Total, ...	405	74	52	41	19	16	2	16	625

Witnesses in attendance.

	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days	5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	8 Days.	23 to 30 Days.	Total.
Magistrate, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Joint Magistrate, ...	13	0	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	31
Assistant Magistrate, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pl. Sudr. Ameen, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudder Ameen, ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total, ...	15	0	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	41
Grand Total, ...	420	74	66	45	19	16	2	16	8	666

83. The Court of Nizamut Adawlut, in their resolutions on the criminal statements for 1851, noticed the undue detention of witnesses, and directed a special inquiry to be made on the subject. Mr. Hudson, in whose Court the detention was the greatest, attributed it to parties being allowed to produce their own witnesses, and to the fact of the parties not lodging any money for their subsistence, whereupon the Deputy Commissioner, with the view to expedite proceedings, generally directed all the Magistrates and Assistants to bring into general practice Section II. Clause 6 of the Assam Rules, by examining parties *vivâ voce* and recording the substance of the proof adduced in their own handwriting without the intervention of the native omlah, and not to examine witnesses whose subsistence money had not been deposited.

84. Mr. Hudson, in explanation of the detention of witnesses now commented on, states that witnesses are seldom kept in attendance more than eight days, and that only in cases requiring commitment, but this period appears to be unreasonably long as an average time of detention. Mr. Hudson ascribes some of the delay to the want of hands; if such be the case he should represent the matter to the proper authorities, but vested, as he is, with the power to dispose of petty cases of assault and theft *vivâ voce*, a power which he seems to have but sparingly exercised, I think the witnesses might, with due attention and regular attendance at office, be more speedily and promptly discharged.

85. Mr. Hudson states that the delay between the date of filing the petitions and that of the order making them over for trial is occasioned by his setting apart two days in the week for each department. The daily receipt of petitions in the Revenue Department is enjoined by the Board's Circular Order of the 27th of December 1850, and it is of far greater importance to hear foujdaree petitions *whenever* they may be presented.

86. It is the practice in a well regulated office to receive and pass orders on all petitions every day. It appears to me that Mr. Hudson has been allowed to exercise almost independent authority. I pointed out to the Magistrate that he should keep himself informed of the manner in which his subordinates conduct their duties, and reserve to himself the general control of the Police. The Magistrate receives no reports of crimes from the Police of the Sub-division, nor from the Joint Magistrate himself. He should be regularly informed of the occurrence of crimes, and the progress and result of the Joint Magistrate's proceedings for the apprehension and conviction of parties concerned in heinous offences.

87. The number of cases decided in 1852 and the first five months of 1853, on *vivâ voce* investigations, is given in the margin. The Magistrate reports that the enforcement of the provisions of Clause 6, Section II. of the Assam Rules has been highly beneficial, both to the Ryots, as rendering unnecessary, the interference of the native omlah and as a preventive of litigation.

Number of Officers.	Number of cases decided in 1852.	Number of cases decided in 1853.
Magistrate, ...	0	3
Joint Magistrate, ...	2	2
Sub Assistant, ...	6	4
Acting Principal Sudder Ameen, ...	29	6
Sudder Ameen, ...	4	37
	41	52

88. The Joint Magistrate and the Sudder Ameen of Mungledye are in the habit of summoning witnesses and defendants through the Nazir without issuing a subpœna or summons. This is an irregular and objectionable practice, which I pointed out to the Magistrate.

89. The former Magistrate, Captain Reynolds, and Mr. Hudson have put Act IV. of 1840 into force in this District, but in an irregular manner; cases have been brought under it which have no connection with the object of the law; one case has been only instituted between the 1st January and 1st of June 1853. In 1852, 132 cases were decided. In districts which are like Assam under Ryotwarree settlement, disputes regarding possession and dispossession of land, affecting, as they do, the realization of the revenue, should be adjusted summarily by the revenue authorities.

90. There are four thannahs in this district, of the strength noted in the margin. There is no rural Police, but the Patgharrees are bound to assist the Police Officers, and to report all offences committed in their respective villages, which they seldom do.

THANNAHS.	Darogahs.	Moburrirs.	Khagottees.	Jemadars.	Sepoys.	Tickahs.	Burkundazes.
Thannah Tezpoor, ..	1	3	0	1	5	4	0
" Durrung, ..	1	1	1	1	5	8	0
" Chatgoree, ..	1	2	1	1	0	12	5
" Koorlahparah,	1	3	0	1	0	10	8

Employed as Carpenters,	6
Under the Executive Officers,	10
In the Hospital in attendance on the sick,	4
Sweepers,	3
Cooks,	9
Convalescent,	1
On the Roads,	77
	110
In Hospital,	1
Under examination,	1
Revenue prisoner,	1
Total,	113

91. The Jail is well constructed, and very healthy; it is capable of holding 500 prisoners, with plenty of space within its walls for the erection of work-shops. There are now under confinement 113 prisoners, employed as shown in the margin. The Surgeon suggests that two windows with iron bars be opened in the wall which partitions the wards; this is a decided improvement it would promote ventilation, and diminish if not remove existing dampness.

92. There are no non-laboring convicts. The working convicts are dieted according to the scale of rations sanctioned by Government order dated 15th November 1851, excepting that the daily allowance of rice has been increased to 14 chittacks, and that of dholl has been decreased to 3 chittacks, They complain of the insufficiency of the rations, but without reason. I agree with the Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon that that diet is ample. The use of tobacco and opium is not allowed, but as the prisoners are employed on the roads, it is impracticable to carry out the prohibition with strictness.

93. Mr. Campbell, the Uncovenanted Surgeon of Tezpoor, has furnished me with the accompaying Report * on the sanitary condition of the district and station. The station stands on an elevated plain, intersected by nullahs, which

* Appendix H.

overflow and form swamps, and the unhealthiness of the station, which has proved fatal to five European Officers within the last ten years, is owing to the malaria which these swamps generate.

94. Mr. Campbell recommends, with a view of confining the waters within their channels, that bunds be thrown across the swamps from the projecting points of each, so as to retain the water permanently.

95. The Magistrate coincides in opinion with the Surgeon, and urges the expenditure of 10,000 Rupees; out of this sum he would appropriate 5,000 Rupees to digging out and converting into a lake a large pestiferous swamp to the West of the station. There can be little doubt that the swamps in question are the fertile sources of sickness, and a consideration for the health of the community generally induces me to recommend that steps be immediately taken for surveying the marshes and reporting on the practicability and expense of carrying out the works suggested by the Surgeon.

96. He also suggests that the street between the rows of huts occupied by the Detachment of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry be made wider, so as to allow a free current of air to pass between them, and that the tank to the left of the lines, which was nearly dried up this last hot season, should be cleared and deepened.

97. The Sepoys have been very unhealthy, and Mr. Campbell ascribes the sickness to the impure water used by them from the above mentioned tank. He also suggests that three pucka wells be made in the vicinity of the huts. Capt. Campbell, commanding the Detachment, whose letter is forwarded, approves of the improvements and alterations; he is of opinion that the lines should be entirely re-constructed, and solicits the entertainment of six coolies for the purpose of keeping the lines clean and well drained. The suggestions of the medical officer are in my opinion judicious. With the assistance of the convicts it would cost but a small sum to re-construct the lines, and as the convicts are daily worked on the roads, I do not think that six of them could be better employed than in keeping the lines clean; they should be placed under the orders of the Commanding Officer.

98. There are 24 ferries farmed to the highest bidder. Six pay each an annual rent under 20 Rupees, and for the reasons stated in my Report on the other districts, I would not make ghats, yielding so insignificant an income, public ones.

99. The balance in hand on the 30th of May 1853, was Rupees 2,382-15-11½; there is no Committee appointed for the administration of the fund, but the expenditure is controlled by the Commissioner, and sanctioned by Government. Of the above sum, Rupees 1,910-10-2½ are being laid out in repairing the road from Mungledye to Tezpore.

100. There is a balance in favor of the Municipal Fund to the amount of Rupees 408-1. Government has sanctioned the expenditure of Rupees 328-14 for the construction of 8 drain bridges in different roads of the town and improving the drainage of the town generally. These bridges are in course of preparation.

The road was, in November 1851, made over to the Executive Officer by order of Government, but Captain Reynolds retained it in his charge with the exception of the portion stated, for what reason the Collector could not state.

101. The roads in this district, as enumerated in the marginal list, are, with the exception of a portion of the first, *viz.* that from Kooreah Ghat to Oorung which has been made over to the Executive Officer, under the charge of the Magistrate. The sum of rupees 2 315-10-7 was expended during the past season in the repair of the three first roads on the list; the present state of the roads in Desh Durrung, Chatgaree, Bareegoomah and Khilling is described by Captain Reynolds, who visited them in 1842, to be very bad, and excepting in a few places to be almost covered up with jungle. The roads on the other Dowars are something better, as the Ferry Funds have exclusively been appropriated to their repair for the last two years, and a special grant of Rupees 765-9-1 has been made for the road to Balleeparah, and Rupees 2,409-15-10, for the road in Now Dowar.—See Government letter No. 13 of March 1851, No. 62. The outlay of the above sum was principally recommended by Captain Reynolds on account of the distressed state of the peasantry from the loss of their crops, as stated above. Rupees 400 were to be expended in draining two villages, but this work has not I find been commenced on; out of the above sums, 2,640-1-3 have been expended.

1. The Trunk Road from Koorah Ghat near Gowhatty to Tezpore and Upper Assam, North bank.
2. The Branch Road from Tezpore to Balleeparah.
3. The Branch Road from Orang to Oodalgoree.
4. The Branch Road from Mohurrampoor to Oodalgoree.
5. The Branch Road from Pooleemerah to Bengboree Hât.
6. The Branch Road from Mohurrampoor to Chatgaree Thannah.
7. The Branch Road from Chatgaree Thannah to Oodalgoree along the Goram Hontatel.
8. The Branch Road from Mohurrampoor *via* Ragnakochee Palroo Ghat to Majeekoochar.
9. The Branch Road from the Trunk Road in Now Dowar to the Deebroo Ghat in the Bhramapootra.

102. With the view of fostering commercial intercourse with the Mountaineers, and further developing the fair at Oodalgoree and the resources of the Char Dowar forest, Captain Reynolds proposed to expend the sum of Rupees 8,200 in constructing a road between Tezpore and Oodalgoree. He stated this road to be as requisite to the improvement of the country as that between Mungledye and Oodalgoree. The Commissioner has authorized the outlay of Rupees 1,910-10 out of the Ferry Funds for clearing away the jungle, and solicited the sanction of Goverment to the same as well as to the further outlay of the balance. It is, I think, just as important to open this useful line of communication as that of Mungledye, and both are much required.

103. The Military Board were desired to submit an estimate for the repair of the first road in the list, and in their letter to Government No. 7444 of the 16th November 1852, they reported that they had returned the estimate for revision, but as the season might be lost if the work was not immediately commenced, they recommended an advance of Rupees 600 to be at once made for the purpose, but no orders have yet, as it would appear, been

passed. It is the Trunk road of the country, and of great importance for the transport of produce from the interior to the navigable stream which crosses it and should for its entire length be made over to the Executive Officer.

104. The station of Mungledye is intersected by a mountain stream which is dry in the cold season, but filled with water in the rains; across this a wooden bridge is erected, which from the great traffic over it is constantly requiring repair. From the correspondence received from the Bengal Office, it would appear that the Military Board has been twice called upon at an interval of nine months for a plan. The bridge across the nullah appears to be urgently required; I would earnestly recommend its early erection.

105. There is a circuit-house in course of erection at Mungledye, but it will not be completed before the end of March 1854. A native agent is employed to look after the building, and with reference to the letter from the Military Board to Government dated 17th of May No. 667, I beg to state that should the bridge over the Bengah nullah be sanctioned, the services of the Agent will be required for a larger period, but I observe that the works under Mr. Martin's charge seems to me to progress very slowly.

106. The Officers noted in the margin presided in the civil court during the year.

CIVIL.

Captain Reynolds, deceased.
Mr. Hudson, Sub-Assistant.
C. A. Bruce Esq., Ditto.
Baboo Brijnath Roy, Actg. Prinl. Sudder Ameen.
Moonshee Nooroodin, Actg. Sudder Ameen.
Moonshee Nooroodin, 1st Moonsiff.
Baboo Debnath, 2nd Moonsiff.
Baboo Ramsoonder Roy, 3rd Moonsiff.

107. The state of the regular and miscellaneous file on the 1st of January 1852 and the 31st May 1853, respectively, was as follows:

1852.		Decided on trial.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
Captain Reynolds,	Original.	1	2	1
	Appeal.	50	52	23
	Miscellaneous.	2	2	1
Mr. Hudson, Sub-Assistant,	Original,	0	0	2
	Appeal,	43	49	5
	Miscellaneous.	17	35	3
C. A. Bruce, Esq., Ditto,	Original.	2	2	1
	Appeal.	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous.	0	0	0
Baboo Brijnath, Acting Pl. Sudder Ameen,	Original.	161	172	22
	Appeal.	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous.	3	3	0
Moonshee Nooroodin, Acting Sudder Ameen,	Original.	1	1	3
	Appeal.	5	5	6
	Miscellaneous.	0	0	0
Moonshee Nooroodin, 1st Moonsiff,	Original.	89	110	14
	Miscellaneous.	0	0	0
Baboo Debnath, 2nd Ditto,	Original.	124	156	51
	Miscellaneous.	0	0	0
Baboo Ramsoonder, 3rd Ditto,	Original.	110	138	115
	Miscellaneous.	0	0	0
Total,		608	727	247

For the first five Months of 1853.		Decided on trial.	Total disposed of	Pending.
Captain Reynolds and Lieutenant Vincent,	Original.	0	0	2
	Appeal.	12	12	12
	Miscellaneous.	0	1	1
Mr. Hudson, Sub-Assistant Commissioner,	Original.	0	1	1
	Appeal.	7	7	13
	Miscellaneous.	2	8	11
Mr. Bruce, Ditto,	Original.	1	1	0
	Appeal.	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous.	0	0	0
Baboo Brijnath Roy, Acting Pl. Sudder Ameen,	Original.	14	20	8
	Appeal.	1	1	12
	Miscellaneous.	0	0	0
Moonshee Nooroodin, Acting Sudder Ameen,	Original.	3	3	2
	Appeal.	6	6	6
	Miscellaneous.	0	0	0
Moonshee Nooroodin, 1st Moonsiff,	Original.	16	22	96
	Miscellaneous.	0	0	0
Baboo Debnath, 2nd Ditto,	Original.	44	55	69
	Miscellaneous.	0	0	0
Baboo Ramsoonder, 3rd Ditto,	Original.	52	82	99
	Miscellaneous.	0	0	0
Total,		158	217	332

—23 original and appeal, and 14 cases of execution of decrees pended above six months, and 1 case of execution of decree pended above 1 year, there has been a great decrease in the number of suits instituted in 1852, as compared with 1851, which is ascribed to the circumstances of distress bordering on famine prevailing during the year.

108. The cases instituted in 1852 and the first five months of 1853 are thus classified and valued :—

Description of Suits.	1852.	1853.
Cases of immoveable property,	39	29
Ditto of moveable property,	282	132
Bond-debts,	203	106
Breach of marriage contract,	75	27
Balance due in account,	161	22
Enforcement of conjugal rights,	40	22
Loss of caste,	3	0
Loss of character,	13	4
Total,	816	342

Value of Suits.	1852.	1853.
Under 1 Rupee, ...	8	5
Above 1 and under 5 Rs., ...	106	37
Above 5 and under 10 Rs., ...	163	64
Above 10 and under 20 Rs., ...	188	67
Above 20 and under 50 Rs., ...	220	109
Above 50 and under 100 Rs., ...	78	31
Above 100 Rs.,.....	52	28
Total,.....	815	341

109. No cases were referred to arbitration nor disposed of under Clauses 5 and 6 Section II. of the Assam Code during the period under review.

The Civil business is on the whole well brought up, but more attention should be given to the summary disposal of suits ; cases regarding marriage contracts and enforcement of conjugal rights are numerous, and it would give more satisfaction to the people if they were decided by confronting the parties, instead of by long written pleadings.

110. The Booteahs, Akahs, Kapachois and Dufflahs occupying the hills to the North of Durrung,—I shall notice our relations with these savage tribes in my general Report.

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS,

Offg. Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut,

On Deputation.

TEZPORE,
23*rd June* 1853.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Annual Stipends and Pensions paid to the Hill Chief and Dependants on the Government, from the General Treasury at Tezpore in Central Assam.

Names of Tribes and Pensioners.	Amount of Pension.			Date and nature of Authority.
Kurreepparra Booteah, ...	5,000	0	0	*Vide* Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., letter No. 71, dated 20th April 1844.
Thebengeeah Booteah, ...	141	13	6	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.
Now Dowar Dufflah, ...	1,474	1	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.
Char Dowar Dufflah, ...	1,020	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.
Char Dowar Booteah, ...	2,526	7	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto and No. 723, dated 19th March 1852,
Tagee Akahs Rajah and Kupachoor Akahs, ...	580	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 271 and 1208, dated 20th April 1844 and 13th May 1848.
Hazareekhowah Akahs, ...	88	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 1208, dated 13th May 1848.
Kutkees or Dobhaseeah, ...	57	1	7	Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 2265, dated 15th August 1845.
Rajah Dhurjonarain in Durrung, ...	360	0	0	*Vide* Under Secy. to the Government of Bengal's letter, No. 51, dated 27th February 1845.
Gaggo Surmah, ...	18	0	0	Transferred from the Collector of Zillah Seebsagur, *vide* orders of the Commissioner of Assam, letter, No. 415, dated 28th of December 1848.
Hurodeb Surmah, ...	18	0	0	
Total, Company's Rupees, ...	11,283	7	1	

WM. HUDSON,
Deputy Collector, in charge.

ZILLAH DURRUNG COLLECTORSHIP,
The 20th July 1853.

Appendix B.

STATEMENT showing the Rates of Revenue for 8 Mehals of the District of Durrung from 1239 to 1259 B. S. or 1832-33 to 1852-53 A. D.

No. of Mehals.	Names of Mehals.	For 1239 and 1240 B. S., or 1832-33 to 1833-34.				For 1241 B. S., or 1834-35.				For 1242 B. S., or 1835-36.				From 1243 to 1245, B. S., or 1836-37 to 1838-39.			
		Khiraj Rates.		Lakhiraj Rates.		Khiraj Rates.		Lakhiraj Rates.		Khiraj Rates.		Lakhiraj Rates.		Khiraj Rates.		Lakhiraj Rates.	
		Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.
	Durrung Rajaha, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
1	Mehal Desh Durrung, ...	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 6
2	„ Dowar Chatgaree, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 6
3	„ Desh Chooteeah,..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4	„ Char Dowar, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 6
5	„ Now Dowar, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 4 6	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 4 6
6	„ Dowar Kurreesparna, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	„ Ditto Booreegoomah, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8	„ Ditto Khullung, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

Appendix B.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the Rates of Revenue for 8 *Mehals of the District of Durrung, from* 1239 *to* 1259 *B. S. or* 1832-33 *to* 1852-53 *A. D.*

No. of Mehals.	Names of Mehals.	From 1246 to 1249 B. S., or 1839-40 to 1842-43.				For 1250 and 1251 B. S., or 1843-44 to 1844-45.				For 1252 B. S., or 1845-46.				From 1253 to 1259 B. S., or 1846-47 to 1852-53.			
		Khiraj Rates.		Lakhiraj Rates.		Khiraj Rates.		Lakhiraj Rates.		Khiraj Rates.		Lakhiraj Rates.		Khiraj Rates.		Lakhiraj Rates.	
		Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.	Roopeet.	Other kinds.
	Durrung Rajahs, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
1	Mehal Desh Durrung, ...	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
2	„ Dowar Chatagree, ...	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
3	„ Desh Chooteeah,....	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4	„ Char Dowar, ...	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 6	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 6	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 9 0	0 6 6	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
5	„ Now Dowar, ...	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 4 6	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 4 6	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 4 6	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
6	„ Dowar Kurreeaparra, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	„ Ditto Booreegoomah, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8	„ Ditto Khullung, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

N. B.—" Baree" or " Garden Lands" were not assessed till 1243 B. S., or 1836-1837, when a tax of 12 annas per Poorah was levied on them in lieu of the former tax on " Sooroos," which was of two rates, one rupee for the rich, and eight annas for the poor.

TEZPORE,
ZILLAH DURRUNG COLLECTORSHIP,
The 17th June 1853.

G. F. F. VINCENT, *Lieut.*,
Collector.

Appendix C.

STATEMENT of Increase and Decrease of Establishments of all the Offices of Zillah Durrung.

As the Establishment stood on the 1st May 1842.				As the Establishment stood on the 30th April 1852.				Increase and Decrease.						Remarks.
Establishment of the Revenue Department, ...	775	0	0	Establishment of the Revenue Department, ...	744	0	0	15	0	0	46	0	0	Increase, *vide* Sudder Board's Extract, No. 59, dated 23rd May 1851.
Establishment of the Foujdary Department, ...	1330	15	5	Establishment of the Foujdary Department, ...	1495	15	3	193	0	0	28	0	2	Increase, *vide* Under-Secretary's Letter, No. 1886, of the 25th October 1851, and, No. 195 of the 28th January 1852, rupees 193.
Establishment of the Dewanny Department, ...	805	1	2	Establishment of the Foujdary Department, ...	818	8	0	20	0	0	6	9	2	Increase, *vide* Under-Secretary's Letter, No. —, dated 26th May 1849.
Establishment of the Vernacular Schools, ...	90	0	0	Establishment of the Vernacular Schools, ...	90	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	

G. F. F. VINCENT, *Lieut.*,
Collector.

ZILLAH DURRUNG COLLECTORSHIP,
The 31*st May* 1853.

Appendix D.

STATEMENT showing the number of Chowdrees and Subordinate Officers, with their Circles, their extent as to Area, Population, amount of Revenue in the District of Zillah Durrung, for 1852-53 *or* 1259 *B. S.*

	Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	No. of Kagottees.	No. of Chowkeedars.	How remunerated, and amount of remuneration, *viz.*, 10 per cent. commission to fiscal Officers, 5 per cent. to Kagottees, and 4 Poorahs of Roopeet, or Rs. 6 to each Chowkeedar.	Number of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.	Remarks.
	Mehal Desh Durrung.									
1	Chupye, ...	Kollamooah Sezwal, ...	1	3	468 10 9	26	2691 0 3 1 0	2332	2906 6 9	
2	Doollah, ...	Lumbooder Patgheree, ...	1	3	373 1 6	20	2138 1 2 3 3	1345	2359 13 5	
3	Karoopatteah, ...	Doribur Ditto, ...	1	1	104 11 5	8	604 3 4 6 3	917	669 13 7	
4	Samaharee, ...	Jonaram Ditto, ...	1	3	453 8 2	31	2553 2 0 16 3	1496	2938 7 0	
5	Mongulebasa, ...	Bancharam Ditto, ...	1	2	270 2 2	30	1359 3 3 12 0	1658	1531 12 0	
6	Burkollah, ...	Kamessur Ditto, ...	1	1	77 9 2	11	428 3 0 3 2	422	488 13 6	
7	Kakreekollah, ...	Bhunath Ditto, ...	1	2	190 13 10	19	1037 3 4 18 3	1218	1216 2 10	
8	Banglagur, ...	Dhurmonarain Ditto, ...	1	2	181 7 11	10	1048 0 3 13 0	2134	1143 12 11	
9	Mohunpore, ...	Chupakuree Ditto, ...	1	1	125 9 11	7	649 3 1 5 3	2033	730 7 11	
10	Horingkhojah, ...	Dhurmonarain Ditto, ...	1	1	141 4 7	18	579 1 3 16 0	439	668 8 2	
11	Pooneeah, ...	Lubdal Ditto, ...	1	2	176 10 6	15	941 0 1 3 0	1334	1038 14 11	
12	Patgawo, ...	Amboree Ditto, ...	1	2	173 10 0	12	923 3 2 10 3	1090	1076 0 10	
13	Dooleeaparra, ...	Kollapanee Ditto, ...	1	2	159 9 5	25	908 3 3 16 2	1103	1007 5 2	
14	Buro Auttullah, ...	Katteeram Ditto, ...	1	3	736 15 7	7	2302 2 2 8 3	2769	2576 6 2	
14½	Choto Auttullah, ...	Kudum Roy Ditto, ...	1	1	225 3 0	19	834 2 1 19 2	888	904 2 6	
15	Doorgagawo, ...	Dyahnattee Ditto, ...	1	2	224 6 10	13	1104 3 1 13 1	644	1267 6 7	
16	Kullyegawo, ...	Kamessur Ditto, ...	1	3	337 10 11	34	1722 1 3 16 2	1967	2001 14 8	
17	Bur Chuprah, ...	Andaroo Ditto, ...	1	2	259 6 8	15	1012 1 2 2 0	982	1149 5 0	
17½	Chutto Chuprah, ...	Jadooram Ditto, ...	1	2	159 9 10	16	723 2 4 5 2	920	805 4 10	
18	Dahie, ...	Oomachunder Ditto, ...	1	3	259 2 10	35	1312 2 1 4 0	1480	1457 2 3	
19	Degerpar, ...	Mnhuth Roy Ditto, ...	1	2	199 0 7	18	942 0 1 1 3	1466	1068 4 11	
20	Hindoo Gopah, ...	BukteeChowdry Ditto, ...	1	3	354 1 9	14	1867 1 4 6 2	1788	2128 9 9	
21	Atteeabaree, ...	Bhoondooram Ditto, ...	1	1	127 12 7	12	654 1 3 8 3	799	735 12 9	
22	Jamgeoore, ...	Geenye Patgheree, ...	1	1	161 5 0	28	759 1 0 14 1	1325	857 3 9	
23	Ranganattee, ...	Noan Dekah Ditto, ...	1	3	414 4 0	28	2158 2 4 16 0	2877	2347 11 4	

Appendix D.—(Continued.)

	Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	No. of Kagottees.	No. of Chowkeedars.	How remunerated and amount of remuneration, viz., 10 per cent. commission to Fiscal Officers, 5 per cent. to Kagottees, and 4 Poorahs of Roopeet, or Rs. 6 to each Chowkeedar.	Number of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.	Remarks.
24	Sethmadar,	Buktee Chowdry,	1	3	308 8 7	22	1626 0 0 1 3	2997	1722 15 10	
25	Bunmallee,	Thanessur Patgheree,	1	1	53 11 6	6	331 3 0 18 1	472	329 13 0	
26	Peeprakoochee,	Samroye Ditto,	1	3	261 3 9	8	1341 2 1 10 1	1499	1514 1 7	
27	Rynakoochee,	Mukund Roy Ditto,	1	3	226 1 10	38	1231 2 4 12 0	1513	1392 10 11	
28	Ghorasal,	Rutton Ditto,	1	2	205 1 9	33	1098 1 3 3 3	1638	1254 1 3	
29	Luckroye,	Thanessur Ditto,	1	2	211 1 9	15	980 3 4 10 3	1752	1082 6 9	
30	Khatteekoochee,	Rungnath Ditto,	1	1	120 3 3	10	705 1 3 16 2	1202	773 12 3	
31	Gharoah,	Bistooram Ditto,	1	1	75 1 0	16	407 1 0 9 0	878	443 12 4	
32	Sonapoor,	Bholow Ditto,	1	1	125 13 3	13	743 0 0 3 3	2287	695 14 2	
33	Bausgurah,	Daheeram Ditto,	1	2	169 2 6	7	1071 2 2 11 3	1378	1071 1 3	
34	Muttarjhar,	Mukmul Ditto,	1	2	148 13 6	9	1004 1 1 3 3	1250	935 10 11	
35	Nareekoolee,	Modhooram Ditto,	1	1	121 13 9	9	783 0 2 11 0	3003	763 9 3	
36	Seepaihar,	Rungnath Ditto,	1	2	232 1 9	21	1316 3 0 15 2	2621	1414 5 0	
37	Goreesgopah,	Abhye Ditto,	1	2	223 4 2	8	1035 3 1 6 1	1994	1141 5 10	
38	Bejparah,	Joorun Ditto,	1	1	74 3 0	3	397 1 3 6 2	472	447 3 7	
39	Najorah,	Bhate Borooah Ditto,	1	2	183 12 0	28	1049 3 3 13 3	1598	1153 7 8	
40	Narakoochee,	Mooraree Ditto,	1	2	164 13 6	27	963 2 0 3 3	1726	1042 5 6	
41	Burumpore,	Aagroo Sein Ditto,	1	1	114 7 6	4	675 2 1 9 0	727	729 14 6	
42	Aheenee,	Paneeram Ditto,	1	1	52 9 7	6	288 3 0 3 3	479	322 5 7	
43	Deeplah,	Rutton Ditto,	1	3	386 10 2	24	2082 2 3 7 3	2046	2339 10 7	
44	Maheereeparra,	Santodeb Ditto,	1	1	87 8 5	10	471 3 1 8 3	1093	541 0 10	
45	Beeheegawo,	Gongahdhur Ditto,	1	2	173 15 7	24	892 0 4 0 0	1159	1001 14 2	
46	Jhargawo,	Rungfool Ditto,	1	1	134 0 3	13	652 0 2 12 2	744	722 12 3	
47	Bistoopore,	Sentooleb Ditto,	1	1	86 13 10	6	471 1 2 14 3	600	550 12 2	
48	Bunmajhar,	Bowah Dekah Ditto,	1	1	105 6 6	13	533 2 2 7 1	1026	626 4 7	
49	Runthulee,	Paun Dekah Seswal,	1	3	254 6 7	15	1371 0 4 1 2	1374	1592 0 7	
50	Garooah,	Modhooram Patgheree,	1	1	38 8 6	5	199 0 4 10 1	385	228 9 4	
51	Doolagawo,	Kaleemun Ditto,	1	3	372 7 2	38	1585 1 0 9 2	2295	1862 8 9	
52	Seelye Koochee,	Nundborah Chowdry,	1	2	218 14 10	17	944 3 1 18 0	1212	1087 10 10	
53	Luckhimpore,	Ditto Ditto,	1	1	78 5 0	6	420 1 2 17 2	283	493 12 7	
54	Hatteebandah,	Maun Dekah Patgheree,	1	1	95 6 10	7	481 3 4 6 0	711	569 12 6	
55	Sumlah,	Aagroo Sein, Ditto,	1	1	66 13 10	6	361 0 3 1 0	561	417 12 10	
56	Banyekoochee,	Purmanund Ditto,	1	1	132 9 11	20	660 0 2 12 0	967	746 15 5	
57	Surabaree,	Bolleeram Ditto,	1	2	138 13 8	16	746 3 0 17 1	955	835 11 11	

58	Kuttahee,	....	.....	Gangabdhur, Sezawal,	....	.....	1	2	139	6	0	10	705	0	3	2	3	946	806	4	0
59	Burpanarah,	....	.....	Rangahmoowa, Patgheree,	....	.....	1	1	141	6	11	11	597	3	2	15	1	984	674	1	11
60	Chutopanarah,	....	.....	Ditto Ditto,	....	.....	1	1	112	15	10	7	499	2	0	11	0	387	571	4	10
61	Bororah,	....	.....	Nundoborah, Chowdry,	....	.....	1	1	124	10	7	15	626	2	0	18	2	505	710	4	7
62	Koltakoochee,	....	.....	Rungfool, Patgheree,	....	.....	1	2	194	4	5	12	1037	0	1	10	0	1887	1238	8	0
63	Bursurbye Chupree,	....	.....	Oomanund, Chowdry,	....	.....	1	3	483	14	7	34	2205	0	0	5	1	2518	2626	2	10
64	Chuttosurbye Chupree,		.....	Ditto, Ditto,	....	.....	1	1	82	13	5	1	431	1	2	0	2	105	523	14	9
64½	Kacharee Dang,	....	.....	Gomaram, Patgheree,	....	.....	1	1	85	4	11	3	446	0	4	6	0	443	540	6	2
65	Tamessur,	....	.....	Dyaram Ditto,	....	.....	1	1	64	3	8	8	327	1	1	3	1	851	399	14	4
66	Cheenakonah,	....	.....	Phookun, Ditto,	....	.....	1	2	166	12	4	27	887	0	0	13	1	1555	1041	0	4
67	Bynarah,	....	.....	Lantooleb, Chowdry,	....	.....	1	1	75	4	4	7	392	1	3	0	1	524	435	4	5
68	Rowmaree,	....	.....	Lutram Borah, Patgheree,	....	.....	1	..	0	11	7	....	4	1	1	3	3	1996	4	13	11
69	Rampore,	....	.....	Boah Dekah,	....	.....	1	1	89	12	3	13	415	0	4	19	3	871	493	10	7
									13560	2	10	1122	68764	0	1	8	0	93957	76989	9	7
	Chuprees,	....	.....	"	"	....	.....		110	0	2	....	806	0	3	9	0	....	733	14	0
	Julkur,	....	.....	"	"	....	.....		37	4	11	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	249	4	0
	Beels, ...	....	.....	"	"	....	.....		....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	408	4	0
	Lakhiraj,	....	.....	"	"	....	.....		82	3	6	....	17208	2	2	0	0	....	9410	7	5
	Khiraje khat,	....	.....	"	"	....	.....		....	..	..	....	2056	3	2	18	2	....	2083	9	6
					Total,	..		..	13789	11	5	1122	88835	2	4	15	2	93957	89893	8	1
	Mehal Chatgaree.																				
1	Pooteemaree,	....	.....	Deebakur Roy, Patgheree,	..	.....	1	1	116	8	9	13	655	0	1	12	3	766	748	14	11
2	Selpottah,	....	.....	Promut Roy, Ditto,	....	.....	1	2	153	9	0	12	813	1	4	7	1	1029	967	4	0
3	Semooleeah,	....	.....	Ghurmo Roy, Ditto,	....	.....	1	1	54	4	1	8	281	2	4	12	0	788	333	8	1
4	Dehurgawo,	....	.....	Kobeechunder Roy, Ditto,	....	.....	1	1	64	3	6	14	332	3	3	16	3	799	385	9	6
5	Roopatul,	....	.....	Ditto, Ditto,	....	.....	1	1	108	15	6	11	586	2	3	1	0	810	683	15	6
6	Dhalkattah,	....	.....	Chundermul, Ditto,	....	.....	1	2	143	7	6	8	750	2	4	15	0	1503	899	13	10
7	Battakoochee,	....	.....	Takooroo Ditto,	....	.....	1	2	228	14	0	10	1205	1	2	10	3	1351	1469	4	0
8	Turkoreeah,	....	.....	Chundermul Ditto,	....	.....	1	2	158	10	2	10	847	0	4	14	3	793	1000	14	4
9	Bansureeah,	....	.....	Ghurmoroy Ditto,	....	.....	1	2	161	8	0	14	854	2	0	4	0	1177	1020	2	8
10	Ruttunpore,	....	.....	Dhoomah, Chowdry,	....	.....	1	2	196	4	0	16	1033	2	0	8	2	1853	1238	1	10
11	Dakooah,	....	.....	Ditto, Ditto,	....	.....	1	3	365	5	11	31	2008	2	3	13	1	2356	2350	14	5
12	Namjullaha,	....	.....	Promut Roy, Patgheree,	..	.....	1	1	87	9	9	5	477	1	4	11	0	421	555	15	3
13	Burmoheeah,	....	.....	Maloochunder, Ditto,	....	.....	1	1	83	0	0	5	439	0	3	16	2	611	524	15	0
14	Bhatemoheeah,	....	.....	Mangum Ghurnee, Ditto,	....	.....	1	2	133	3	0	10	698	2	1	19	0	729	831	7	0
15	Bhargawo,	....	.....	Chottooloo, Ditto,	....	.....	1	2	148	2	7	10	772	2	3	10	3	838	931	6	1
16	Majeekooche,	....	.....	Chundermul, Ditto,	....	.....	1	4	425	10	8	20	2241	2	0	19	3	2751	2696	2	5
									2629	4	5	196	13999	1	1	13	0	18575	16638	4	10
	Lakhiraj,	....	.....	"	"	....	.....		....	..	..	....	318	0	1	7	2	....	194	4	7
	Kheraj khat,	....	.....	"	"	....	.....		4	1	5	....	1785	3	4	18	0	....	2044	0	0
					Total,	..		..	2633	5	10	196	16103	1	2	18	2	18575	18876	9	5

Appendix D.—(Continued.)

	Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	No. of Kaguttees.	No. of Chowkeedars.	How remunerated and amount of remuneration, viz., 10 per cent Commission to Fiscal-Officers, 5 per cent. to Kaguttees, and 4 poorahs of Roopees or Rs. 6 to each Chowkeedar.	Number of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.	Remarks.
	Mehal Chooteah.									
1	Dulgawo, ...	Umreetnarain Borooah, Zemadar, ...	1	2	176 6 9	17	989 3 4 7 2	1558	1119 10 2	
2	Jahkooaparah, ...	Boollah, Patgheree, ...	1	1	82 4 0	7	448 2 0 10 0	604	520 3 7	
3	Boorooagawo, ...	Umreetnarain Borooah, Zemadar, ...	1	1	63 5 9	7	342 1 1 17 1	555	394 1 3	
4	Cowpattee, ...	Bathye, Chowdry, ...	1	4	522 2 0	12	2868 2 2 13 1	3267	3367 11 4	
	Julkur, ...	" "			844 2 6	43	4649 1 4 8 0	5984	5401 10 4	
					....	....	....	....	40 0 0	
		Total, ..			844 2 6	43	4649 1 4 8 0	5984	5441 10 4	
	Mehal Char Dowar.									
1	Baleeparah, ...	Lumbooram, Patgheree, ...	1	1	134 2 0	8	746 3 4 1 0	937	883 8 9	
2	Bokagawo, ...	Ditto Ditto, ...	1	2	207 3 4	7	1114 0 4 11 0	881	1324 14 5	
3	Dolabaree, ...	Gandalah, Ditto, ...	1	1	65 6 3	8	447 3 2 12 0	1094	407 10 1	
4	Holessur, ...	Bhabeeram, Ditto, ...	1	3	232 6 3	16	1241 3 3 1 1	1768	1464 6 3	
5	Dekargawo, ...	Gopeenath, Ditto, ...	1	2	142 13 4	11	782 0 3 4 2	1073	895 10 4	
6	Madopee, ...	Poonye, Sezwal, ...	1	2	212 1 6	7	1161 2 2 4 0	1556	1357 6 6	
7	Mahabhyrub, ...	Marooloo, Patgheree, ...	1	2	136 14 8	23	783 0 3 15 2	3573	856 2 2	
8	Purbutteah, ...	Sonye, Ditto, ...	1	2	220 7 10	26	1291 1 0 4 3	1937	1413 5 10	
9	Bechecreeah, ...	Gaudalah, Ditto, ...	1	2	145 10 1	6	850 1 1 14 2	1582	914 4 1	
10	Bansbaree, ...	Bhabooram, Sezwal, ...	1	2	130 10 7	9	683 3 1 16 0	849	814 7 7	
11	Bechoogooree, ...	Tooaram Borooah, Zemadar, ...	1	3	244 15 1	12	1316 1 2 13 3	1128	1547 15 6	
12	Pettakhawah, ...	Numal, Patgheree, ...	1	2	198 1 9	16	1091 2 2 2 0	1802	1264 1 11	
13	Laharbaree, ...	Meellye, Ditto, ...	1	1	100 8 11	4	539 2 1 19 0	1125	642 0 0	
14	Burgawo, ...	Kolleeram, Ditto, ...	1	2	203 6 10	10	1124 1 2 0 1	1368	1299 9 2	
15	Sarajoolee, ...	Tooaram Borooah, Sezwal, ...	1	2	170 11 9	14	914 0 4 11 1	1215	1081 9 10	
16	Burchullah, ...	Ditto, Ditto, ...	1	2	161 1 0	6	876 3 1 12 1	1526	1017 3 6	

17	Majhat,	....	.....	Tooaram Borooah, Sezwal,	....	.....	1	3	221	4	0	19	1185	0	4	7	2	1698	1390	0	4
18	Arang,	....	.....	Tooaram, Patgheree,	....	.....	1	3	391	9	10	14	2107	1	3	9	3	3333	2525	14	1
									3319	7	1	216	18259	0	2	0	1	28445	21100	2	4
	Duflahs,	....	.....	" "	....	.....	..	..	5	8	6	....	115	2	1	10	0	....	36	14	1
	Meerees,	....	.....	" "	....	.....	..	..	75	6	1	....	770	2	4	0	0	....	502	12	11
	Malikanah,	....	.....	" "	....	.....	..	..	44	10	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
	Lakhiraj,	....	.....	" "	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....	778	2	2	5	0	....	428	0	5
	Khiraj,	....	.....	" "	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....	530	0	2	13	1	....	606	11	3
	Sonowal,	....	.....	" "	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	104	0	0
	Julkur,	....	.....	" "	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	230	0	0
						Total, ..	..	..	3444	15	9	216	20454	0	3	4	3	28445	23008	9	0
	Mehal Now Dowar.																				
1	Behalee,	....	.....	Beekaram, Patgheree,	....	.....	1	1	80	12	2	3	443	1	4	3	2	821	510	1	2
2	Bagmarah,	....	.....	Nundeenath, Zemadar,	....	.....	1	1	38	7	4	3	205	3	3	8	2	426	228	2	4
3	Sakoomatha,	....	.....	Nongkissur, Patgheree,	....	.....	1	1	66	8	5	3	358	1	0	9	3	405	415	5	5
4	Bishnath,	....	.....	Nundeenath, Jemadar,	....	.....	1	3	267	5	0	15	1592	2	4	19	3	2055	1697	3	1
5	Churteeah,	....	.....	Bapooram, Loolalgohai,	....	.....	1	3	319	13	9	60	1806	2	0	11	0	1555	2047	6	3
6	Nogsongker,	....	.....	Kolaram, Sezawal,	....	.....	1	2	153	14	7	16	848	0	3	16	1	954	969	7	7
7	Mooradul,	....	.....	Ruttee, Patgheree,	....	.....	1	1	106	13	8	11	591	2	1	13	3	938	684	1	1
8	Gurkakhur,	....	.....	Joggye, Ditto,	....	.....	1	2	200	9	6	6	1106	1	0	19	0	860	1280	10	4
9	Cheelabandah,	....	.....	Goonaram, Ditto,	....	.....	1	2	181	6	6	8	1033	1	3	3	1	1477	1152	11	0
10	Suroobhuggeah,	....	.....	Ussadhur, Ditto,	....	.....	1	2	172	6	8	15	970	3	0	1	3	1258	1092	12	3
11	Burbhuggeah,	....	.....	Tepye, Ditto,	....	.....	1	3	291	0	3	20	1645	2	1	17	1	1745	1855	1	3
12	Paunpore,	....	.....	Himkanth Gohai,	....	.....	1	3	265	10	6	24	1567	0	0	5	0	2279	1686	1	11
13	Buklah,	....	.....	Kolaram, Patgheree,	....	.....	1	1	120	15	0	9	674	2	3	3	1	612	777	15	0
									2265	11	4	193	12844	1	3	12	0	15375	14396	14	8
	Duflah,	....	.....	" "	....	.....	..	..	15	2	5	....	115	3	1	6	3	....	101	3	9
	Lakhiraj,	....	.....	" "	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....	1281	0	3	9	0	....	755	14	11
	Khiraj,	....	.....	" "	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....	497	3	3	6	1	....	494	1	8
	Julkur,	....	.....	" "	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	260	0	0
	Beel,	....	.....	" "	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	25	0	0
	Sonowal,	....	.....	" "	....	.....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	30	0	0
						Total, ..	..	..	2280	13	9	193	14738	3	2	14	0	15375	16063	3	0
	Mehal Kurreeaparra.																				
1	Hatteegur,	....	.....	Monjoy, Chowdry,	....	.....	1	2	167	6	2	5	915	2	1	5	3	1022	1059	5	5
2	Belgooree,	....	.....	Maudeeah, Patgheree,	....	.....	1	1	89	10	9	10	476	1	0	19	3	643	569	9	9
3	Arungmow,	....	.....	Ditto, Ditto,	....	.....	1	2	153	10	8	8	799	1	4	9	2	1365	967	12	9
4	Pottooachupree,	....	.....	Ditto, Ditto,	....	.....	1	2	220	8	9	8	1177	2	3	19	2	1408	1413	10	7
5	Jurabaree,	....	.....	Samdar, Ditto,	....	.....	1	1	48	0	0	4	256	0	2	0	2	571	291	11	2
6	Kapurporah,	....	.....	Ditto, Ditto,	....	.....	1	1	79	9	9	5	410	2	1	16	2	272	502	7	4
7	Roonagur,	....	.....	Kokeelah, Ditto,	....	.....	1	1	92	1	3	3	496	3	1	0	0	609	585	9	3

Appendix D.—*(Continued.)*

	Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	No. of Kaguttees.	No. of Chowkeedars.	How remunerated and amount of remuneration, *viz.*, 10 per cent. Commission to Fiscal Officers, 5 per cent. to Kaguttees, and 4 poorahs or 6 Rs. to each Chowkeedar.	Number of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.	Remarks.
8	Kaheebaree, ...	Hallong, Patgheree, ...	1	1	65 14 3	4	337 0 4 6 0	568	410 15 2	
9	Burchilajhar, ...	Monjoy, Chowdry, ...	1	2	185 13 10	8	979 3 0 16 0	710	1182 7 8	
10	Chotochilajhar, ...	Ratteebur, Patgheree, ...	1	2	197 11 0	13	1040 3 4 14 0	1164	1261 4 2	
11	Dhoolachupree, ...	Nurnul, Ditto, ...	1	2	167 15 10	6	870 0 0 12 0	1071	1063 7 2	
12	Sonyegawo, ...	Pooaram, Ditto, ...	1	2	236 15 3	16	1257 1 4 5 0	1659	1523 1 5	
13	Monuyegowo, ...	Monjoy, Chowdry, ...	1	3	248 1 7	5	1308 0 4 18 0	1359	1569 8 6	
14	Rangapanee, ...	Gathye, Patgheree, ...	1	1	109 4 0	4	577 2 1 11 0	797	700 0 0	
15	Gargaree, ...	Pudram, Ditto, ...	1	1	99 15 7	7	534 2 0 8 1	566	638 4 7	
16	Golmah, ...	Kandoorah, Ditto, ...	1	2	181 14 5	14	975 3 4 18 1	1188	1156 1 11	
17	Gosagawo, ...	Pooaram, Ditto, ...	1	1	57 15 2	6	293 0 3 19 0	457	358 5 10	
		Total, ..	..	..	2402 8 3	126	12707 2 0 19 0	15381	15253 10 8	
	Mehal Booreegoomah.									
1	Burpattar, ...	Tokooroo, Patgheree, ...	1	3	295 7 5	10	1573 1 2 3 3	1626	1884 13 7	
2	Horisingah, ...	Sutram Borah, Zemadar, ...	1	2	215 11 8	11	1122 0 4 4 3	750	1371 10 8	
3	Donroogawo, ...	Dyaram, Patgheree, ...	1	2	175 13 11	6	930 0 0 13 2	917	1115 10 11	
4	Umbagawo, ...	Bolloram, Ditto, ...	1	2	154 6 8	6	804 0 1 11 3	811	972 14 8	
5	Bangharee, ...	Dyaram, Ditto, ...	1	3	381 12 9	16	2032 0 0 5 0	2036	2460 6 4	
		Total, ..	..	..	1223 4 5	49	6461 2 3 18 3	6140	7815 8 2	
	Mehal Khuling.									
1	Jhaprabaree, ...	Dhoomah Chowdry, ...	1	1	79 13 3	13	419 1 3 2 3	217	504 3 3	
2	Sakhar, ...	Sutram Borah Zemadar, ...	1	4	490 14 9	60	2621 2 1 13 2	965	3160 1 0	
3	Singreebaree, ...	Dhurmah Dekah, Patgheree, ...	1	1	74 4 3	10	396 1 4 4 1	227	467 2 3	
4	Khagrubaree, ...	Bangah Ditto, ...	1	1	74 8 8	3	386 0 3 6 2	302	469 3 8	
					719 8 11	86	3823 2 2 7 0	1711	4600 10 2	
	Namtolah Rajah, ...	" "	..	..	4 5 7	0	....	....	29 0 0	
		Total, ..	..	..	723 14 6	86	3823 2 2 7 0	1711	4629 10 2	

G. F. F. VINCENT, *Lieut.*,
Collector.

ABSTRACT.

72	Mehal Durrung, ...	Fiscal Officer, ...	54	72	125	13789	11	5	1122	88835	2	4 15 2	93957	89875	0 6
16	Mehal Chatgaree, ...	Ditto, ...	11	16	29	3112	8	7	196	16103	1	4 18 2	18575	18876	9 5
4	Mehal Chooteeah, ...	Ditto, ...	3	4	8	844	2	6	43	4649	1	4 8 0	5984	5441	10 4
18	Mehal Chardoar, ...	Ditto, ...	14	18	37	3444	15	9	216	20454	0	3 4 2	28445	23008	9 0
13	Mehal Nowdoar, ...	Ditto, ...	12	13	25	2627	5	1	193	14738	3	2 14 0	15375	16063	3 0
17	Mehal Kurreeaparah,..	Ditto, ...	12	17	27	2402	8	3	126	12707	2	0 19 0	15381	15253	10 8
5	Mehal Booreegoomah,.	Ditto, ...	4	5	12	1223	4	5	49	6461	2	3 18 3	6140	7815	8 2
4	Mehal Khulling, ...	Ditto, ...	4	4	7	723	14	6	86	3823	2	2 7 0	1711	4629	10 2
		Grand Total, ..	134	149	270	28168	6	6	2031	167774	2	2 5 1	185569	180963	13 3

G. F. F. VINCENT,
Collector.

ZILLAH DURBUNG, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 17th June 1853.

Appendix E.

ASSESSED AREA for the past five years of the District of Zillah Durrung, from 1255 to 1259 B. S.

Year.	Name of Mehal and Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Acre.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average rate per Acre.	Culturable. Acre.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average rate per Acre.	Waste Jungle.	Lakhiraj assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average rate per Acre.	Rent-free land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Gerekhutte or Timber Tax.	Pasturage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collections.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Zillah Durrung.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1255	Mehal Desh Durrung,	193617 2 4 12 3	77535 0 2 6 3	86067 13 5	1 1 9	2000 0 0 0 0	2125 0 0	1 1 0	96236 2 0 8 0	17846 0 1 18 0	9774 11 8	0 8 9	61 7 8	1138 12 0	...	...	...	...	... ...	82075 13 10	67367 3 10	14708 12 0	
1256	Ditto, ...	194361 3 1 9 2	77598 3 0 7 0	86147 4 10	1 1 9	1000 0 0 0 0	1062 8 0	1 1 0	97919 3 4 4 2	17846 0 1 18 0	9774 11 8	0 8 9	145 4 3	879 12 0	...	...	...	...	... ...	81079 6 8	65148 15 9	16830 6 11	
1257	Ditto, ...	195062 3 0 14 0	76917 2 0 4 2	85455 1 0	1 1 9½	2000 0 0 0 0	2125 0 0	1 1 0	98812 1 4 1 0	17832 3 1 8 2	9762 9 9	0 8 9	145 4 3	884 0 0	...	...	...	...	... ...	81380 15 0	64121 6 2	17259 8 10	
1258	Ditto, ...	179604 0 2 6 0	70853 3 2 6 0	78755 8 7	1 1 10½	1000 0 0 0 0	1062 8 0	1 1 0	91020 0 4 10 0	17230 0 0 10 0	9422 14 6	0 8 9	93 11 8	772 2 0	...	...	...	...	... ...	75086 6 1	29105 7 2	45980 14 11	
1259	Ditto, ...	185504 3 2 17 1	71637 0 2 9 2	79807 1 1	1 1 2½	2000 0 0 0 0	2125 0 0	1 1 0	94669 0 4 1 3	17208 2 2 6 0	9410 7 5	0 8 8¾	89 11 6	657 8 0	...	...	...	...	... ...	76985 5 1	41689 1 6	35396 3 7	
	Total, ...	948151 1 2 19 2	374029 1 2 13 3	415992 13 2	... ...	8000 0 0 0 0	8500 0 0	... ...	478158 1 2 5 1	87963 2 3 0 2	48145 7 0	... ...	535 7 4	4832 2 0	...	...	...	...	... ...	396980 0 8	267432 2 5	129175 14 3	
1255	Mehal Chatgaree, ...	45227 1 1 2 0	16418 0 1 18 3	19880 4 3	1 2 10½	500 0 0 0 0	531 4 0	1 1 0	27081 1 2 1 1	332 3 2 2 0	200 12 1	6 9 7½	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	16387 4 0	15040 5 2	1346 14 10	
1256	Ditto, ...	27397 3 4 3 3	16443 1 2 0 1	19412 1 6	1 2 10½	300 0 0 0 0	318 12 0	1 1 0	10921 8 0 1 2	332 3 2 2 0	200 12 1	0 9 7½	106 13 0	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	16308 1 5	14906 1 9	1401 15 8	
1257	Ditto, ...	27429 0 4 4 1	16341 2 3 12 1	19293 9 9	1 2 10½	300 0 0 0 0	318 12 0	1 1 0	10464 2 3 10 0	332 3 2 2 0	200 12 1	0 9 7½	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	16209 14 9	14308 3 3	1901 11 6	
1258	Ditto, ...	26421 2 3 13 3	15851 3 0 10 2	18738 12 9	1 2 10½	300 0 0 0 0	318 12 0	1 1 0	9951 3 1 15 3	318 0 1 7 2	194 4 7	0 9 9½	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	15796 3 5	8948 3 0	6947 15 8	
1259	Ditto, ...	27957 0 4 4 3	15785 1 3 11 0	18682 4 10	1 2 11	600 0 0 0 0	637 8 0	1 1 0	11253 2 4 6 1	318 0 1 7 2	194 4 7	0 9 9½	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	15764 0 10	10966 12 1	4797 4 9	
	Total, ...	154443 1 2 8 2	80836 1 1 12 3	95505 1 1	... ...	2000 0 0 0 0	2125 0 0	... ...	69973 1 1 14 3	1634 2 4 1 0	990 13 5	... ...	106 13 0	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	80465 8 5	64069 10 0	16395 14 5	
1255	Mehal Chootesah, ...	14218 3 4 5 8	4836 1 3 4 1	5589 2 8	1 2 5½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	9182 2 1 1 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	4725 5 0	4719 13 0	5 8 0	
1256	Ditto, ...	14864 0 4 7 2	4861 2 3 11 2	5630 15 7	1 2 6½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	9822 2 0 16 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	21 0 0	...	...	...	...	... ...	4776 7 3	4778 7 8	... ...	
1257	Ditto, ...	13913 1 3 5 0	4252 1 3 0 3	5507 8 11	1 2 6½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	8691 0 0 4 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	... ...	4687 3 0	4552 15 9	134 4 6	
1258	Ditto, ...	14254 3 1 8 1	4649 1 4 8 0	5401 10 4	1 2 7	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	9405 1 2 0 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	... ...	4597 7 10	4344 15 8	252 8 0	
1259	Ditto, ...	14254 3 1 8 1	4649 1 4 8 0	5401 10 4	1 2 7	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	9405 1 2 0 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	... ...	4597 7 10	3778 10 9	818 10 1	
	Total, ...	71556 0 4 14 8	23249 1 3 12 2	27536 10 10	... ...	1000 0 0 0 0	1062 8 0	... ...	46806 3 1 2 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	141 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	23385 15 5	22154 13 8	1231 1 9	
1255	Mehal Char Dooar, ...	202679 2 1 2 2	19935 1 3 7 2	22389 13 8	1 2 2½	400 0 0 0 0	425 0 0	1 1 0	181875 3 2 14 3	768 1 0 0 1	468 7 11	0 9 9	44 10 1	... ...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	19620 2 11	17624 13 5	1998 5 8	
1256	Ditto, ...	212117 3 4 10 3	19811 1 1 4 3	22202 12 6	1 2 2½	400 0 0 0 0	425 0 0	1 1 0	191420 0 1 10 3	786 2 1 15 1	480 3 6	0 9 9	44 10 1	230 0 0	...	...	...	...	61 0 0	19517 9 11	17803 9 2	1714 0 9	
1257	Ditto, ...	215611 2 0 17 2	19178 0 4 8 0	21621 13 3	1 2 2	400 0 0 0 0	425 0 0	1 1 0	198250 1 4 11 2	778 3 2 3 0	474 9 9	0 9 9	44 10 1	230 0 0	...	...	...	...	65 0 0	19023 9 0	17297 5 11	1726 3 1	
1258	Ditto, ...	235297 3 2 15 0	19371 1 4 18 0	21958 4 1	1 2 1½	400 0 0 0 0	425 0 0	1 1 0	214747 3 0 12 0	778 2 2 5 0	474 8 4	0 9 9	44 10 1	230 0 0	...	...	...	...	104 0 0	19355 9 7	16565 2 11	2790 6 8	
1259	Ditto, ...	234709 1 3 0 1	19675 2 0 19 2	22200 0 8	1 2 ½	400 0 0 0 0	425 0 0	1 1 0	213835 0 4 15 8	778 2 2 5 0	494 8 4	0 9 9	44 10 1	230 0 0	...	...	...	...	104 0 0	19563 9 3	16683 2 0	2880 7 3	
	Total, ...	1200416 1 2 6 0	97366 3 4 12 3	110369 12 2	... ...	2000 0 0 0 0	2125 0 0	... ...	1097158 1 4 4 3	3890 8 3 8 2	2372 5 10	... ...	223 2 6	920 0 0	...	...	...	...	385 0 0	97083 8 8	85874 1 8	11209 7 5	
1255	Mehal Now Dooar, ...	58442 0 2 5 1	13663 1 1 9 0	15287 14 7	1 1 10½	400 0 0 0 0	425 0 0	1 1 0	43089 1 2 9 1	1289 1 3 7 0	793 14 4	0 9 10	344 7 1	407 8 0	...	...	...	...	... ...	13759 14 0	12570 2 7	1189 11 5	
1256	Ditto, ...	61171 0 3 10 1	13689 3 0 19 1	15211 8 2	1 1 9½	400 0 0 0 0	425 0 0	1 1 0	45800 1 3 5 0	1310 3 4 6 0	802 6 4	0 9 9½	356 0 6	342 12 0	...	...	...	...	... ...	13635 2 1	12227 2 9	1407 15 4	
1257	Ditto, ...	54441 2 4 11 2	13354 2 4 10 3	14793 7 7	1 1 8½	400 0 0 0 0	425 0 0	1 1 0	39390 1 1 1 3	1296 2 3 19 0	794 0 7	0 9 9½	355 13 4	361 8 0	...	...	...	...	37 0 0	13874 14 4	11153 15 7	2220 1 49	
1258	Ditto, ...	57774 0 2 9 2	13078 0 0 2 1	14537 1 10	1 1 9½	400 0 0 0 0	425 0 0	1 1 0	42099 1 4 12 1	1296 2 2 15 0	794 0 0	0 9 9½	355 13 4	342 0 0	...	...	...	...	37 0 0	13142 10 9	10767 8 10	2375 1 11	
1259	Ditto, ...	54460 2 4 17 2	13457 2 4 5 0	14963 12 2	1 1 9½	400 0 0 0 0	425 0 0	1 1 0	39311 3 2 3 2	1281 0 8 9 0	784 6 10	0 9 9½	346 7 4	285 0 0	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	13435 13 11	10179 3 5	3256 10 6	
	Total, ..	286279 3 2 14 0	67213 2 1 6 1	74703 12 4	... ...	2000 0 0 0 0	2125 0 0	... ...	210591 1 8 11 8	6474 3 2 16 0	3968 12 1	... ...	1758 9 7	1788 12 0	...	...	...	...	104 0 0	67348 7 1	56808 1 2	10450 5 11	
1255	Mehal Kurreseparra,	37362 3 4 8 0	14412 2 2 15 1	17309 15 7	1 3 2½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	22750 1 1 12 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	14482 0 6	14185 1 6	296 15 0	
1256	Ditto, ...	45799 2 1 11 0	13848 2 3 15 0	16569 5 11	1 3 1½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	31600 3 2 16 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	13960 12 10	12573 2 5	1387 10 3	
1257	Ditto, ...	43132 0 1 15 1	12707 3 0 12 0	12531 12 11	1 3 2	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	30224 1 1 3 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	12828 0 4	12338 14 7	489 1 9	
1258	Ditto, ...	35648 1 4 10 3	12080 0 4 16 0	15243 8 9	1 3 2½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	22749 0 4 14 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	12842 9 4	12624 1 8	218 8 1	
1259	Ditto, ...	35510 0 3 11 0	12707 2 0 19 0	15255 10 8	1 3 2½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	22602 2 2 12 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	12851 2 6	12588 13 2	267 5 3	
	Total, ...	197863 1 0 16 0	66675 3 2 17 1	79608 5 10	... ...	1000 0 0 0 0	1062 8 0	... ...	129987 1 2 18 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	67064 9 5	64305 1 1	2759 8 4	
1255	Mehal Booreegoomah,	17391 0 1 7 1	6514 1 3 12 0	7828 7 4	1 3 2½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	10676 2 2 15 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	6603 3 10	6387 8 10	216 0 0	
1256	Ditto, ...	17752 0 2 18 0	6393 0 4 15 3	7706 9 11	1 3 3½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	11158 3 3 2 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	6499 13 0	6067 8 6	432 9 6	
1257	Ditto, ...	17997 3 0 12 0	6407 1 0 16 1	7736 3 10	1 3 3½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	11390 1 4 15 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	6525 7 10	6275 6 5	250 1 5	
1258	Ditto, ...	21490 0 3 2 2	6369 2 3 2 1	7712 8 4	1 3 3½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	14906 2 0 0 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	6304 12 0	4950 3 0	1554 9 0	
1259	Ditto, ...	21490 2 4 16 1	6461 2 3 18 3	7818 8 2	1 3 4	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	14829 0 0 17 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	6592 3 9	4120 13 0	2471 6 9	
	Total, ...	96121 3 2 16 0	32160 1 1 5 0	38800 0 7	... ...	1000 0 0 0 0	1062 8 0	... ...	62961 2 1 11 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	32725 8 5	27800 13 9	4924 10 6	
1255	Mehal Khulling, ...	17143 3 1 6 2	2492 2 2 18 2	3004 4 6	1 3 3½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	14451 0 3 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	2528 5 0	2065 6 6	462 14 1	
1256	Ditto, ...	17049 2 1 10 0	2621 1 4 11 1	3146 8 0	1 3 2½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	14228 0 1 18 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	2649 4 0	2592 4 0	57 0 0	
1257	Ditto, ...	17048 3 4 10 0	2621 1 4 11 1	3146 8 0	1 3 2½	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	14227 1 4 18 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	2649 4 0	2072 7 4	576 12 8	
1258	Ditto, ...	17962 1 0 4 0	3823 2 2 7 0	4590 10 2	1 3 3	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	13938 2 2 17 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	23 0 0	3900 10 1	1709 13 10	2190 12 3	
1259	Ditto, ...	17962 1 0 4 0	3823 2 2 7 0	4590 10 2	1 3 3	200 0 0 0 0	212 8 0	1 1 0	13938 2 2 17 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	29 0 0	3905 11 8	1962 3 11	1943 7 9	
	Total, ...	87166 3 2 14 2	15382 3 1 15 0	18498 8 10	... ...	1000 0 0 0 0	1062 8 0	... ...	70784 0 0 19 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	52 0 0	15633 2 9	10402 3 7	5230 15 2	

Zillah Durrung, Collector's Office,
The 31st May 1853.

E. E.,
G. F. F. VINCENT, *Lieut.*,
Collector.

Appendix F.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of Cases entered in the Quarterly and Annual Statements under the head of "Miscellaneous."

No. of Items.	Nature of Cases.	No. of Cases.	REMARKS.
1.	Dispossession of land entitled to by Pottah, ...	102	Probably a Pottahdar is kept out of possession by an under-tenant, to whom he had the previous year rented his land, but, wishing to do so no longer, desires to resume it for himself; or appropriation of another ryot's land in vicinity of his own, also by one relation complaining against another for having brought under cultivation land contained in his Pottah.
2.	Transfer of land from one ryot to another, ...	65	Settled in presence of both parties.
3.	Statement of Balance (Bakejai) due, Patgheree by ryots, ...	268	Amount is demanded from ryots through Nazir, provided no objection be raised, any existing, ryot will prefer complaints in Summary Suit Court.
4.	Disobedience of orders of Collector,	5	Whether Patgheree or ryot.
5.	Embezzlement of Government Revenue, ...	3	On the part of the Patgheree or his Kagottee.
6.	Petition to receive possession of land agreeably to Pottah, ...	273	Instituted in the event of suspicion on part of ryot, that he has received from the Patgheree a less portion of land than that to which he is entitled, or in consequence of a portion being appropriated by adjoining neighbour.
7.	Application for change of designation of land incorrectly entered in Pottah, ...	2	
8.	Petition for remission of rent of land for which resignation has been tendered, ...	13	Preferred in consequence of petitioner not having been informed, that from some cause or other his resignation has not been accepted.
9.	Application for remission of rent on lands laying fallow or destroyed by inundation, ...	21	As the lands are unculturable owing to frequent inundation, the ryots demand this privilege.
10.	Petitions of Kagottees and Chowkeedars, for arrears of revenue commission due by Patgherees or Fiscal Officers, ...	32	
11.	Applications from ryots for Pottahs on newly-cultivated lands, ...	29	
12.	Petitions regarding the conspiracy on part of ryots towards Patgherees,	7	
13.	Petitions relative to the annexation of Lakhiraj to Khiraj land, ...	5	Made by Lakhirajdars against Government Patgherees for having annexed any portion of the lakhiraj lands to the mouzah.
14.	Encroachment by one ryot in the boundary of another ryot's land, ...	13	
15.	Shutting up Government roads,....	11	This is done by the ryots, often for their own gain by cultivating the roads; or to inconvenience others towards whom they bear ill-will.
	Carried over,..	849	

Appendix F.—*(Continued.)*

No. of Items.	Nature of Cases.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
	Brought forward, ...	849	
16.	Application for the division of lands between relations, ...	13	
17.	Resistance of process, ...	19	
18.	Neglect of duty by Government Officers, ...	15	
19.	Application to resume resigned lands, ...	7	These lands were resigned as the parties saw no prospect of cultivating them; but subsequently finding them culturable they desired to resume them.
20.	Application for remission of lands, on which Government roads have been constructed, ...	9	
21.	Applications for remission on lands of deceased or absconded ryots, ...	59	
22.	Applications for erasures and corrections in records and accounts, ...	4	This is often done by the Kagottees and Patgherees to defraud the ryots, or Government by false entries in their books of revenue accounts.
23.	False measurement and concealment of land on making measurement, ...	2	
24.	Application to obtain unclaimed lands of either deceased or absconded ryots, ...	13	
25.	Bribery, ...	1	
	Total, ...	991	

Zillah Durrung, Collector's Office,
The 18th June 1853.

G. F. F. VINCENT,
Collector.

Appendix G.

STATEMENT of the Schools in the District of Durrung, for the month of May 1853.

Names of Schools.	Names of Teachers or Pundits.	Amount of Salary.	Number of Boys borne on the Roll during the month of May 1853, and of what caste.					Number of Boys presented on the 1st of June 1853, and of what caste.					Number of Boys appointed to the Public Service since the School was opened.					Remarks.
			Brahmin.	Soodra.	Cacharee.	Mahomedan.	Total.	Brahmin.	Soodra.	Cacharee.	Mahomedan.	Total.	Brahmin.	Soodra.	Cacharee.	Mahomedan.	Total.	
Tezpore, ..	Doorgapersaud, ..	20 0 0	15	41	6	9	71	13	41	6	9	69	6	22	2	....	30	
	Poornoodeb, ..	6 0 0																
	1 Monitor, ..	3 0 0																
Bishnath, ..	Puddessur, ..	6 0 0	4	25	....	....	29	1	18	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	
Mahdub, ..	Bermanund, ..	5 0 0	9	19	....	....	28	5	16	....	....	21	1	....	....	....	1	
Modopee, ..	Horodeb, ..	6 0 0	2	25	3	....	30	2	19	3	....	24	....	1	....	....	1	
Munguldye, ..	Debjeet, ..	8 0 0	7	32	12	8	59	13	33	7	6	59	12	39	4	1	56	
	1 Monitor, ..	2 0 0																
Maheereepara, ..	Jossodhur, ..	7 0 0	21	13	....	....	34	19	11	....	....	30	5	5	....	1	11	
Lokrie, ..	Sohodeb, ..	6 0 0	6	5	....	....	11	12	5	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	Statement received from this School being for the third time full of errors has been returned for correction.
Cheepasar, ..	Bhobanund, ..	7 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Setmader, ..	Kistodeb, ..	7 0 0	5	8	....	....	13	7	9	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	
	Total, ..	83 0 0	69	168	21	17	275	72	152	16	15	255	24	67	6	2	99	

G. F. F. VINCENT,
Collector.

Appendix H.

No. 57 of 1853.

FROM

LIEUT. G. F. F. VINCENT,
Magistrate of Durrung,

TO

A. J. M. MILLS, ESQ.,
Offg. Judge, Sudder Court,
On Deputation to Assam.

Dated Tezpore, the 17th June 1853.

SIR,

In obedience to your orders, I yesterday called on Mr. W. S. Hudson, Joint Magistrate in charge of the Sub-Division of Munguldye, for an explanation of the irregularities detected by you in the transaction of criminal business in his and the subordinate Court at Munguldye, and have now the honor to submit copies of his letters of yesterday's date in reply.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. F. F. VINCENT,
Magistrate.

FROM

THE JOINT MAGISTRATE OF MUNGULDYE,

TO

THE MAGISTRATE OF DURRUNG,
Tezpore.

Dated Tezpore, the 16th June 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 55, of this day's date, requesting to know, for the information of Mr. Mills, why witnesses in my Court in 1852, and the first five months of 1853, were detained for a long time before their depositions were taken ; and in reply I beg to state the detention of witnesses seldom exceeds eight days, and that only in cases requiring commitment, or which require long cross-examination, in all other cases, particularly those of a trivial nature, hardly any delay takes place.

I beg also to state that a regular diary is kept in my Office, agreeably to the Circular Order of the 22nd January 1845, and every attention is paid to the subject of not detaining witnesses longer than necessary, but my establishment is exceedingly small, as enumerated below, and on occasions, when several witnesses come in at the same time, some delay is sometimes caused from the want of hands to take their depositions.

I would therefore beg to bring to the notice of Mr. Mills, that the entire amount of my establishment in the three departments, Revenue, Criminal and Judicial, is only 100 Rupees per mensem, and a reference to the Tabular Statements submitted to him will convince him of the great inconvenience I experience from want of a more numerous establishment. The work performed at Munguldye, being equal to, if not greater in extent than that at the Sudder station, owing to my being stationed in the most populous part of the district.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. S. HUDSON,
Joint Magistrate.

List of Omla attached to the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Munguldye.

1 Head Mohurir,	..	.. Co.'s Rs.	16
1 Assistant ditto,..	..	.. ,,	12
1 Ditto ditto, ..	..	.. ,,	10
1 Khorakinovies,	..	.. ,,	8
1 Thannah Mohurir, on deputation,		.. ,,	7

FROM

THE JOINT MAGISTRATE OF MUNUGLDYE,

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF DURRUNG,

Tezpore.

Dated Tezpore, the 16th June 1853.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 56, requiring me to afford explanation on certain points connected with the method of doing business at Munguldye, I have the honor to state that the delay of three or four days, between the date of filing petitions and that of the order making them over for trial to the subordinate Court, is occasional, by my having only two days in the week for each department, that is, two for the Foujdarry, two for the Revenue, and two for the Judicial, and this has been the practice ever since the sub-division was established: all petitions requiring immediate attention are received, and orders passed on them on any day during the week

2nd,—Regarding the reason for sending the original petition to the Nazir with an order on the back to bring up the witnesses, both in my Court and that of the Officiating Sudder Ameen, I beg to say that this practice has obtained for a long period in this District, and is resorted to in order to save labour, as well as stationery, as our establishments are small and the amount of work to be performed large in proportion. Care is however taken to enter every case in the registers provided for that purpose, so that it is impossible for a petition to be lost in this manner, a contingency which the easy access which suitors have to our Civil Officers renders immaterial.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. S. HUDSON,

Joint Magistrate.

(True Copies,)

G. F. F. VINCENT,

Magistrate.

No. 48.

Tezpore, Assam, the 18th June 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to bring to your notice the bad state of the lines of the detachment of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry under my command at this Station.

2nd,—These lines seem to have been originally built in too crowded a manner, the huts in each line being so close to each other, as to prevent the possibility of their being kept clean. The streets, too, are much too narrow, and in such a dense mass of huts, it is impossible that a free circulation of air can be kept up, and the stench occasioned by the stagnant water in the little ditches and drains between the lines and the huts is sometimes exceedingly offensive. There is no establishment whatever allowed for keeping them clean.

3rd,—On application being made to the Magistrate, a gang of prisoners is furnished about two or three times a year to open out and repair the drains, but such assistance cannot be expected as often as it is requisite for several reasons, consequently I would beg leave to suggest a small gang of six coolies be allowed to be kept up for the purpose of keeping the lines clean and well drained, and preventing unoccupied huts from falling out of repair. The men of the detachment are so frequently liable to be moved about, that many huts must necessarily fall into disrepair, and it is hard to expect them to renew them at their own expense as often as that occurs.

4th,—I would also beg to suggest that the tank close to the lines be cleaned out, as the water has of late been very unwholesome, in consequence of the great drought there has been this season and from other causes. Also, that two pucka wells be built close to the lines, in case of a recurrence of such a season of drought as we have just had, during which the water of the tank was scarcely drinkable.

5th,—The arrangement I would suggest regarding the lines is, that they be entirely reconstructed on a much larger space than is now occupied by them (and for which there is ample room within the line limits,) so as to allow of the streets being made much wider and the huts much further apart than they are at present.

6th, I have lately been consulted by the Medical Officer of the Station on this subject, and pointed out to him on the spot what I thought necessary to be done, and he fully concurred with me in thinking all the alterations and improvements I have suggested perfectly necessary.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. CAMPBELL, *Capt.*,
Comdg. Detachment, 2nd Assam Light Infantry.

To

A. J. MOFFAT MILLS, Esq.,
Judge of the Sudder Court,
On Deputation to Assam.
Dated Tezpore, the 16th June 1853.

SIR,

I have the honor to send you the enclosed Sanitary Report of the Civil Station of Tezpore, Zillah Durrung.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Uncovenanted Civil Surgeon, Medical charge, Tezpore.

Report on the Civil Station and Jail of Tezpore, Assam.

Dated Tezpore, the 16th June 1853.

TEZPORE, the residence of the Civil and Military authorities in charge of the District, is situated in Latitude 26° 30″ North, Longitude 92° 50″ East, distant 92 miles from Gowhatty and 594 from Calcutta. The Station stands on the right bank of a small river called the Murrah

Bhoroli, about a mile from its junction with the Brahmapootra, on an elevated plain intersected by nullahs or swamps. Some of them are cultivated in the rainy season, which proves beneficial as it prevents the growth of rank grass, that would otherwise become a nest for generating malaria; others are filled with water in the rains, that afterwards drains off in the cold weather, leaving the ground saturated with moisture, facilitating thereby the development of long grass and weeds, which gives rise to malaria and miasmata, the sources of all kinds of fevers and other pestilential maladies.

2nd,—One of the swamps alluded to, and situated near the Circuit Bungalow to the West of the Station, has much the appearance of a small lake in the rainy season, but is left entirely dry in the cold weather; and as the wind commonly blows in the night time from the westward, in the direct tract of the swamp, it is, I think, fair to infer, that all the malaria must come from that quarter.

3rd,—As it has been shown from experience, that low damp grounds that has been drying and producing fevers become healthy when the rains set in that flooded them over, I beg to recommend, with a view of confining the waters within the nullahs, that bunds may be thrown across from the projecting points of each swamp, so as to retain the waters permanently. If this could be effected, the malaria would cease to exist and Tezpore will become more healthy.

4th,—Having been only four months in medical charge of the Station, it will not be expected that I should be able to give a full and minute Medical History of it for the past year. The climate of Tezpore, for reasons advanced in the foregoing remarks, will prove rather an unhealthy one, for all the people hereabout agree in stating that the sickness so prevalent at times is occasioned by the malaria generated in the numerous low swampy nullahs surrounding the Station.

5th,—It may not be considered unimportant, perhaps, while I am reporting thus imperfectly on the Medical Statistics of the Station, to notice that the climate of Tezpore seems to have a marked influence on the European constitution; and in illustration of this, I may mention that since the year 1842 no fewer than four Principal Assistant Commissioners and one Sub-Assistant are now in their graves, who lost their healths individually whilst they were in charge of the Station.

6th,—The lines of the detachment of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry stand to the North-east of the Station; the streets between the rows of huts are much too narrow, I would recommend their being made wider, which will allow a free current of air to pass between them. A little to the left of the lines is a tank, which although of a sufficient depth was left nearly dry this season, owing to the great drought that has prevailed; the water that was left in it has become foul and unfit for use on account of the accumulation of animalcula and insects; to remedy the evil and secure a constant supply of good water for the Sepoys, I would recommend the tank being cleaned, and two or three pucka wells may be made in the vicinity of the lines.

7th,—The detachment hospital is situated opposite to the lines in a healthy locality; it consists of one ward and a verandah, with a small apartment at each end for medicines.

8th,—Sickness has been greater this year than usual among the detachment, which may be ascribed to the high temperature that has existed during the present hot season, together with the impure water used by the Sepoys from the above-mentioned tank.

9th,—Tezpore Jail is a large pucka brick building, plastered over with mud, and white-washed as often as it is necessary; it stands to the East of the Station and is capable of containing about 500 prisoners, the space allotted to each man being 7 by 2½ feet: it is surrounded by a pucka wall 10 feet high and encloses an area of 706 by 449 feet; the interior is portioned into four wards 52 by 26 feet, within the same wall, but separated by a cross one is the Hajut, which comprises one ward 52 by 20 feet, with an area 176 by 150 feet; both are well constructed, but as regards health, I would recommend two windows in each ward, furnished with iron bars, being made, which I believe will, by procuring a good ventilation, be the means of speedily removing the dampness which at present exists in the floors of the wards, by allowing a free current of air to pass over them.

10th,—The prisoners are under the control of the Magistrate, and are employed by him in repairing the roads in the Station and other public works. Two prisoners are supposed to be capable of performing the work of one free man. Several prisoners have been taught handicrafts since their imprisonment; the product of their labor is sold by public auction, and the proceed paid into the Collector's treasury.

11th,—The diet of the prisoners is ample, each man being allowed 14 chittacks of rice, 1½ chittacks of dhâl, 4 chittacks of fish when procurable three times a week, 1 tolah of salt, 1 tolah of oil, 1 tolah of mussalah daily, and of vegetables 1 chittack Sunday, other days 2 chittacks. At the commencement of the cold weather one borkaper and a kurwah dhootee, besides one kora dhootee and a chudder, is served out to each man.

12th,—The hospital for the sick is also a pucka building, separated but contiguous to the Jail; it consists of one ward which measures 72 by 25½ feet, and has a verandah on each side, 10 feet broad, with apartments at the end for medicines. At the South side of the hospital, separated by a cross wall, is situated a ward for female prisoners, 45 by 24 feet, the outer wall enclosing an area of 176 by 148, in which are cooking places, &c. I am unable to speak regarding the employment of female prisoners, none having been imprisoned since my medical charge. The average number of sick prisoners for the past four months has been eight.

13th,—The prisoners have been with few exceptions very healthy; there is nothing that I can suggest for the improvement or amelioration of their health; the Jail being situated in the best locality of the Station together with the regularity of the prisoners' habits and dieting, &c., &c., secures to them a greater share of health and comfort than falls to the lot of many of the poor ryots.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Uncovenanted Civil Surgeon, Medical charge, Tezpore.

NOWGONG.

THE Collector is at present only assisted in the discharge of Revenue duties by Mr. Masters, who disposes of the cases connected with the country adjoining Golahghat. Mr. Wood, who has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Strong, has not yet joined.

2. The District of Nowgong is on the South bank of the Bhramapootra, and comprises that part of Assam which is bounded on the East by the Dhunseri and Dyung rivers and an undefined territory occupied by Augamee Nagas, West by the mouzahs of Desh Doomooreah in Kamroop, North by the Bhramapootra, and on the South by Jynteah and Talingu rivers in Cachar, and a high range of mountains separating Assam from Muneepoor.

3. The number of square miles in the whole District is estimated to be about 8,769. It will be observed by a reference to the map, that a large portion of the District consists of hills, peopled by the rude tribes of Mikirs, Nagas, Kacharees, Kookees and Lalongs. Captain Butler states that no regular census of the population has ever been taken, but estimating each house to contain five persons the calculation gives 241,300, exclusive of about 100,000 Augamee Nagas.

1 Mehal Nowgong.
2 Kollabar.
3 Meekirpoor.
4 Chapooree.
5 Ruha.
6 Jummona Mookh.
7 Morung.
8 Dantipar Jynteah.
9 Mikir Hills.
10 Parbut Jowar, *alias* Northern Cachar.
11 Lakhiraj.
12 Julkur or Fisheries.
13 Rengamee Nagas, who pay tribute.
14 Augamee Nagas, who pay no tribute, but occasionally make presents in acknowledgments of allegiance to the British Government.

4. The District is at present subdivided into fourteen Mehals, as specified in the margin.

5. *Nowgong Mehal* is on both banks of the Khullung. The villages are situated on the banks, and the scenery from the steamer was, after the immense tracts of jungle I had seen unvaried by the sight of a village, even most gratifying, it was of densely populated villages with good gardens and rich cultivation. There is perhaps no part of Assam more populous or prosperous. The crops on the North bank are exposed to inundation. There is but little jungle or waste land in this mehal.

6. *Koliabar.*—The land is fertile; the chief villages are on the banks of the Khullung, and have as above described a very pretty appearance, but extensive wastes of jungle reeds and grass prevail in this mehal, and the land is undulating with several hills.

7. *Meekirpoor.*—This comprises a small tract of land lying South of Nowgong to the foot of the Mikir hills; the land is very productive with but little waste or jungle. The inhabitants are chiefly Lalongs and Kacharees. The Assamese are few in number.

8. *Chapooree.*—The Chapooree mehals extend along the left bank of the Bhramapootra. Some are islands surrounded by deep channels, and covered with reed and grass jungle. In the cold season, mustard, poppy and sugar-cane and aos rice (which is cut in May) are grown, but the rice-crops are very liable to be swept away by the early inundations.

9. *Ruha*—Extends from Senson to the Bookoonee Chapooree. During the Assam dynasty it was managed by five Rajahs or Chiefs under the command of the Bor Burrooah. They were tributaries, and exercised civil and judicial powers in the mehal. The chief villages are on the Khullung. The land is sandy, and is stated not to be very productive, and to be subject to annual inundation; large tracts of jungle waste land abound in this mehal.

10. *Jummona Mookh or Dharampoor.*—This country was formerly under twelve Lushkars, or heads of clans, who owed allegiance to the Sovereign of Cachar. The land around Dubooka is very fertile, producing heavy crops of rice, but there are large tracts of grass jungle and forest with extensive swamps. In Hajai the land is undulating and hilly, and the whole country is covered with a dense high grass jungle or tree forest, with spots here and there cultivated. The climate is bad, and the villages small with indifferent gardens.

11. *Morung.*—This mehal extends from Runglaghur to Burpathar on the Dhunseri river. The country is undulating, interspersed with numerous small hills and patches of land cultivated here and there. The crops are very subject to inundations.

12. *Dantipar.*—This mehal was annexed from Jynteah; the land is described to be of various qualities, some good and some bad, but a great part of the mehal is covered with a dense forest in which saul trees abound. The climate is very bad close to the hills. The villages are scattered, and the houses poor, with little or no garden land. The country is inhabited chiefly by Lalongs and Mikirs, who are supposed to be the aborigines: each mouzah was under a Rajah or Chief, appointed formerly by the Rajah of Jynteah.

13. The produce of the above eight divisions consist principally of cotton, rice, silk, the common pulses, mustard-seed and lac.

14. *Northern Cachar.*—The land in Northern Cachar consists generally of a fine black mould, which is very fertile; the country is entirely a hill tract cultivated by the wild tribes of Nagas, Kookees, Cacharees and

Mikirs. Cotton is grown in considerable quantities. The Nagas and Cacharees take three crops of rice from the same land, while the Kookees take only one, and reclaim other land for the cultivation of the next year. They also grow tobacco and all the vegetables met with in the hills. Captain Butler found their rice to be of a very superior kind ; the seed was brought from their own country and Munneepoor, and the crop, though of the aos or dry kind, is not ripe till November.

15. The Nagas pay a house-tax of eight annas, and the other tribes of one Rupee, per house. Lieut. Vincent proposed to assess them at double the present rate, and to levy a capitation tax from the Mikirs, or two Rupees four annas a house, the amount paid by the tribe in Mikir. Captain Butler discountenanced the proposition, and it did not find favor with the Commissioner. I do not think it advisable to raise the rates; the Revenue is at present collected with difficulty, and to increase the assessment would in all probability make them leave the country, which would then become, what it was before, an uninhabited dreary waste.

16. The portion of the country made over to Toolaram is nearly all forest and jungle, containing an area of 2,160 square miles, and yielding a nett revenue of not more than Company's Rupees 1,200.

17. *Mikir Hills.*—This tract of country, extending from the Kulleanee river East to the Jummona river West of Dubooka, is about 60 miles in length by about 35 or 40 miles broad. Rice and cotton are extensively grown, and usually on the slopes of the hills; the Mikirs are a most industrious race. Up to 1836-37, they paid in kind: in 1837-38, the system was abolished, and they were formed into grades or classes and taxed at four Rupees for a first-rate house, three Rupees for a second-rate house, and one Rupee and eight annas for a third-rate house, but as this measure did not give satisfaction to the Mikirs nor answer the expectation of its adviser, it was determined to adopt one universal rate for the whole tribe, and accordingly each house, whether large or small, was taxed at two Rupees and four annas a house, and this is the rate now levied; for this sum each person may cultivate any extent of land he thinks proper.

18. The revenue is liable to great and constant fluctuation, as the Mikirs take up fresh lands every two or three years, and change their dwellings accordingly. The country is divided into fourteen mouzahs. The Chief of each gives in annually a list of the houses in each division, and the rents are adjusted solely on its basis ; to check the list is impracticable as the hills are all but inaccessible to Europeans. It was not till 1848 that a public European Officer ever visited them. Captain Butler passed through the Bamomee, Kuttealtully and Dubooka Dowars in January 1848, and Mr. Masters has also visited some of them; they observed a great extent of country under

cultivation with cotton and rice, and found that the Mikirs were scattered in every direction in solitary huts or small villages, that the hamlets of one clan were intermixed with those of another, and no village exceeded twenty houses; there seems no doubt, says Captain Butler, "that many families live together to avoid paying house-tax."

19. The tax is high, and presses most unequally, and with the view of lightening it, Captain Butler proposed in 1848 to subtitute a house-tax, young and old persons being exempted, but the Commissioner thought it would be premature to make the change, as we had no means of knowing that it would be more equitably distributed than the present tax; at the Commissioner's suggestion two individuals were deputed to make such a survey of the country as would enable the Collector to recognize the present acknowledged local divisions as preliminary to geographical divisions, and to make a census of the houses and hoes. This was done, but it was a complete failure; the papers were founded on conjecture, and did not agree with those given by the Sirdars. Without some data to go upon, it would be unadvisable to alter the present system, but the attention of the authorities should be called to the subject, and Captain Butler informs me that he will have a conference with the Chiefs, and submit a Report on the subject.

20. *Rengamee Nagas.*—This country extends from the Kulleanee river in Moorung to the Dhunseri river; no revenue settlement was made with these tribes until 1847, and in 1848, Mr. Masters concluded a revenue settlement with the heads of thirty-two villages, being the number of villages then known to the authorities, at the rate of one Rupee per house; the houses of old men, women and widows are exempted. There are fifty-two villages, containing five hundred and twenty-five assessible houses, giving the same amount in Revenue. The Chiefs receive a commission of 12-8 per cent. for the trouble of collecting the rent. Very little is known of the country. Mr. Masters attempted to explore it, but he could not penetrate through the dense saul jungles and debouched into the plains.

21. *Augamee Nagas.*—The country occupied by the Augamee Nagas is bounded on the North by the Dhunseri river, South by the mountainous range which forms the boundary between Munneepoor and Nowgong; the Western boundary extends as far as Hoosung Hajoo, in Northern Cachar, and the Eastern boundary is unknown.

22. The Augamee villages at present known to us are seventy-eight, containing 20,139 houses, and Captain Butler estimates the population (5 persons being allowed to each house) at 100,695 souls.

23. The Augamee Nagas have entered into no agreement to pay revenue; they are independent, but when they come into the plains, make

presents to the authorities on occasions of visiting them. I shall notice in my general Report the nature of our relations with them.

24. The principal products of the Augamee hills are rice, pumpkins, gourds, yams, chillies and ginger.

25. Appended to my general Report is an highly interesting and valuable description of the habits and customs of the Rengamee Nagas, the Mikirs, the Kookees, and the Augamee Nagas, as also a review of the different wars carried on against the Augamee Nagas, and a sketch of Toolaram's country which it is proposed to resume.

26. Captain Butler states that it is impossible to form even a conjecture of the amount and value of the imports and exports. The internal and external trade is of the same character as that prevailing in the other District, and the numerous streams which intersect the country afford easy means of transport and communication. The Khullung river runs through the heart of the populated and cultivated part, but from the 1st of October to the 1st of June the upper mouth, called Arkhittea Mouth, is completely closed for large boats, in consequence of the formation of a sand-bank opposite to it. Captain Butler says it is a pretty general opinion that the bank might be removed or cut through. It appears to me, from what I saw of the mouth, that the stream of the Bhramapootra might, at a trifling cost, be let into the Khullung at a point lower down, where the stream sets with great violence on the bank, and as nothing would more promote the public benefit and the expansion of trade than rendering the Khullung navigable throughout the year, I beg to suggest that Captain Reid, the Executive Officer of Assam, be directed to survey the locality, and report on the practicability of effecting the object in view.

27. The mode of taxation which prevailed in this District up to 1833-34 was as follows :—" In Nowgong and Koliabar, one Rupee, exclusive of the commission received by the Malgoozar, was levied in each poorah of roopit or first-rate land, and eight annas on each of the two second-rate kinds, called baotallee and dotallee. In addition to this tax on the lands, a Rupee per head is levied on every Paick, to which I shall hereafter have more particularly to allude. The only difference, in the Mikir mehal is, that the rates are one Rupee and four annas, and ten annas per poorah instead of one Rupee and eight annas, as in the Nowgong and Koliabar divisions, and that there is no tax upon the Paicks. In Moorung, Raha, Chapooree mehals and Jummona Mookh there is no land-tax, but each bullock-plough in the three former divisions is charged at three Rupees exclusive of commission for the tax-gatherer, each cow-plough two Rupees, and each koodal or spade cultivator with plough one Rupee. In Jummona Mookh the rates are two Rupees, one

Rupee and eight annas, and one Rupee. In the last four mehals a very invidious tax is levied on the Dooms or fishermen, and upon the Harees or sweepers, one Rupee per man, which last year amounted in all to 1,792 Rupees. What has been termed the petty mehals consisted last year first of the fisheries, second of a tax of five Rupees per head upon all the brass-workers in the District, and third of a tax upon the articles brought down by the Nagas for exchange at Paneeput in the Morung District."

28. The revenue was collected by the officers of clans agreeably to the Khel system, but as the lands of one clan were situated in different parts of the country, not only was it collected with difficulty, but the management being left entirely to native agency it fell greatly in arrears. The demand for the year 1832-33 amounted to only Rupees 43,386-0-5 ; Captain Butler states that one-fourth of the population had left the District from the extortion and oppression of the native Collectors, and had taken refuge in Jynteah, Cachar and Jummona Mookh.

29. In 1833-34, Captain Rutherford divided the lands of Nowgong, Koliabar and Mikirpoor into mouzahs and villages, and made a Ryotwarree settlement, taking engagements from the Ryots to pay rent for the quantity of land in the occupation of each ; to each village he appointed a Bissooah to collect the rent from the Ryots ; he was responsible for only what he collected, and for this duty he was in 1834-35 remunerated with a commission of twelve Rupees and two annas per cent. on the collections. The Bissooahs were selected from the higher grades of officers under the old clan system. The capitation tax on the Paicks of Nowgong and Koliabar, on the Dooms and sweepers of Raha, and on the whole brass-workers in the District, and the plough and hoe-tax in Raha, Morung, Jummona Mookh and Chapooree mehals were retained.

30. In 1834-35, the land-tax and plough-tax were further extended, and in 1836-37 the capitation tax was entirely abolished, and an assessment on the garden land, which had from time immemorial been untaxed, was substituted in lieu thereof. The taxation of the gardens caused great dissatisfaction, which led almost to open insurrection, but the Magistrate's prompt measures quelled the disturbance, and the people silently acquiesced in the measure.

31. In 1839-40 the land-tax was introduced in five mehals, in place of the plough-tax.

32. In 1840-41, a Gong Khagottee, or accountant, was appointed to each village on a remuneration of two Rupees and eight annas per cent., and a Tecklah or peon was allowed to each Mouzahdar for every 500 Rupees of revenue, or two Tecklahs for 750 Rupees up to 1,000 Rupees. The remuneration of the

Tecklahs comes to one Rupee three annas and two pie per cent., thus making the total expenses of collection as follows* :—

Mouzahdar,.....	12	8	0	per cent.
Khagottee,.....	2	8	0	
Tecklah,.....	1	3	2	
	16	3	2	

33. From 1841-42 to 1851-52 the land-tax, in place of the plough-tax, was gradually extended year by year to the remaining mouzahs.

34. Appendix A shows the changes which the rates on land and ploughs underwent between 1834-35 and 1851-52. In 1852-53 the Collector, under orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue, introduced a new tax of 12 feet, the former was 11½ feet, this gives the Ryots 1 cottah 16¾ lechas of land, or a clear gain to them of one anna ten pie. To cover this loss the Commissioner sanctioned an increase of the rates of two annas per poorah or half an anna per beegah, which gives a nett increase of about two pie on the former rate per poorah. The rates per beegah are now five annas six pie for roopit and four annas for other kinds of lands.

35. The dissatisfaction of the cultivators with this measure is great, and numerous petitions were presented to me on the subject, which I shall notice in another place.

36. Captain Butler settled 94 mehals during the year. He is an officer of large experience, and possessing as he does greater knowledge of revenue details than perhaps any other officer in the Province, it will be instructive to describe the system followed by him.

37. The terms of the leases expired on the 30th of April 1852. The Mouzahdar and the Khagottee measured the land occupied by each Ryot; they commenced the measurement in March and April 1852; in those mouzahs where the land is permanently cultivated the measurement was completed generally by the 1st of July, but in the Chapooree mouzahs where mustard, kullye and opium are grown, the land producing those crops was not measured till September and October, when it could be ascertained whether the cultivators intended to break up any jungle land for growing those valuable products.

38. When the detailed measurement was given in to the Collector, he compared it with the previous settlement papers; where no decrease was shown and no suspicion was created, or no rumour of concealment of lands reached his ears, the Canoongoe was directed to test the calculations, and draw up the Jummabundee, which was presented to and confirmed by the Collector. The pottahs of the Ryots were then drawn out, and

* Appendix C.

sent to the Mouzahdar for distribution. Where the measurement showed a decrease, or suspicion attached to the measurement, as was the case with these mouzahs, a Mohurrir of the Canoongoe's establishment was deputed to measure the kismuts or portions of the village in which decrease was suspected. (Sometimes it is the practice to depute an adjoining Mouzahdar with the Mohurrir to be a check on him, and he signs the measurement papers as well as the Mouzahdar.)

39. In one mouzah 74 beegahs, in the second 188, and in the third 864 beegahs of land were discovered to have been wilfully and fraudulently concealed. The Collector has proposed that the three Mouzahdars should be deprived of the management of their villages, but the Commissioner has not yet accorded his sanction to their dismissal. The Mouzahdar and Khagottee are salaried servants of Government, and it seems to me absolutely necessary for the protection of the interests of Government, that persons guilty of frauds of this kind which are so commonly committed in Assam should be visited with exemplary punishment. Under Construction 1061, the giving effect to false measurement papers, subjects the offender to the penalties prescribed for forgery, and the Collector should be directed to carry out the law. The individual alluded to in the Construction in question was detected by myself when Collector of Cuttack, and his punishment had the best possible effect.

40. It will be sufficient to observe in this place that the settlements were made in the station and not in the mofussil, and that the measurement was not subjected to any systematic and searching scrutiny with the view to test its correctness. Where a Ryot objected to the measurement of his fields, an Ameen was appointed at the objector's expense to remeasure the fields in the presence of the Mouzahdar.

In 1839-40 leases were first introduced into this District, and the marginal statement will show the period of existing leases, and to what extent the system has been carried out. Captain Butler states, that where the settlements have been satisfactory, and there is no decrease of Revenue, leases have always been offered to the Mouzahdars and in the mehals of Koliabor, Nowgong and Mikirpoor (the land being of a superior quality and but little resignation of land by the Ryots being permanent holders), the introduction of leases will not be detrimental to the interest of Government or the people, but in the mehals of Chapooree, Dantipar Raha, and Jummona

Number of Mouzahs.	Jumma.			Period of Settlement.	Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.		
1	159	0	1	20 years,	This is a Lakhiraj mehal settled under orders of Board for 20 years.
3	3,608	8	10	10 ditto.	
67	44,739	10	9	5 ditto.	
3	794	15	11	4 ditto.	
56	44,218	15	3	3 ditto.	
1	940	4	11	2 ditto.	
164	61,180	0	8	1 ditto.	

Mookh, where the Ryots occupy land for nearly two or three years till it is exhausted, and then give it up and take up fresh land. The Mouzahdars have hitherto evinced the greatest reluctance to take a lease of even two years; "they urge," says Captain Butler, "that they are not men of capital, that if they take a lease of three years, the year after the settlement the Ryots resign the land, and do not take up the same extent resigned, how are they to pay the difference, having no money or property; they would be utterly ruined, and if they paid the loss sustained, it must be levying from the remaining Ryots the amount, thus the Mouzahdars and Ryots would both be oppressed and ruined."

41. By the orders of the Board the Collector was directed to select twenty of the most respectable Mouzahdars and give them 20 per cent. on the Jummabundee, and a lease for five years, with an assurance that any unlooked-for calamity would be favorably considered. Twenty Chapooree mouzahs were so settled, but nineteen out of twenty of the Mouzahdars have, the Collector reports, thrown up the leases, as the Ryots threatened to leave the mouzah if their jummahs were not annually adjusted, and the Mouzahdars, finding that the commission would not secure them from loss in the event of their leaving, solicited the cancelment of their leases. The leases were cancelled with the Board's permission, and the Mouzahdars took annual leases on the old rate of commission, but I would remark that the Mouzahdars only got about 16 out of the 20 per cent.; the rest was enjoyed by the Khagottee and Tecklah, which I imagine was not the Board's intention. Captain Butler considers that long leases are impracticable in Chapooree mehals. I quote in the margin his remarks on this point. The practice in this Collectorate has been to receive resignations of land from the 1st of January to the 31st of March. The Board's orders limiting their receipt to the 1st of January will be this year enforced. 3,311 persons have tendered the relinquishment of their lands for the season of 1853-54; no istafa is accepted without a receipt for the past year's revenue is filed with it, and a Ryot may throw up the whole or one field only of his holding. Under the Board's orders, dated the 28th May 1850, No. 41, istafas are not received by the Collector when a mouzah has been leased for a term of years. But this practice has not been followed in other Zillahs, (where resignations are accepted, unless the Ryot has entered into an agreement not to throw up his land during the period of the lease,) and seems opposed to the later orders of the Board as noted in the margin.

Annual settlements are far better adopted to the present backward state of society in these Chappooree lands than long leases, which are, I think I have shown, impracticable. The cultivation changes every year in the Chappoorees, and the settlements must be made annually to settle the difference of land taken up and resigned, or else the Ryots and Mouzahdars must inevitably suffer considerable loss from the annual changes not being rectified.

No. 114, dated 17th Sept. 1852.

42. Rent-free grants of waste lands for two or three years are not given to the cultivators in this District by the Collector, nor has Captain Dalton's plan been introduced; one grant of jungle land has been given to a European speculator, Mr. Williamson, for the purpose of growing sugar-cane.

43. The Collector has also discountenanced the creation of Chamooahs, and no such tenure exsists in this District.

44. Excluding the Sirdars of the Mikir hills, and the Parbut Jowar, there are 158 Mouzahdars who manage the like number of villages, and are assisted by 158 Khagottees and 169 Tecklahs. In Jummona Mookh the descendants of the Lushkars, and in Raha and Dantipar the descendants of the Rajahs, are the contractors of the rent of their respective villages, and though mostly ignorant and uncivilized, they have been allowed, and I thinkly rightly so, to succeed hereditarily to the management. If a Mouzahdar die, having minor sons, a Suzawal is appointed to collect the rent on a moiety of the commission. This practice seems prevalent througout the Province, and is objectionable, for as the Suzawul has to furnish security, his share of the allowance is quite insufficient to meet even common expenses.

NOTE.—some of the villages are small, there are twenty-two paying less than two hundred Rupees.

The cultivated land has been only measured. The District has been surveyed, but the maps do not show the areas of the cultivated and waste lands in each mouzah.

There are no maps of Morung mehal in the Collector's office.

45. The assessed area of the District for 1852-53 is thus distributed :—

	BEEGAHS.			JUMMA.		
Under Cultivation, ...	5,11,883	2	1	1,42,295	1	10
Lakhiraj land cultivated, ...	16,820	1	13¼	2,136	3	7
Rent-free land, including cultivated and waste, ...	5,477	4	14½	0	0	0
Total, ...	5,34,181	3	9	1,44,431	5	5
Fisheries, ...	0	0	0	2,627	0	0
Capitation Tax, ...	0	0	0	8,593	12	0
Total gross Jumma, ...	.....	...	...	1,55,651	1	5
Deduct Commission, ...	.....	...	...	25,213	14	4
				1,30,437	8	1

46. The Lakhiraj claims have been all investigated, and it will be seen from the marginal statement 83,214-1-14½ have been confirmed at half-rates, and 5,477-4-14½ free of rent. The fisheries are twenty-one in number. Three are river and eighteen are bheel fisheries, fourteen are on annual leases, five on three years' leases, and two on four years' leases. The farmers are allowed to make their own arrangements with the persons who catch fish. The bheels are also of small extent, and should, I think, be incorporated into the mouzah to which they appertain, and settled with it.

Extent of Land confirmed at half Rates.

9,515	0	15	Dewutter land.
53,010	4	15	Dhurmoter ditto.
11,864	2	1¼	Burmooter ditto.
8,823	4	3¼	Keakar, of which are cultivated.
Total, .. 83,214	1	14½	
17,473	4	16¼	

Extent of Land confirmed rent-free.

4,877	4	14½	Dewutter land.
600	0	0	Nankar.
5,477	4	14½	

The capitation tax is levied on the inhabitants of the Mikir hills and Parbut Jowar, as explained above.

There outstood at the end of 1851 Rupees 25,840-8-8, which with the demand for 1852-53 made the total amount come to 1,56 277-11-9; the balance on the 1st of May was 28,618-13-5, of this 21,620-15-4 have since been collected, leaving only Rupees 6,997-14-1. There are two items in the suspended balance which demand attention. 318-6-4 is the amount suspended by the Commissioner's order, dated the 13th of September 1852, on a mere petition from the Mouzahdar that his brother has not paid his share of the revenue. The other is 228-1-8; the defaulter petitioned the Commissioner for a pension. The Collector reported that the petitioner's brother was hung for treason, and that he had no claim on the Government. The Commissioner then on his petition suspended the revenue, by his order dated 25th of April 1848, and the case is not yet decided.

Actual balance, ...	4,114	7	11
Remitted, ...	18	6	5
Irrecoverable, ...	1,879	8	3
Suspended by order of Commissioner, ...	985	7	6
	6,997	14	1

47. Captain Butler's management is entirely satisfactory; he realizes the rents with great punctuality and without recourse to coercive measures, which is a convincing proof of moderate rates and fair settlements. Captain Butler is a great advocate of Ryotwarree annual settlement; and it is by the unremitting attention he pays to his duty that such settlements have succeeded under his administration; he adopts one plan which ensures prompt collection, *viz.*, he strikes out of the Jummabundee lands thrown up by the Ryots, though they have omitted (which generally arises from ignorance) to tender formal resignations of their lands, and thereby obtains an undisputed Jummabundee. Captain Butler states he has much more reason to complain of dilatoriness and dishonesty on the part of the Mouzahdars than on that of the Ryots.

48. Appendix B shows the land under cultivation for four years distinguishing the different descriptions of land. The large decrease in the cultivation last year arises from the adoption of a longer tar, but the cultivation does not appear to have extended in a great degree since the year 1846-47, when the nett revenue exceeded that of the current year, as exhibited in the margin; the increase of revenue was at first considerable, but with abundance of land it is now stationary, whereas it should progressively go on. The causes that have operated to cause this stagnation are stated by the Collector to be, *first*,—frequent high inundations, doing very great damage, and deterring people from cultivating land; *secondly*,—repeated visitations of cholera and small-pox, carrying off thousands; *thirdly*,—the licentious habits of the people. "It is not our Ryotwarree system, says Captain Butler, that retards the increase of revenue, but the want of a large population; our extensive wastes or jungle cannot be cultivated with a scanty population decreased by epidemics. The people are not industrious or enter-

Year.	Nett Revenue.		
1832-33, ..	43,386	0	5
1833-34, ..	56,748	4	2½
1834-35, ..	60,475	9	4
1835-36, ..	69,049	2	7
1836-37, ..	81,050	4	9
1837-38, ..	84,264	8	9
1838-39, ..	91,519	7	4
1839-40, ..	1,03,925	2	5
1840-41, ...	1,03,477	3	10
1841-42, ..	1,07,953	10	11
1842-43, ..	1,10,314	6	2
1843-44, ..	1,23,305	13	3
1844-45, ..	1,30,897	3	6
1845-46, ...	1,32,793	12	5
1846-47, ..	1,34,314	5	8
1847-48, ..	1,33,489	7	8
1848-49, ..	1,29,909	8	1
1849-50, ..	1,29,781	1	4
1850-51, ..	1,30,156	5	6
1851-52, ..	1,28,985	4	5
1852-53, ..	1,30,437	3	1

prising, and will not cultivate more land than is sufficient for their own wants; unless Assam is colonized from Bengal, there is no prospect or hope of the province being brought fully under cultivation for centuries to come."

49. The statement of business in the year 1852-53 is shown in the accompanying Statement,* giving a classification of the cases entered under the head of Miscellaneous. There pended at the close of the year 102 suits under Regulation VII. of 1799, 12 execution of decree cases, 4 dakhil-kharij cases and 148 miscellaneous suits. The suits under Regulation V. of 1812 are complaints of exaction. Those under Regulation VII. of 1799 are cases brought by the Mouzahdars against the Ryots for arrears of rent. The procedure in this Collectorate differs materially from that followed in other Zillahs. The Mouzahdars file a Bakeejai, showing the names of the defaulting Ryots, and the balance due by each, and the Collector deputes a peon with an order directing him "to inform each Ryot if he does not instantly pay the Mouzahdar the revenue that is due, a case will be instituted against him in the Summary Suit Court." When the Mouzahdar brings a summary suit, a dustuk is issued. If the Ryot should still object to pay, security is taken from him for the payment of the amount claimed, and the complaint is converted into a regular suit. The process is less dilatory than is the case at Tezpore. Captain Butler, however, does not press the Mouzahdars for payment when the Ryots have largely defaulted. He says the issuing of a dustuk frequently induces many of them to pay up their arrears without further delay; some few postpone till a decree is given, and then before their property is attached pay up; so frequently is this the case that in realizing last year's revenue only five Ryots' property was sold out of 685 cases instituted for arrears of revenue. The revenue would have been realized far more punctually, and without the harassment and expense which a suit involved, had a dustuk been at once issued on the Ryot not complying with the demand, and attendance of the recusant enforced, and his objections at once heard and disposed of. The business of this Collectorate is on the whole well brought up.

50. The dakhil-kharij cases relate to transfer of land by one Ryot to another. The sale of Ryottee tenures is frequent. Roopit land sells in the well cultivated parts of the District for three or four Rupees per poorah, and garden land from five to twenty per poorah.

51. The sale of ganjah and spirits is not taxed in this district. The quantity of opium sold is very small, in consequence of the preference given to Kanee. The Collector states that the quantity grown in the District is estimated to be about 400 maunds; the land under poppy cultivation last season was 7,970 beegahs 1 *c.* 16 *p.*

52. The registers of cases are properly kept up; the records have been arranged according to the Board of Revenue's order from the 1st June

* Appendixes D and E.

1853 back to 1838 complete. There now remain for assortment the records for five years back, which the Collector hopes to accomplish by about the 1st of September. A register of the contents of the bustahs has been prepared and the general register of the Record Office has been commenced. The records are kept in a pucka detached building, but the roof is leaky, and white ants do much damage to the floor. The Cutcherry is a good-sized building, sufficiently commodious.

53. There is a sufficiency of pice in circulation in this District, but along the Naga frontier copper pice are not appreciated. The Nagas barter the produce of the hills for that of the plain. Small silver coins are, however, much prized by them and freely taken.

54. The system under which the Treasury business of the Collectorship has been introduced is good. It is much the same as that followed in the other Treasuries, and the only improvement that I can suggest is, that the Treasurer and Jummanuvees should attest each other's accounts, and that a separate ledger kept by the Sherishtadar be dispensed with. He countersigns the accounts, which is an adequate check. The Collector has, I remarked, abolished the registration of dakhilas, which I have alluded to in my Reports of the other Districts.

55. There are thirteen Schools established in this District.* The one at the Sudder Station was established in 1838, and the remainder in 1840. The expense is 108 Rupees per mensem: eighty-five pupils in the Government Schools have obtained employment in different departments of the District; of this number, fifty-four hold the appointments of village Accountants. The Schools have done great good in this District, and under proper supervision are capable of extending to a much greater degree the spread of knowledge.

56. There are only three roads in this District worthy of the name of roads, as noticed in the margin. The bridges are of wood, and require constant repair. They are under the orders of the Executive Officer, and are only passable from the 1st October to the 15th of May. There are three roads, or rather pathways, under the Magistrate: the first leads to Koliabottee in Jummona Mookh, and from thence branches to Deemapoor in the Naga frontier, and the third leads from Dabooka to Hosain Hajoo in Northern Cachar. These roads should be kept clear of jungle, and the Magistrate should be ordered to disburse such small sums as may be required for this purpose.

First,—Road from Gowhatty through the District to the Dhunseri, from which one branch road leads to Jorehaut and another to Golahghat.
Second,—Is a branch road from Ruha to Dabooka.
Third,—Road from Nowgong to Lowkowah Ghat on the Bhramapootra, which is the road to Tezpoor.

57. There is no separate establishment for conducting the duties of the Political Department. The Junior Assistant, Lieutenant Bivar, is located

* Appendix F.

at Ghemai Gojoo in Northern Cachar to check the Augamee Naga inroads, and has special charge of this tract of country. The Police Militia attached to the District is of the strength noted in the margin, and is distributed on the frontier, *viz.*, at Deemapoor, eighty-one, Mohung Dejoo, twenty-seven, and Hosain Hajoo, fifty-eight. There is also a detachment of fifty men of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry stationed at Hosain Hajoo, as an escort to Lieutenant Bivar.

Sepoys,	150
Naicks,	7
Havildars,	6
Jemadars,	2
Subadar,	1

58. Lieutenant Bivar corresponds direct with the Agent to the Governor General. Considering that Northern Cachar is an integral part of Nowgong, that the Principal Assistant is an Officer of great experience, who has conducted several expeditions into the hills to the satisfaction of Government, and as will be seen from Appendix A, *A.** has a most intimate acquaintance with the Naga country and the habits of the wild tribes of Cachar, I am of opinion that Lieutenant Bivar should be placed under Captain Butler, and the correspondence should be carried on through him; Captain Butler feels that his experience has been set aside and his policy disapproved. His non-interference policy is, I believe, the sound policy to be observed in our intercourse with the Nagas, and it would I think be of advantage to the State that Captain Butler should exercise control over Lieutenant Bivar's proceedings.

59. There are four hâts in the interior and one at the Station. The establishment of hâts should be more encouraged. I proposed to Captain Butler the establishment of a hât at Deemapoor on the Naga frontier; the Nagas who are in the habit of visiting the Military post there to procure salt and beads would resort to it, and a considerable trade would be likely to spring up between them and our traders. Captain Butler approves of the proposition, and I would suggest that he be directed to give effect to it.

60. I received numerous petitions in this District, but with the exception of those objecting to increase of rates they related to personal grievances, the loss of slaves, Lakhiraj land, and perquisites which were before enjoyed, to disputes regarding land and to claims to pensionary allowance, none of which appeared to me to call for my consideration.

Civil and Criminal Court's Establishments.					
On the 1st May 1842.			On the 1st May 1852.		
1,990	11	5	1,783	13	4
Ditto, Fiscal.					
628	0	0	620	0	0

61. The Establishments, Civil, Criminal and Fiscal, as they stood on the 1st of May 1842 and the 1st of May 1852, are shown in the margin. The nett decrease is Rupees 214-13-1.

Criminal.

62. Captain Butler is assisted in the discharge of his criminal duties by Lieutenant Bivar, Junior Assistant, who has charge of Northern Cachar, and Mr. W. Masters, Sub-Assistant, vested

* See General Report.

with the powers of a Magistrate; he is stationed at Golaghat and has charge of the Morung mehal, and a portion of the Seebsagur District.

63. Mr. Strong, Sub-Assistant, died in March, and Baboo Sumdutt Sirmah Burdoloye, Principal Sudder Ameen, in April last; their successors have not yet joined the Station.

64. From the subjoined Statement it will be seen that very heinous offences are of rare occurrence in this District.

The murder is said to have been perpetrated in Northern Cachar. The Darogah reported that three persons had been killed and the property carried off. The case was made over to Lieut. Bivar for investigation, and nothing more has been since heard by the Magistrate on the subject. It is not yet known whether the murdered persons were our subjects or not, nor who were the murderers.

Year.	Murder.	Homicide.	Burglaries.	Thefts including Cattle-stealing.	Total.
1852	..	2	615	309	926
Four first months of 1853.	1	1	66	41	109

65. There is a great increase in the number of thefts and burglaries committed in 1852, as compared with the number committed in 1851, but in the returns for the latter year, Captain Butler entered only the cases that were made the subject of inquiry by Act II. of 1832. Those not inquired into and therefore not substantiated were not brought into the Statement. The number of burglaries and thefts is large, larger indeed that in any District in the Province. In 1852, forty-eight cases of burglary and forty-seven cases of theft, and in the first four months of 1853, ten cases of burglary and thirteen cases of theft were only investigated by the Police. The frequency of these crimes arises from the excessive addiction of the people to the use of opium, to obtain which they will sacrifice anything; they will not only commit crimes of the above nature, but have been frequently known to sell their children in order to gratify this propensity. Captain Butler informs me that nine persons out of ten who are apprehended on charges of theft, plead the want of kanee or opium as impelling them to commit crime.

66. The persons under trial in 1852 and 1853 were disposed of as follows:—

		No of Persons.	Convicted.	Committed.	Acquitted.	Transferred.
1852...	Heinous offences, ...	226	129	13	79	..
	Petty offences included in 42 and 43 headings,	443	329	4	101	5
	Total, ...	669	458	17	180	5
Four first months of 1853.	Heinous offences, ...	65	128	9	22	..
	Petty, ...	121	91	..	28	..
	Total, ...	168	119	9	50	..

67. The proportion of convictions to acquittals, both in heinous and petty offences, is very satisfactory. The amount stolen is trifling. In 1852 Rupees' 1,399-5-9 worth of property was stolen, and Rupees 456-9-4 was recovered. In the first four months of 1853, Rupees' 243-9-7 worth of property was stolen, of which Rupees 112-0-10 was recovered. The ratio in both years is favorable.

68. In this zillah Act IV. of 1840 is enforced in estates which have been made over to the Bissowahs for a term of years. Thirty-one cases were disposed of in 1852, and eight in 1853; none now are pending.

69. The Criminal business of this District is very well brought up; when I visited the office, on the 24th of June, there were only four cases, in which five persons were present, undecided before the Magistrate, and on the 31st of May there pended before Mr. Masters, of Golahghat, no case in which witnesses or defendants were present.

Pending.		
Cases.	Prisoners in Jail.	Prisoners on Bail.
3	5	..
3	..	4
1	4	Two died and two escaped.

70. The time that witnesses were detained previous to dismissal in 1852, and the first four months of 1853, is exhibited in the marginal Statement. The result shows with what promptitude and despatch witnesses can be discharged when an energetic active Officer, and such is Captain Butler, supervises the proceedings, himself setting the example.

Witnesses discharged in 1852.					
NAMES.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	Total.
Captain Butler, ..	485	56	..	..	541
Lieut. Vincent, ..	490	7	..	12	509
Mr. Strong, ..	832	..	5	..	837
Mr. Bruce, ..	236	..	..	..	236
Mr. Masters, ..	86	3	..	..	89
Pl. Sudder Ameen, ..	72	..	..	..	72
Jadooram Moonsiff, who officiated for Mr. Masters, ..	22	..	..	..	22
	2233	66	5	12	
Witnesses in 1853, from January to May.					
Captain Butler, ..	165	..	..	..	165
Lieut Vincent, ..	5	..	..	..	5
Mr. Strong, ..	120	14	..	..	134
Mr. Bruce, ..	71	..	..	..	71
Mr. Masters, ..	27	..	..	..	27
Pl Sudder Ameen, ..	128	15	10	3	156
	416	29	10	3	458

71. One hundred and sixty-five cases were disposed of during the year 1852, and forty-three from January 1st to April 30th, under Clause 6, Section II of the Assam Rules. The system was adopted in this zillah on the 27th May 1852. The result has been favorable. Captain Butler says litigation has considerably decreased and justice is administered promptly. I examined the proceedings in several cases; the abstract of the evidence and the grounds of the sentence were properly set forth, and I saw little reason to find fault with the decisions.

72. The complainants in petty cases are required to deposit subsistance money for their witnesses at the rate of an anna per diem, and peon's tullubana at the rate of three annas per diem, but Captain Butler calculates the distance and the time of detention with much exactitude, and disposes of the cases so promtly that the complainants have not in general more than from one Rupee to two Rupees to deposit on both accounts, and out of this sum very commonly receive back a good portion not expended; still, however, the Deputy Commissioner's rule prohibiting the examination of witnesses produced by the parties without the deposit of subsistence and tullubana except in special cases, which is enforced in this District, has tended to decrease the number of complaints, and bears I think hard upon the people.

73. Captain Butler only hears Foujdarree petitions two days in the week, except when the complaint calls for immediate attention. The petitions should I think, as remarked in my Report on Tezpoor, be heard every day.

Thannahs and Pharees.		Darogah.	Mohurrer.	Jemadar.	Burkundauzes.	Tecklahs.
Thannahs.	Nowgong, ..	1	3	1	2 at 4	14 at 3
	Jagee, ..	1	2	..	2	10
	Hosain Hajoo, ..	1	2	1	4	5
Pharees.	Jummona Mookh,	..	2	1	3	12
	Kollabar, ..	..	1	..	..	6
	Total,, ..	3	10	3	11	47

74. There are three Thannahs and two Pharees of the strength noted in the margin. There are few cases reported at the Thannahs of Jagee, Jummona Mookh and Koliabar: on this Captain Butler remarks, "I conceive the chief objects of these posts are for the protection of traders and travellers, for doubtless bad characters are deterred from robberies and lawless practices in these remote wild situations, from the dread of immediate inquiry instituted by these posts."

75. It is the duty of the Mouzahdar to apprehend and make over to the Police persons guilty of any heinous offence, and the Magistrate requires him to send in a monthly statement of crimes which have occurred in the village according to a prescribed form.

76. There are thirty-nine public Ferries in this District; of this number twenty-two Ferries are settled at an annual rental not exceeding twenty Rupees. I do not think that Government should meddle with these small Ferries.

77. The balance of unappropriated funds amounted, on the 31st of May last, to Rupees 1,349-10-4. The Magistrate has recommended that the amount be expended in filling up a deep hole to the South of the Government School and ravines and swampy marshes, but the expenditure of the Ferry Funds in improving the Station is not allowed, and Captain Butler should be enjoined to lay out the above amount in repairing the Mofussil Roads.

78. There is also a balance of Rupees 564-2-4 on hand on account of the Town-tax. The Magistrate has proposed that the amount be expended

in filling up a deep hole behind the Circuit Bungalow; there are many similar ones in the Station, and I do not think that the money could be more judiciously laid out.

79. The walls round the Jail are Kucha-pucka, and though only lately built have given way, and are now being rebuilt. The roof of the building is of thatch, and the walls of the wards is made of bamboo stakes. The flooring is very low and damp. The ground on which the Jail is erected is below the mark of high water, and in the rains the river water here collects through the porous soil and makes the floor excessively moist. The sickness which in general prevails in the Jail in the rains is attributed to this cause. The Apothecary in charge recommends that the flooring of the wards and hospital be raised at least one foot and a half, (his report is enclosed);* I think this is a decided improvement, and recommend its adoption.

Employed as follows:

On the Roads,	72
As Cooks,	5
,, Sawyers,	6
,, Blacksmiths,	2
,, Sweepers,	6
	91

80. The Jail contains one hundred and two prisoners, *viz.*, ninety-one prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with labor, two to imprisonment without labor, five under examination, two commited for trial, and two sick.

81. The messing system is in force in regard to the prisoners sentenced to labor. The dieting is that laid down in the tables circulated with the orders of Government dated 24th of November 1851, and is considered quite sufficient. The convicts complained of the insufficient quantity of rice allowed, but as I have before remarked, there is no room for complaint. The cost of feeding these prisoners comes to about seven pie per diem.

82. The non-laboring prisoners and the prisoners under examination are in this Jail not subject to the messing system, but they get rations prescribed by the table, and they prepare their own meals.

83. The Station is situated on the South bank of the Khullung; across the stream a wooden bridge was erected in 1847, of which a description is given in the margin. It does the greatest credit to Captain Butler's enterprise and skill; a handsome portico has been built on one side of the bridge, and a corresponding one on the other side is much required. The platform requires to be repaired, as a portion only is planked. The erection of the bridge is a very great convenience to the people, of whom it is calculated not less than 3,000 pass over in a day. An iron suspension bridge would be highly appreciated by the people, but the breadth of the river is, I fear, a bar to such a work, as the cost would be very great, but the wooden bridge should be put and kept in good repair.

"The Bridge is made by saul posts measuring 35 and 45 feet long, driven into the bed of the river."

The length of the Bridge is 202 yards, or 606 feet long, 16 feet wide, on three rows of saul posts with cross-beams of saul timber, every post being linked with the other in width and length by a beam. The height of the bridge is about 30 feet, and it is 3 feet above the highest inundation ever known at Nowgong; 480 saul posts were brought in from the Dantipoor forests in October 1846, having cut them in May. In December 1846, I commenced putting in the posts with the aid of the prisoners, and by the 15th April 1847, the bridge was open for passengers. The sum expended on it was about Rupees 1,000, raised by subscription, to which Government contributed 300 Rupees.

* Appendix G.

CIVIL.

Captain Butler, Principal Assistant.
J. W. Masters, Sub-Assistant, stationed at Golahghat.
Baboo Sumdutt Sirmah Bordoloye, Principal Sudder Ameen, (deceased.)
Baboo Bohe Hazaree, 1st Moonsiff.
Baboo Puddolub Borooah, 2nd Moonsiff.

84. The Officers noted in the margin were employed in the administration of Civil justice during 1852 and the current year. Lieutenant Vincent, Junior Assistant, and Mr. Strong, Sub-Assistant, were employed in other duties.

85. The number of regular suits disposed of during the year 1852 and pending on the 1st of January 1853, and the number pending on the 1st of April, to which date the returns have been made up, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

		Decided on trial in 1852.	Total Disposed of.	Pending on the 1st Jan. 1853.
Captain Butler.	Original Suits, ...	...	...	1
	Appeals, ...	42	42	3
	Miscellaneous, ...	22	29	1
Mr. Strong,...	Ditto.	...	1	...
Mr. Masters, ...	Original Suits, ...	4	7	5
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	2
Baboo Sumdutt Sirmah, Principal Sudder Ameen,	Original Suits, ...	223	275	43
	Appeals, ...	46	146	6
	Miscellaneous, ...	154	243	55
Baboo Bohe Hazaree, 1st Moonsiff, ...	Original Suits, ...	258	302	79
	Miscellaneous, ...	153	246	40

		Decided on trial in the quarter ending with the 30th of Mar.	Total Disposed of.	Pending on
Captain Butler,...	Original Suits, ...	...	...	1
	Appeals, ...	6	6	1
	Miscellaneous, ...	1	1	1
Mr. J. W. Masters, ...	Original Suits, ...	2	5	...
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	1	2
Baboo Sumdutt, ...	Original Suits, ...	2	2	8
	Appeals, ...	11	12	4
	Miscellaneous, ...	36	55	55
Baboo Bohe Hazaree, ...	Original Suits, ...	58	75	153
	Miscellaneous, ...	44	59	46
Baboo Puddolub, ...	Original Suits, ...	39	43	97
	Miscellaneous, ...	19	25	25
		2 8	284	393

86. At the end of 1852, one original suit and one execution of decree case pended above one year, and four original suits and seven miscellaneous cases pended more than six months. On the 1st of April 1853 one original suit and six execution of decree cases only pended above six months. The business is very well brought up.

87. A large portion of the cases are for very small amounts: of the cases instituted in 1852, amounting to 820, one was from one Rupee and under, 91 suits were above one Rupee to five Rupees, 127 above five

Rupees to ten Rupees, 184 above ten Rupees to twenty Rupees, 234 suits above twenty Rupees to fifty Rupees, 128 above fifty Rupees to one hundred Rupees, and 55 suits were for sums above one hundred; most of the cases are on account of advances made for produce, bond-debts, and 71 relate to women: they are classified in the margin. The most of these cases might, I think, be decided with great satisfaction to the people by confronting the parties in a summary manner. No cases were disposed of under either Clause 5 or Clause 6, Section II., which authorizes this course of procedure. The Assam Civil Rules seem to have been entirely set aside in this District in consequence of the late Deputy Commissioner having enforced the observance of the Regulation and Circular Order of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut with minute exactness, but the Rules have become in a great measure inoperative, from the circumstance of the Native Judges not being empowered to dispose of cases in the manner provided by Clauses 5 and 6, Section II. of the Rules, and from the Principal Assistant not having leisure to attend to such cases himself.

	No. of Suits instituted in 1852.
Suits on account of advances made for produce,..	326
Money lent,.....	215
Wages or hire,.....	33
Breach of promise of marriage and recovery of money expended in the ceremony, ...	49
For enforcement of conjugal rights, ...	22
For rent, ...	49
For share of moveable and immoveable Property, ...	12
For value of property taken away, ...	90
For land, ...	24
	820

88. Three suits in 1852, and two cases in the first quarter of 1853, were referred to arbitration, and disposed of in accordance with the award of arbitrators. Several petitions were presented to me regarding the delay in executing decrees, and the uncertainty of the law on the subject. I looked into the proceedings connected with the cases alluded to by the petitioners and I found defect in some of them, but they were not of such a character as to require special notice.

89. The American Baptist Missionary Society have established two schools, one for boys and one for girls, at the Station: the former numbers fifty and the latter eighteen pupils; they have also opened three village schools, of which the average attendance is about one hundred. In the work of conversion they have not much success to recount. The Missionary Society premises occupy 115 beegahs of land, and the Revd. Mr. Stoddard has submitted to me an application soliciting an exemption from revenue for the above quantity of ground as also for that similarly occupied at Seebsagur and Gowhatty. The Society is, by its press and its schools, doing great good in enlightening the people, but as I am not aware of the general rule observed by Government in regard to exemptions of similar institutions from paying revenue, I am unable to support the petition.

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS,
Offg. Judge, Sudder Court.

NOWGONG,
The 1st July 1853

Appendix A.

Rate of Taxation in Zillah Nowgong, Assam.

1240 B. S. or 1833-34.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Roopeet land,	1	0	0	
Other kinds,	0	8	0	
Lakhiraj Rate,	0	5	0	
Plough, 1st,	3	0	0	
Ditto, 2nd,	2	0	0	
Spade,	1	2	0	
Poll Tax,	1	0	0	Abolished in 1836-37.
Ditto for Doom or Fisherman,	1	2	0	
Ditto for Moria or Brazier,	5	0	0	
Ditto for Gold Washerman,	5	0	0	
1243 B. S. or 1836-37 A. D.				
KHIRAJ RATE.				
Roopeet land,	1	4	0	
Other kinds,	0	14	0	
Lakhiraj Rate,	0	5	0	
Plough, 1st,	3	0	0	
Ditto, 2nd,	2	0	0	
Spade,	1	2	0	
1244 B. S. or 1837-38 A. D.				
KHIRAJ RATE.				
Roopeet land,	1	4	0	
Other kinds,	0	14	0	
Lakhiraj Rate,	0	5	0	
Plough, 1st,	3	0	0	
Ditto, 2nd,	2	0	0	
Spade,	1	2	0	
Meekir house, 1st,	4	0	0	Ditto in 1839-40.
Ditto 2nd,	3	0	0	
Ditto 3rd	1	8	0	
1246 B. S. or 1839-40 A. D.				
KHIRAJ RATE.				
Roopeet land,	1	4	0	
Other kinds,	0	14	0	
Lakhiraj Rate,	0	5	0	
Plough, 1st,	3	0	0	
Ditto, 2nd,	2	0	0	
Spade,	1	2	0	
Meekir house-tax,	2	4	0	
1248 B. S or 184[illegible]-42 A. D.				
KHIRAJ RATE.				
Roopeet land,	1	4	0	
Other kinds,	0	14	0	
Lakhiraj Rate,	0	5	0	
Plough, 1st,	3	0	0	
Ditto, 2nd,	2	0	0	
Spade,	1	8	0	
Meekir house-tax,	2	4	0	
Meekir, Kookees and Cachary house-tax,	1	0	0	
Nagas house-tax,	0	8	0	

1251 B. S or 1844-45 A. D.	Rs.	As.	P.	
KHIRAJ RATE.				
Roopeet land,	1	4	0	
Other kinds,	0	14	0	
LAKHIRAJ RATES, *viz.* :				
Roopeet land,	0	10	0	
Other kinds,	0	7	0	
Plough 1st,	3	0	0	Abolished in 1850-51.
Ditto, 2nd,	2	0	0	
Spade,	1	2	0	
Meekir house-tax,	2	4	0	
Meekir, Kookees and Cachary house-tax,	1	0	0	
Nagas house-tax,	0	8	0	
1259 B. S or 1852-53 A. D.				
KHIRAJ RATE.				New Tar.
Roopeet land,	1	6	0	5 ans. 6 pie Roopeet per Beegah.
Other kinds	1	0	0	4 ans. all other kinds per Beegah.
LAKHIRAJ RATES, *viz.* :				
Roopeet land,	0	11	0	
Other kinds,	0	8	0	
Meekir house-tax,	2	4	0	
Meekir, Kookees and Cachary house-tax,	1	0	0	
Nagas house-tax,	0	8	0	

J. BUTLER, *Capt.*,

Collector.

Appendix B.

Statement of Lands under Cultivation for four Years, for 1849-50 to 1851-52, distinguishing different descriptions of Land in the District of Nowgong, Central Assam.

Year.	Roopeet.	Faringatti.	Bowtullee.	Apootullee.	Booree.	Bustee.	Kutiatulle.	Total Land.	Remark.
	B. K. L.	B. K. L.	B. K. L.	B. K. L.	B. K. L.	B. K. L.	B. K. L.	B. K. L.	
1849-50 A. D...	251012 0 19½	158695 1 15	56737 3 18½	8266 3 2¼	5923 0 0¼	66810 2 11¼	2853 4 5	550299 1 2¼	
1850-51 A. D...	251777 4 10½	168276 4 18	55884 0 4½	9220 1 7½	6083 3 7½	68290 1 5½	2851 1 6½	562384 2 1	
1851-52 A. D...	251725 1 12½	168408 2 7½	53606 3 18	8651 3 2½	6224 4 1¼	68156 1 4½	28[illegible]7 2 15¼	55959[illegible] 4 2	
1852-53 A. D...	238768 4 6½	154288 1 12	53617 1 16	7970 1 16	6302 2 19½	65242 4 7½	2513 1 16	528703 3 14½	The decrease is owing to the adoption of a new tar 12 feet long, instead of 11 feet and 6 inches.

J. BUTLER, *Capt.*,

Collector.

ZILLAH NOWGONG; ASSAM,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 22nd June 1853.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the number of Chowdrees and subordinate Officers, with their Circles, their estimate as to Area, Population, and Amount of Revenue, of Zillah Nowgong, Central Assam, for the year 1258 *B. S. or* 1851-52 *A. D.*

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and amount of Remuneration.	Number of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
MEHAL NOWGONG.		Annual Commission per cent.		Beegah K. L.		Rs. As. P.
Khalwal Gong, ..	Koos Ram Hazari, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	4468 0 11	2555	1046 3 2
Sootar Gong, ..	Pooallee Deka, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	5545 1 6½	2165	1500 8 3
Panee Gong, ..	Kalleeram Bhola, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	6529 0 18½	2310	1828 9 4
Halloora Gong, ..	Ramdoss Sykea, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	4384 3 13¼	2005	1130 0 4
Godhoria Gong, ..	Lumboodhur Bura, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	5101 0 13½	1335	1339 9 7
Talleea Gong, ..	Lumboodhur 2nd, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	6	5030 4 12½	1120	1422 1 4
Hybur Gong, ..	Beejoyram Bura, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	3327 1 11	660	879 9 7
Bhilloogorie, ..	Pooal Barooa, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	5021 2 9½	2040	1437 6 4
Talleea Gong, ..	Auchandah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	2752 0 1½	1120	760 10 7
Meekirhatt, ..	Blasessore Kutkee, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	3720 3 3	1170	1071 6 1
Hateer Gong, ..	Oomakant Surma, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	2822 1 8¼	815	811 14 0
Choto Potomer, .	Sumbooram Surmah, .. 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	1058 0 11	530	295 10 4
Chalchullee, ..	Sumbooram Surmah, .. 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	5462 4 13	1715	1480 7 0
Kakhori Gong, .	Gheenlogah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	1185 0 3¼	485	329 0 3
Noramthom Gong, ..	Maronea Bura, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	1055 1 17½	620	55[illegible] 13 3
Gomotha Gong, ..	Muhodhur, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	1830 4 16½	650	504 13 0
Potome Burmpore, ..	Sutram Sykea, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	4467 0 1	1465	1102 1 0
Bherbheree, ..	Chingallee Bura, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	1052 1 16½	77[illegible]	286 0 11
Nanol, ..	Sumboo Ram, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	2145 1 2½	665	583 12 2

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and amount of Remuneration.	Number of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Annual Commission per cent.		Beegah K. L.		Rs. As. P.
Nampootonee, ..	Bhogram Hazari, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	382 4 14	910	1035 10 8
Singrea Potonee, ..	Gheenai Burra, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	5093 3 7	1495	1398 3 3
Pathoree, ..	Balle Ram, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	3669 3 3¼	1210	995 13 11
Pakeemaria, ..	Rood Ram, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	4561 3 7¼	1300	1228 3 8
Oorlagong, ..	Nathooram, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	3477 0 6	990	958 6 4
Deemoogoorree, ..	Anund Hazari, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	3379 2 15¼	1545	781 6 10
Bhotaigong, ..	Gobindram Burra, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	6402 1 15¼	1950	1780 6 3
Murekallung, ..	Kistohurry Cagottee, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	7	5911 2 19¼	2145	1540 0 10
Alopeeah Bebejia, ..	Kalceram, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	571 4 18	385	153 4 1
Auneehatteekhat, ..	Koosdeo Mohunt, ... 1 Cagottee, ...	15 0 0	1	679 3 12	600	191 0 1
Boheekhoon Phookun Khat, ..	Tilluckchunder, ...	Half Rate.	1	532 2 4½	5	159 9 1
		Total, ..	90	106569 3 13¼	36820	28781 9 6
MEHAL KULTABUR.						
Pohokuttah, ..	Puddo Bhoia, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	1379 0 10	860	350 7 11
Borbhaggeah, ..	Doorga Sykea, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah	16 3 2	5	4696 3 4	3 05	1242 14 6
Poobthoria, ..	Koosram Hazari, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	3478 0 17½	1335	1004 0 7
Chillabanda, ..	Gheenai Burra, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	2678 2 10	1620	671 3 2
Sonarigong, ..	Hurriseed Doloi, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	2098 1 0	995	584 12 2
Sotall, ..	Kondara Gohain, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	855 2 10¼	210	247 6 1
Sakmuttee, ..	Kistoo Ram, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	3731 3 9	1170	1028 5 10
Chutial.ong. ..	Goneshum Deka, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	2722 4 11¼	1125	771 11 8
Hatirgong, ..	Bhogram Khaned, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	1268 2 2½	500	324 4 3
Boralecgong, ..	Jattee Burra, ... 1 Cagottee. ..... 1 Teeklah, ...		2	1025 1 4½	350	295 11 0

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		Annual Commission per cent.		Beegah K. L.		Rs. As. P.
Nizorikat, ..	Jattee Burra, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	400 2 14¼	120	124 14 7
		Total, ..	24	24344 0 3½	11450	6646 11 9
Mehal Meekirpar.						
Solonah, ..	Burbapah Gohain, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	940 2 1¼	450	283 8 8
Chopanullah, ..	Burbapah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	1298 1 6¼	665	389 12 4
Baleejoorse, ..	Baparam Seeka, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	1909 2 18	310	584 11 5
Bamoonee, ..	Baparam Seeka, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	2300 0 19¼	1405	675 3 2
Meekir Bamoonie, ..	Sunhebe G B,, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	2206 2 18¼	1130	703 13 0
Borkundollee, ..	Gowajawo G. B., ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	4665 2 16	1355	1423 15 0
Choto Kundollee, ..	Dallima Seeka, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 4 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	6020 2 11¼	2575	1781 9 2
Gomotogong, ..	Becharam Seeka, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	3542 1 14¼	1270	1027 6 5
Oorlagong, ..	Ramdoss G. B., ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	4055 4 7½	1380	1142 4 6
		Total, ..	32	27029 1 14¼	10630	8012 3 8
Mehal Chaforee.						
Autgong, ..	Sumboo Ram ..... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	3694 0 15½	1565	954 13 6
Berobebejia, ..	Sonaram Hazari, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	5078 1 10	2320	1389 8 1
Noabebejia, ..	Meekee Ram, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	5121 4 3	1940	1270 10 4
Ibhettee, ..	Bolai Burra, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	2187 0 15½	1080	560 3 8
Hattiebung,	Bhokut Ram, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	5670 2 19¼	2080	1548 5 7
Dhing, ..	Roodro Sing, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 4 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	10	7057 4 14	3055	1912 13 10
Allotangonee, ..	Bullai Burra, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	1944 3 8½	1140	438 14 0
Amlokeebaree, ..	Dewai Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ...	15 0 0	2	103 2 8¼	140	24 15 8

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		Annual Commission per cent.		Beegah K. L.		Rs. As. P.
Kotelia, ..	Sookmulee Tykia, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	7	3033 0 6	1605	751 12 8
Joorlah, ..	Moran Burra, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	2959 3 18¼	1105	746 12 5
Cachomaree, ..	Sunsing Rajah..... 1 Cagottee,. ..... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	6208 1 3	1060	14[illegible]4 15 4
Rungagura Hooz, ..	Monoo Ram, ... 1 Cagottee,..... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	4863 4 12	2905	1127 3 1
Poteekhattee, ..	Ramdoss Sykea,..... 1 Cagottee,..... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	2188 2 10½	1390	495 7 6
Depholoo, ..	Ramdoss Sykea,..... 1 Cagottee,..... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	449 3 10¼	285	100 0 0
Sathsoyah, ..	Joyram Hazari,..... 1 Cagottee,..... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	366 3 1¼	280	92 2 3
Tailcea Choporee, ..	Auchamda Bhoia,..... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	1709 0 8¼	1360	396 0 6
Brumchaporee. ..	Pooal Burra ..... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	1201 1 10¼	960	262 15 3
Oozan Rungagura...	Kulamonee Sykea, ... 1 Cagottee,..... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	1249 0 5¼	960	293 6 11
Kandooleemane, ..	Tunooram Burra,..... 1 Cagottee,..... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	170 2 2¼	85	37 11 8
Kandooleemora Scone	Tunooram Burra..... 1 Cagottee,..... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	730 4 12¼	335	160 14 5
Sonarichuparee, ..	Bhogram Khund ..... 1 Cagottee,..... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	8	1796 1 18¼	215	393 14 8
		Total, ..	83	57035 1 13¼	25955	14374 7 1
MEHAL RUHA						
Gassebebejiah, ..	Kerah Burra,..... 1 Cagottee..... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	5090 1 7	1815	1406 15 1
Jaggeal Gong, ..	Bhokundal Burra,..... 1 Cagottee,..... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	4168 4 18¼	1300	1133 0 5
Kaheegur, ..	Mothow Sing Rajah,.... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	5040 4 17¼	1590	1418 14 1
Sorah, ..	Damoo Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee,..... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	1395 2 4	520	366 3 5
Niz Raha, ..	Sumboodhur Buroon, .. 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	2351 3 1¼	1500	656 1 10
Salmah. ..	Bhim Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	7084 2 0	1590	1911 3 4
Topacoochee, ..	Gunsing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee,..... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	6202 0 8¼	1975	1674 10 11
Deemow, ..	Sunsing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee,..... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	3024 1 1¼	825	787 15 0

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated, and amount of Remuneration.	Number of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Annual Commission per cent.		Beegah K. L.		Rs. As. P.
Jamoogooree, ..	Moolook Dolooe, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	3546 0 4	1170	959 2 3
Chainoosgong, ..	Goozar Burra, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	6276 1 8	2440	1682 14 7
Juggee, ..	Bhog Burra, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	5277 4 14½	1725	1503 14 5
Senchooa, ..	Moneeram Hazari, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	3046 3 15	1065	816 2 5
Molankatta, ..	Gobordhon Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	2064 4 6½	1030	546 0 9
Baropoonjea, ..	Shoba Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	7271 2 6¼	2380	1851 3 9
Kakoomaree, ..	Sunthoo Sing, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	5125 3 0	1985	1293 0 5
Neez Meekir,	Paho Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	5243 4 10½	1585	1293 6 7
Chosalbakee, ..	Bhokut Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	6452 1 13	1820	1503 8 2
Bamoonboree, ..	Poonlee Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	2820 4 15½	1670	698 11 3
Meekirbhetta, ..	Suzooa Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	17	3563 3 7	1810	828 14 4
Cacharee, ..	Bhog Burra, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	898 0 3½	380	254 15 11
Goghooa, ..	Bhodroson Gohain, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	3007 1 18¼	1430	775 0 5
Niz Tateleea,	Moodhoo Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	2108 0 4½	620	547 15 11
Tosanee, ..	Util Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	3661 3 17½	1000	896 8 2
Patroburry, ..	Deep Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	3267 3 16½	925	789 6 0
Kolitah, ..	Burbapa Gohain, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	8	4570 4 8	2065	1053 14 3
Gorokhia, ..	Shoba Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	1803 1 5½	825	399 6 3
Barthul,	Bhoolee Bura, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	1236 4 7½	925	302 15 11
Bogorah, ..	Dhen Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	6	5079 1 18½	3315	1233 1 8
Bhorbanda, ..	Sumpudhoz Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	3461 2 3	1465	834 13 7
Myeng, ..	Narrun Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 5 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	8	10339 4 6½	4520	2457 9 8

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		Annual Commission per Cent.		Beegah K. L.		Rs As. P.
Oogooree, ..	Jottee Bura, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	7	3456 2 4½	1200	755 12 7
Tengagooree, ..	Joy Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	7	4374 1 3½	1485	958 10 1
Kaot Chepooree, ..	Dhonee Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	2552 0 11½	1395	576 10 7
Batolleemary, ..	Bakur Sing, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	3562 4 15½	1215	792 15 4
Doondooah, ..	Pooallee Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 4 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	7	8126 0 2½	2365	1805 13 9
Sathgong, ..	Bhoktee Bura, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	8	4856 0 3½	1465	1200 6 2
Ruhadhalla, ..	Roodro Sing, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	6	2498 3 5½	895	660 15 7
Kulmowbaree, ..	Dheer Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	1894 3 17½	73	475 7 4
Kooloie, ..	Digoilah Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	7	5596 4 5½	1860	151 2 0
Maztalooles, ..	Shoba Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	8	6844 0 5½	2520	1640 0 2
Sookangogoa, ..	Shoba Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	3935 0 4	1230	949 4 11
Keot, ..	Bhokut and Seesoo Sing, 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	8	5556 2 14	1790	1258 10 4
Toraburry, ..	Joyram Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	6	2215 1 4	970	504 12 11
Garooa, ..	Dheer Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	4045 4 7½	1975	892 2 4
Lawbhorunga, ..	Kinaram Surma, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	1099 3 6½	490	241 2 4
Moneepoor, ..	Lolit Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	1969 0 3½	455	482 3 1
Bokonee Chaporee, ..	Nilkunt Phookun, ...	Half Rate.	8	13080 0 8¼	4135	3110 13 8
		Total, ..	211	201116 2 8	73740	40845 2 11
MEHAL JUMOONAMOOK.						
Ballee Gong, ..	Mohut Deka, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 3 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	5792 1 16½	1585	1495 9 0
Nizz Jumoonamook, ..	Kistoram Mooktear, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	2030 4 13	429	600 7 4
Bhelloogoree, ..	Juggial Luskur, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	936 1 15½	445	283 8 2
Kutiatullee, ..	Bhodur Luskur, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	4717 0 0½	1900	1419 14 0

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		Annual Commission per Cent.		Beegah K. L		Rs. As. P.
Hatirgong, ..	Natheeram, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	1804 1 13¼	740	502 13 6
Chaporimook ..	Bhim Mojoomdar, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	2605 2 19¼	1000	720 4 6
Jorahuree, ..	Sunjoy Deka, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	1952 2 17	80	551 12 2
Bahakabaree, ..	Puddo and Goburdhon, .. 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	2607 2 9¼	700	608 8 11
Geelomee, ..	Bhokut Luskur, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	1577 2 17¼	470	431 3 1
Choraihaggee, ..	Bhokut Luskur, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	1170 1 3¼	470	324 8 9
Nizvoricoolee, ..	Sunjoy Bhola, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	3468 4 19¼	690	967 1 4
Deonarikoolee, ..	Dheer Luskur, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	2420 3 6¼	890	678 15 11
Kamroop, ..	Solall Luskur, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	3012 3 12	982	1086 3 8
Tateeleesorah, ..	Sorooram Luskur, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	875 3 19¼	502	259 10 7
Changchuwkee, ..	Mudhoo Sing, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	2682 3 19¼	860	720 15 3
Goroobat, ..	Bhim Mojoomdar, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	3234 4 7¼	980	906 14 9
Soobeedass Khat, ..	Sodaeching, ...	Half Rate	1	182 1 9¼	5	45 2 3
Doboka, ..	Luckeeram Luskur, ... 1 Cagottee ..... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	2335 0 15	790	683 14 7
Nunhagga, ..	Bhogram Luskur, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	3560 3 16¼	2250	1015 14 7
Noamattee, ..	Naraun Luskur, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	1215 2 7¼	575	340 5 3
Dobokamook, ..	Ubheeram Luskur, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	736 1 5¼	300	209 8 0
Sildhorumpoor, ..	Bokoolram Luskur, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	1306 0 19¼	655	388 1 11
Sathgong, ..	Jeaglong Deek, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	709 1 9¼	285	230 15 9
Barthol, ..	Nomulsing, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	2111 2 13¼	1000	636 12 10
Hoozai, ..	Beedoor Burman, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	3467 0 17¼	2500	1034 12 10
Mohang Deezoor, ..	Kandoora Luskur, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	411 3 18	325	121 7 0
Lootoomie, ..	Myegong Boora, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	836 3 15¼	4[illegible]0	235 6 1

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		Annual Commission per Cent.		Beegah K. L.		Rs. As. P.
Hawra Ghat, ...	Mudooram Bura, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	631 0 7½	352	182 13 4
		Total, ..	57	59453 0 5½	22880	16773 9 3
Mehal Morung.						
Moereegong, ..	Chootuns Garu, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	1	House Tax	335	150 12 0
Niz Morung, ...	Pursooram Gohain, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 6 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	13	9886 2 18	9705	2977 15 8
Bhogdoor, ..	Sookdeo Mohunt, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	960 2 8	425	211 15 0
Namdyung, ..	Sutram Hazari, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	8	3200 4 11	1040	930 6 9
Kazeerunga, ..	Sutram Bez Hazari, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	2283 1 13	1270	668 1 0
Rangaloogoor, ..	Bhoolee Bamoon, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	3	1207 0 10½	415	209 5 8
		Total. ..	33	17547 2 0½	13790	5238 8 1
Mehal Dantipar.						
Singeemaree, ..	Charpo Dolooe, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	1069 1 8	730	611 5 4
Lawpanee, ..	Ram Sing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	2234 2 4	795	657 2 8
Amoree, ..	Bhadro Sirmamuttee .... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	1763 3 16	660	544 11 3
Ootursohuree, ..	Melsing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	5	4403 4 15½	1105	1171 15 5
Dukinsohuree, ..	Neerzoosing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	7	4681 2 18½	2240	1300 7 0
Kholah, ..	Gheenaising, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 6 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	6	11322 1 2¼	3015	3071 4 1
Nellee, ..	Shobasing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 4 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	6	8158 2 18½	2235	2174 0 9
Borohog ..	Gimbursing, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	2	2534 4 15	710	695 5 7
Ootir Gobah, ..	Naraunsing, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 4 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	6	7889 4 5¼	2010	2240 9 1
Dokin Gobah, ..	Baugulsing Rajah, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	4	3739 1 12¼	1790	1039 11 8
		Total, ..	47	48697 4 16	15290	13506 8 10

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and amount of remuneration.	Number of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Annual Commission per cent.		Beegah K. L.		Rs. As. P.
Mehal Lakhiraj.						
Dukinputia Shusto, ..	Bassodeo Mohunt, ...	Half Rate,	1	216 0 3½	150	28 12 6
Huremesseree ditto, ..	Munglah Do., ...	Ditto,	1	412 0 0	200	57 8 3
Doomdoomia ditto, ..	Bullae Bura, ...	Ditto,	1	311 4 4	50	34 14 1
Brumcharee ditto, ..	Pudda Dibba, ...	Ditto,	1	1109 0 12½	300	140 12 0
Akrohee Bhuttacharjee,	Boto Sirma, ...	Ditto,	1	284 1 14¼	100	39 8 2
Ibhettee Shutro, ..	Suhodeb Mohunt, ...	Ditto,	1	1363 1 18	400	169 4 8
Coorchoong ditto, ..	Rambhudro Do., ...	Ditto,	1	1063 0 5	400	125 8 4
Morung ditto, ..	Botoo Sirma, ...	Ditto,	1	27 3 3½	50	4 5 1
Oopurchuttial ditto, ..	Kistodeo Mohunt, ...	Ditto,	1	27 2 16½	75	4 5 10
Nundkisore Debaloy, ..	Prannath Sirma, ...	Ditto,	1	568 0 19½	300	76 12 3
Sowbhagro Debaloy, ..	Pudolab Do., ...	Ditto,	1	498 1 7½	555	66 10 7
Umbekanath ditto, ..	Bhokutram Do., ...	Ditto,	1	464 1 3½	250	64 5 0
Kamika Debaloy, ..	Thirai Sirma, ...	Ditto,	1	546 4 8½	200	72 1 11
Sudasib ditto, ..	Pethoo Sirma, ...	Ditto,	1	507 3 16½	300	71 5 10
Panbaree Sustro, ..	Sosooram Medhee, ...	Ditto,	1	452 0 14½	500	58 15 6
Doolalmahud, ..	Maraw Sirma, ...	Ditto,	1	337 3 14	250	45 13 9
Roopnarain ditto, ..	Luckeekant Mohunt, ...	Ditto,	1	184 0 3½	23	25 7 7
Bokakhat Shustro, ..	Pursooram Dolaye, ...	Ditto,	1	52 0 0	20	7 15 0
Koojee Shustro, ..	Gungapersand, ...	Ditto,	1	905 0 10	200	98 15 11
Koorabahee ditto, ..	Jugornath Gohain, ...	Ditto,	1	314 2 10	585	45 3 5
Joy Doorga Debaloy, .	Hurideo Mohunt, ...	Ditto,	1	78 3 0½	10	12 4 7
Kalalilah Sustro, ..	Jewram Mohunt, ...	Ditto,	1	198 0 16½	300	21 15 6
Sookdull Sustro, ..	Suhodeo Mohunt, ...	Ditto,	1	798 0 ¼	650	87 4 6
Elakolee Sustro, ..	Bacharam, ...	Ditto,	1	481 0 10½	400	54 1 10
Rampoor Sustro, ..	Luckeedeo Mohunt, ...	Ditto,	1	1383 0 13½	500	151 4 5
Bolodroba Sustro, ..	Ditto Ditto, ...	Ditto,	1	759 2 14	500	83 3 1
Ditto 2nd Share, ..	Bhodrokant, ...	Ditto,	1	1237 3 9	500	135 13 3
Bardoor Sustro, ..	Kistokant Ditto, ...	Ditto,	1	0 4 12	5	0 1 8
Deka Phookun's Khat,	Runjoy Deka Phookun, ..	Ditto,	1	1946 1 14	1000	229 8 11
Anneehattee Sustro, ..	Koodeo Mohunt, ...	Ditto,	1	373 0 11	300	40 13 0
		Total, ...	30	16897 2 7¼	9370	2061 1 2
Mehal Meekir Hills.		Per cent				
Door Kutlatullee, ..	Dungorah G. B. ..... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	7	House Tax.	470	211 8 0
Do. Bamoonee, ..	Sunhabe G. B., ... 1 Cagottee, ... 2 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	18	Ditto,	2235	1005 12 0
Do. Solonah, ..	Runkang G. B., ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	10	Ditto,	220	99 0 0
Do. Morung, ..	Harbicha G B., ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	10	Ditto,	460	207 0 0
Do. Dekharoo, ..	Charmoonz G. B., ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	9	Ditto,	525	236 4 0
Do. Deeha, ..	Mylonglove Gong Boora, 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	12	Ditto,	805	362 4 0
Do. Kookoorahatti, .	Char Gong Boora, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	8	Ditto,	190	85 8 0
Do. Harluck, ..	Rohai Gong Boora, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	13	Ditto,	230	103 8 0
Do. Amlah, ...	Rohai Gong Boora, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	13	Ditto,	390	175 8 0
Do. Therehoo, ..	Thanglung G. B., ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	10	Ditto,	285	128 4 0

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and amount of Remuneration.	Number of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Annual Commission per Cent.		Beegah K. L.		Rs. As. P.
Door Kantlo, ..	Thanglung G. B., ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	10	House tax,	125	56 4 0
Do. Singeemaree, ..	Charpo Doloo, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	13	Ditto,	290	130 8 0
Do. Joongthoong, ..	Lumbee Gong Boora, .. 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	10	Ditto,	480	216 0 0
Do. Bagooree, ..	Lekleth G. Boora, ... 1 Cagottee, ... 1 Teeklah, ...	16 3 2	10	Ditto.	765	344 4 0
		Total, ..	153	.. .. ..	7470	3361 8 0
Mehal Parbut-jooar.						
Bateeba Gong, ..	Azrolfah Gong Boora, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	470	94 0 0
Alloogong, ..	Mudhooram, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	390	78 0 0
Deehao, ..	Namzing, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	530	106 0 0
Reanocha, ..	Kistooram,.....	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	680	136 0 0
Foorah, ..	Saddeeram, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	900	180 0 0
Nakteegong, ..	Neezadao, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	1030	206 0 0
Typoong Deeha, ..	Longlofah,.....	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	940	188 0 0
Khell Meekir.						
Chargemee, ..	Teebah Meekir, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	570	114 0 0
Rabor Gong, ..	Hempre G. Boora, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	565	113 0 0
Degaloo, ..	Kahaking,.....	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	280	56 0 0
Rungai, ..	Meezingbawo, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	365	73 0 0
Khell Kookee.						
Betur, ..	Oongpoie G. B., ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	1035	207 0 0
Barkhelema, ..	Nurthung,.....	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	915	183 0 0
Rungroongbaug Kholopa, ..	Beepoomah, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	2110	240 0 0
Khell Naga.						
Nemgale, ..	Budaikomba G. B., ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	80	8 0 0
Jaigong, ..	Ezingpori Gong B.,.....	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	145	14 8 0
Hokai, ..	Champedao, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	135	13 8 0
Nozaigong, ..	Hyzing G. B., ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	100	10 0 0
Gooigoomba, ..	Chaibeng G. B., ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	50	5 0 0
Gonoin, ..	Ebangpaie G. B., ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	75	7 8 0
Hengah, ..	Kooleebeng G. B.,.....	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	80	8 0 0
Choto Sankai, ..	Gadangbah, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	20	2 0 0
Hassunghajoo, ..	Goozeembah, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	285	28 8 0
Namkeh, ..	Namkeh, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	55	5 8 0
Bur Haflong, ..	Daicombah, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	95	9 8 0
Rungkholofa, ..	Lunglofah, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	135	13 8 0
Goonzoong, ..	Milloading, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	20	2 0 0
Nerabanglo. ..	Ramrungding, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	200	20 0 0
Neezootae, ..	Heoding G. B.,.....	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	65	6 8 0
Burjulumcha, ..	Beeniang G. B.	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	140	14 0 0
Choto Boleng, ..	Bawopoie, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	30	3 0 0
Galour Gong, ..	Habangpai, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	55	5 8 0
Dingeh, ..	Namtipoe, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	95	9 8 0
Gobanggoie, ..	Gobang Gong B.,.....	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	80	8 0 0
Choto Jalemcha, ..	Rampao G. B.,.....	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	50	5 0 0
Mabao, ..	Namding, G. B.,	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	165	16 8 0
Herapoe, ..	Joongee, G. B.	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	40	4 0 0
Chellim Mitifang, ..	Nambongbung,.....	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	35	3 8 0
Saglao, ..	Nampoong Pam, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	70	7 0 0
Bor Sunkai, ..	Harazing, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	35	3 8 0
Nenakpoe, ..	Chalingba, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	115	11 8 0
Ezing Gong, ..	Goopinglow, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	85	8 8 0
Choto Haflong, ..	Chabingbao, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	50	5 0 0

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and amount of Remuneration.	Number of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Annual Commission per Cent.		Beegah K. L.		Rs. As. P.
Ooktung Gong, ..	Paizing, ...	12 8 0	1	House tax,	150	15 0 0
Achalloo, ..	Daizoongba, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	110	11 0 0
Choto Goonjoong, ..	Newzinghao, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	15	1 8 0
Eincharu, ..	Haiming, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	65	6 8 0
Nowgong, ..	Koomchung, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	55	5 8 0
Jalloon Gong, ..	Rangpai, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	45	4 8 0
Choto Chilling, ..	Hebuwo G B, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	40	4 0 0
Goolun Gong, ..	Goeneebing, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	30	3 0 0
Garolow Gong, ..	Neenahpoi, ...	12 8 0	1	Ditto,	30	3 0 0
		Total, ..	52	.....	13905	2286 8 0
1.—Mehal Nowgong, ...			90	106569 3 13¼	36820	28681 9 6
2.—Ditto Kuliabur, ...			24	24344 0 3½	11450	6646 11 9
3.—Ditto Meekirpar, ...			32	27029 1 14¼	10530	8012 3 8
4.—Ditto Chaporee, ...			83	57935 1 13¾	25955	14374 7 1
5.—Ditto Ruha, ...			211	201116 2 8	73740	49845 2 11
6.—Ditto Jumoonah Mookh, ...			57	50453 0 5¼	22880	16773 9 3
7.—Ditto Morung, ...			33	17547 2 0½	13790	5238 8 1
8.—Ditto Dantipar, ...			47	48697 4 16	15200	13506 8 10
9.—Ditto Meekirhills, ...			153	.....	7470	3361 8 0
10.—Ditto Lakhiraj, ...			30	16897 2 7¼	9370	2061 1 2
11.—Ditto Parbutjoosr, ...			52	.....	13905	2286 8 0
			812	559590 4 2	241300	150787 14 3
Mehal Julkur, ...			..	.....	....	1027 0 0
Ditto in Mouzah, ...			..	.....	....	1154 0 0
House Tax in Mouzah.			..	.....	....	1231 14 0
Grand Total, ...			812	559590 4 2	241300	154800 12 3

J. BUTLER, CAPT.,

Collector.

ZILLAH NOWGONG, ASSAM,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 22nd June 1853.

Appendix D.

Statement of Business in the Office of the Collector of Zillah Nowgong, Assam, in the year 1852-53.

1. Description of Business.	2. Remaining from previous year.	3. Brought on in this year.	4. Total.	Disposed of. 5. By Captain J. Butler, Collector.	6. By Lt. G. F. F. Vincent, Assist. A. B.	7. By Assistant C. D.	8. By C. R. Strong, Esq., Dy. Collector, E. F.	9. By C. R. Bruce, Esq., Dy. Collector, G. H.	10. By J. W. Masters, Esq., Dy. Collr., Golaghat, I. J.	11. Total.	Remaining. 12. With Captain Butler, Collector.	13. With Lieut. G. F. F. Vincent Assist. A. B.	14. With Assistant C. D.	15. With C. R. Strong, Esq., Dy. Collr., E. F.	16. With C. R. Bruce, Esq., Dy. Collr., G. H.	17 With J. W. Masters, Esq., Dy. Collr., Golaghat, I. J.	18. Total.
1 Appeals of all sorts heard and disposed of by Collectors,	...	29	29	29	...	...	...	...	..	29	...	..	...	...	..	..	..
2 Summary Suits under Reg. VII. of 1799,	164	468	632	114	68	...	325	23	...	530	...	..	...	...	102	..	102
3 Summary Suits under Reg. V. of 1812,	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	..	..	5	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
4 Execution of Summary Decrees,	45	57	102	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	12	..	...	...	..	...	12
5 Cases under Reg. II. of 1819,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..
6 Cases under Reg. III. of 1828,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
7 Cases under Reg. IX. of 1825,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..
8 Sales for Arrears under Act I. of 1845,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..
9 Sales under Reg. VIII. of 1819 and Reg. I. of 1820,	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
10 Sales under Act VIII of 1835,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
11 Appeals against Sales referred by Commissioner for investigation and report,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
12 Pleadings in Government Suit,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
13 Cases under Section 30, Reg. II. of 1819,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
14 Butwarah Cases,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
15 Dakhil-kharij Cases,	25	114	139	135	...	...	...	..	...	135	4	..	..	...	...	..	4
16 Pension Cases,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
17 Abkaree Cases,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
18 Stamp Cases,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..
19 Claims to Money in Deposit,	1	9	10	10	...	...	..	..	..	10	...	..	..	..	...	..	..
20 Refund Cases,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...
21 Compensation Cases under Reg. I. of 1824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...
22 Inquiries relative to Securities,	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
23 Miscellaneous,	287	970	1207*	497	47	...	449	41	25	1059	82	...	...	...	62	4	148
Total,	477	1653	2130	880	115	...	774	63	31	1864	98	...	...	...	164	4	266

N. B.—Of course entries under the first heading will appear only in columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12 and 18.

19. Remarks.

* List of cases entered heretofore under the head of Miscellaneous in the statement.

No. 1.—Cases for giving certain portion of land in the Pottah of a Ryot to another person.

No. 2.—Cases for incorrect measurement.

No. 3.—Cases for not giving receipt for the revenue received by the Mouzadar from the Ryots.

No. 4.—Cases for taking revenue from the Ryots without Pottah.

No. 5.—Cases for appropriating Government revenue.

No. 6.—Cases for taking revenue from a Ryot on giving another person's Pottah.

No. 7.—Cases for changing name in the Pottah without orders.

No. 8.—Cases for changing kind of land for others in the Pottah,

No. 9.—Cases for dispossessing others of land in the Pottah.

No. 10.—Cases for attending to duties.

No. 11.—Cases for paying Commission to the Cagottee and Teeklah employed.

No. 12.—Cases for allowing appointed Cagottee and Teeklah to perform their duties.

No. 13.—Cases for conspiring not to pay Government Revenue to the Mouzadars.

No. 14.—Cases for extortion.

No. 15.—Cases for disobedience of orders.

No. 16.—Cases for not accepting revenue from the Ryot when due.

No. 17.—Cases for not liquidating Government Revenue when due.

No. 18.—Cases for Boundary Disputes.

No. 19.—Cases for Misconduct or Disobedience of orders.

No. 20.—Cases for not giving money received for public purpose to the Ryots.

No. 21.—Cases for not receiving Pottah for the land cultivated.

No. 22.—Cases for not giving Commission to the minor Mouzadars.

Memorandum of Summary Suits.

	Pending more than a year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending more than three months.	Pending less than three months.	Total.
Suits by Zemindars for arrears of Rent, ...	.....	.....	3	99	102
Suits by the Ryots and others, under-holders for exaction of Rent, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suits by Ryots to aside distraints, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Execution of Decrees, ...	.....	.....	5	7	12

Memorandum of Resumption Suits.

	Decided in favor of Government.	Estimated Jumma.	In favor of Individuals.	Estimated Jumma.	Struck off.	Total disposed of.
Under Regulation II. of 1819.						
Under Regulation III. of 1828, ...						
Under Regulation IX. of 1825, ...						
Total, ...						

ZILLAH NOWGONG; COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 22nd June 1853.

J. BUTLER, CAPT.,
Collector.

APPENDIX.

1. District.	2. Letters written and answered.	3. Proceedings written and answered.	4. Reports from Native Subordinates disposed of.	5. Petitions heard and orders thereon passed.	6. Number of Drafts issued.	7. Number of Drafts cashed.	8. No. of Interest payment on Government promissory notes.	9. Number of Pension Certificates discharged.	10. Number of Malikana Certificates discharged.	11. Total.	12. REMARKS.
Nowgong Assam,	206	234	6943	7444*	352	176	2	5	....	15362	* Resignation or Istefa, . 3311 Other kind, ... 4133 7444

J. BUTLER, CAPT,
Collector.

Appendix E.

Miscellaneous Cases.

	No. of Cases.
Appropriating Government Revenue by the Mouzadars and Cagottees, ...	8
Detaining Ryots in confinement for Revenue by the Mouzadars, ...	4
Realizing Lakhiraj rent by Mouzadars	6
Mouzadars not giving Commission to the Cagottees and Tecklahs,..	25
Not giving half Commission to minor Mouzadars,..	3
Forcibly taking possession of Land in the Pottah of Ryots, ...	366
Altering the quantity of Land in the Pottah, ...	2
Forcibly taking possession of a settled Beel or Lake, ...	1
Realizing Revenue from resigned land,..	195
Incorrect measurement of Ryot's land by Mouzadars, ...	170
Revenue realized from the Ryots, not inserted in Account Book, ...	2
Not giving Pottah to the Royts, ...	20
Boundary disputes,..	12
Conspiring not to pay Revenue to the Mouzadars, ...	11
Not paying Wages to the Ameen deputed on Petition, ...	1
Not accepting Revenue from the Ryots by Mouzadars, ...	2
Claims to attached Property,..	18
Allowing unappointed Cagottees and Tecklahs to perform the duties, ...	14
Preventing the measurement of Land, ...	2
Concealing Land, ...	3
Mouzadars not liquidating the Government Revenue when due, ...	126
Issuing Bakeejoy to the Ryots, ...	54
Giving a certain portion of Land in the Pottah of the Ryot without order of Collector to another person, ...	158
Not giving price of Provisions..	1
Forcibly taking away certain Coolies sent by the Mouzadars for Public Service,..	3
Total cases, ...	1207

JOHN BUTLER, Capt.,
Collector.

Zillah Nowgong, Assam;
Collector's Office,
The 28th June 1853.

Appendix F.

List of Pupils educated in the Government School, and employed in the different Departments of Zillah Nowgong, Assam.

	Names of Pupils.	Names of Government Schools in which educated.	In what Department appointed.	Amount of Pay per month.	Remarks.
	Hurrimohun Doss,	Sudder School,	Collector's Office,	5 0 0	
	Thooleshur Sirmah,	Ditto,	Magistrate's Office,	10 0 0	
	Bhoola Koleetah,	Ditto,	Collector's Office,	3 8 0	
	Luckeeram,	Ditto,	Sudder Ameen's Court,	6 0 0	
5	Danish Mahomed,	Ditto,	Ditto,	5 0 0	
	Gorai Koleetah,	Ditto,	Collector's Court,	5 0 0	
	Roodram Sonari,	Ditto,	Magistrate's Office,	5 0 0	
	Doorgaram,	Ditto,	Sudder Ameen's Court,	6 0 0	
	Moteeah Koleetah,	Ditto,	Ditto,	4 8 0	
10	Meeheeram,	Ditto,	Jaggee Thannah,	12 0 0	
	Muffrooz Sheikh,	Ditto,	Magistrate's Office,	12 0 0	
	Mynutoolah,	Ditto,	Collector's ditto,	6 0 0	
	Munnooram,	Ditto,	Mouzadar,	12 8 0	Annual Commission per cent.
	Kerkon,	Ditto,	Village Cagottee,	2 8 0	
15	Ubhoe Ahom,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 8 0	
	Bollai,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 8 0	
	Kinaram	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 8 0	
	Roodram,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 8 0	
	Bhodai Keot,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 8 0	
20	Rotteeram,	Ditto,	Ditto,	2 8 0	
	Sumbhooram,	Ditto,	Mouzadar,	12 8 0	
	Bhodur Lushkur,	Ditto,	Ditto,	12 8 0	
	Sonaram Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	12 8 0	
	Bapeeram,	Ditto,	Dewanny Court,	4 0 0	
25	Mooktah,	Ditto,	Ditto,	3 0 0	
	Pooal,	Ditto,	Ditto,	4 0 0	
	Balleeram,	Ditto,	Ditto,	3 0 0	
	Doorgahram,	Ditto,	Ditto,	4 0 0	
	Goopeenath,	Sootargong School,	School Pundit,	6 0 0	

30	Muheedhur,...	Ditto,	Sudder Thannah,	10	0	0	
	Premnarain,	Ditto,	Collector's Office,	7	0	0	
	Rudronath,	Jaggee School,	Dewanny Court,	4	0	0	
	Bholaram,	Ditto,	Collector's Office,	7	0	0	
	Madhubram,	Ditto,	Ditto,	7	0	0	
35	Sootram,	Ditto,	Village Cagottee, Commission,	2	8	0	Annual Commission per cent.
	Toolseeram,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Bhockutram,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Sonaram,	Chamooagong School,	Collector's Office,	5	0	0	
	Shootmul,	Ditto,	Village Cagottee, Commission,	2	8	0	Annual Commission per cent.
40	Noaram,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Moheemul,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Beekoonath,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Chenabapa,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Baucharam,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
45	Meeheeram,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Jadooram,	Ditto,	Mouzadar, Commission,	12	8	0	
	Kolah Lahong,	Ditto,	Village Cagottee, Commission,	2	8	0	
	Bhokollah,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Pohurkooch,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
50	Rohimsheikh,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Montheer,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Sumtheer,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Rooparam,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Kistoram,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
55	Damoo,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Jewram,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Deokant,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Mondhoz,	Khollah School,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Gombhee Sing,	Ditto,	Mouzadar, Commission,	12	8	0	
60	Roodroram,	Ditto,	Village Cagottee, Commission,	2	8	0	
	Poornanund,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Saddeeram,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Oop Sing,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Sonaram,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
65	Bhodieram,	Kulliahbur,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Baucharam,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Sobaram,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Bapeeram,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Sookooram,	Belloogooree,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
70	Dhoneeram,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Bogameekir,	Chuto Kundlee,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Beebeer Mekir,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Holeeram,	Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	
	Sorooram,	Nareekolee School,	Ditto, ditto,	2	8	0	

	Names of Pupils.	Names of Government Schools in which educated.	In what Department appointed.	Amount of Pay per month.	Remarks.
75	Doorgakoch, ...	Nareekolee School, ...	Village Cagottee, Commission, ...	2 8 0	Annual Commission per cent.
	Monglakoch, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ditto,...	2 8 0	
	Thakooram, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ditto, ...	2 8 0	
	Juggernath,..	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ditto,...	2 8 0	
	Bholeekdeeta, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ditto, ...	2 8 0	
80	Bhodiekoch,...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ditto,...	2 8 0	
	Joyram, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ditto, ...	2 8 0	
	Roodie,...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ditto,...	2 8 0	
	Gungaie, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ditto, ...	2 8 0	
	Dehajoor, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ditto,...	2 8 0	
85	Dhoneeram, ...	Ditto, ...	Dewanny Court, ...	3 0 0	

(Signed) JOHN BUTLER, Capt.,
Collector.

Zillah Nowgong, Assam,
Collector's Office,
The 4th May 1853.

(True Copy,)
Fras. JENKINS,
Commissioner.

Appendix G.

No. 14 of 1853.

To

A. J. M. MILLS, Esquire,

Judge,

On special duty at Nowgong, Assam.

Dated Nowgong, Assam, 24*th June* 1853.

Sir,

Having received instructions from the Medical Board to submit in writing, as well as personally communicating or pointing out to you any suggestions which may occur to me, relative to the improvement of the public health of the station and district, as also I am particularly requested to bring to your notice every thing which in my opinion affects the health of the prisoners in the jail, I therefore most respectfully bring the following observations to your notice :

1*st.*—The station of Nowgong, Assam, as you personally perceive, Sir, is intersected with numerous deep hollows and excavations, and in the rains they are filled with water, which, in a few months' time, become stagnated from rotten vegetation, and the effluvia rising from these stagnant pools have a very offensive smell, and cause malaria, although the magistrate, for the last two or three years, has been filling up several of the deep hollows and excavations in front of the station with sand taken from the bed of the river, yet there are a very great number of them in the interior of the station requiring to be filled up, to make the station salubrious and healthy ; and I should therefore respectfully beg to propose, that the large tank, commenced digging some ten or twelve years ago, immediately in the centre of the station, by Captain Biggs, the late Magistrate of Nowgong, be excavated properly, and made into a good deep tank, so as to retain water during all seasons of the year, and the earth which will be taken out, will. I am confident, complete the filling up of the hollow, &c., in the interior of the station ; and the labour and expense will in a great measure be much less than in getting the sand from the bed of the river (" which is much longer distance") ; and beside, the residents of the station will have good clean and wholesome water for drinking purpose, as the river stream in the cold and hot seasons flow through large stagnant *Puttars i. e. Ghills*, which is impure and rather blackish.

2*nd.*—The jail buildings are situated on a low plate of ground, several inches below the mark of high water, and in the rains, the flooring of these buildings, which are raised only a few inches from the level of the ground, becomes quite moist and excessively damp by the percolation of the river water (through) the porous soil, and consequently much sickness in general is observed among the prisoners during the rains. I would therefore solicit the sanction of raising at least a foot and half the flooring of the hospital and jail-wards, so as to protect the convicts from the excessive dampness above alluded to.

3*rd.*—Vaccination I much regret to say has been unfortunately retarded for want of a regular establishment to propogate it ; lymph has been amply procured from Calcutta and from sister stations, but for want of subjects who could not be procured in time, the matter generally became old and useless. The inhabitants are willing to allow the propagation of vaccination in their families, if they were attended to at their homes ; as the general body of the dense population of this district are agriculturists, and their time is chiefly occupied in their fields, refuses to call over to the Sudder Station with their family for two reasons, *viz.*, the distance being great from their respective villages, and besides they are all Hindoos by caste, and have prejudice to bring their wives and children to public town, and in presence of the European medical officer. This difficulty can easily be overcome by having a regular establishment attached

to the station, similar to that allowed to the other stations in the Province. Even if the inhabitants would permit the medical officer to vaccine their family, it would be impossible for him with the small assistance he has to attend upon the jail, military and police militia hospitals, as well as upon the European and Native establishment, to have time to spare to go out of the station. The field is highly promising, and the dissemination of the disease of the greatest consequence. I would respectfully beg to bring most prominently to your notice, that a district like this, where the population are so much concentrated and equal to the extent of the largest district of the Province, should alone be considered a secondary object, and would therefore beg leave to bring the measure forward as one affecting the health and lives of more than 200,000 human beings.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

I. F. PINGAULT,

In Medical Charge, Civil Station of

Nowgong, Assam.

SEEBSAGUR.

THIS District is, with the exception of a large island called Majooli, situated on the North bank of the Bhramapootra. It is bounded on the South by the Naga mountains, on the North by the Bhramapootra river, on the East by the Boree Dehing, and on the West by the Dhunseri and Dhyung rivers.

2. The island is situated between the Bhramapootra and the Lohit rivers, and was formerly well inhabited and cultivated, but is almost entirely overrun with deep grass and forest jungle; it contains an area of 2,82,165 acres, of which only 7,446 pay rent. The soil is a rich alluvial, calculated for the growth of every kind of crop.

Seebsagur.

3. This District was the ancient seat of Royalty. The capital was first fixed at Rungpoor, then at Ghergaon, and lastly at Jorehat. The ruins of the palaces and the noble tanks at Seebsagur and Rungpoor are objects of interest and admiration, and denote an advanced degree of civilization. The station is at the head of a swampy plain, and the houses of the officials, the public buildings, jails and sepoy lines are constructed on the banks of a noble tank. It takes its name from Rajah Sib Sing, who excavated it, and as tradition says, in one night; it is 855 yards long by 690 broad, and the water covers an area of 122 British acres or 100 Assam poorahs.

4. The country from the Dhunseri to the Boree Dehing is one flat plain, intersected with villages, cultivation, and forest, sloping upward as it nears the Naga hills. The soil is a stiff clay reposing on a bed of sand, and is exceedingly rich, and abounds in valuable products, rice, sugar-cane, muga silk, mustard seed and cotton, but parts of this vast plain are subject to sudden inundations from the floods of the hill streams. The churs on the Bhramapootra are annually inundated, but the soil is rich and produces the dry crops, opium, mustard-seed, &c. In the time of the Ahom Government the banks of the smaller rivers were guarded by bunds, and the country was intersected with well-raised allies, or roads of great height and breadth, and which served all the purposes of bunds protecting the crops from inundation. These bunds, it is stated, were "crossed by high pathways, which were again joined by smaller bunds graduating down and connecting the mouzahs, villages and fields." These roads have been almost neglected by our Government, as shown in Appendix A. quoted in paragraph 88 of this Report, a neglect the more to be lamented, as I believe it has done much to retard the prosperity of this fine District.

5. Rice is the staple produce of the District; the areca, muga and mulberry silks, and cotton cloths, are extensively wove by the women of the families, but more for their own use than for purpose of trade. If a sum of money is to be raised for paying their rent or for supplying their wants, the Ryots take advances to furnish silk goods, but at a rate far below their market value. The trade of the District appears to have improved very considerably, and in proof of this it is stated, that while in 1839 there were only twenty shops of Marwarree traders, they now number eighty-four, besides sixty-two shops kept by Bengallees at the five principal stations, and numerous smaller ones scattered throughout the District. The imports and exports, as ascertained principally from the traders, amount, the former to Rupees 2,40,106, and the latter to Rupees 3,46,307.

6. The population, on a calculation made in 1841-42, is stated at 1,57,362, and by a census taken in 1844 amounted to 1,59,573 souls. Captain Holroyd thinks the census is incorrect, and the population may be computed at least at 1,80,000. There has been an influx of emigrants from Nowgong and Debroo, consisting of people of the District, who driven away by the oppression of the former Government have returned to re-settle on the lands of their ancestors, but on the other hand, the cholera has made great ravages, and is this year stated by Captain Holroyd to have decimated the District.

NOTE.—The principal imports are stated by Captain Holroyd to consist of mustard-oil, ghee, molasses, tobacco, wheat, dall, fine rice, spices, brass vessels, beads, shells, umbrellas, woollen cloths, &c., and the chief exports are areca, raw silk, tea, mustard-seed, cotton, horns, old silver coins, brass pots, cutlery, rice, dall, salt, &c. From Golahghat there is an export of rice to Upper Assam of 60,000 mds., and a large trade is carried on in cotton at and in the vicinity of Golahghat with the hill Nagas; about 10,000 or 15,000 mds. are annually brought down; the price varies from 2-8 to 3 Rs. per maund, and the exported price from 3-4 to 4-4 annas.*

7. When this District was first taken possession of by the British Government, the revenue, as heretofore, was raised by a capitation tax. In 1838 it, with the Luckimpoor District on the South bank of the Bhramapootra, was committed to the charge of Rajah Poorunder Sing; he was regarded as a tributary Rajah; the entire civil and criminal administration was left in his hands, and his territory was secured from invasion on condition of his paying a tribute of Rupees 50,000 per annum. The Rajah was oppressive and avaricious, and his rule was very distasteful to the bulk of the population. On his becoming a defaulter to a large amount in 1838, the country was taken from him and placed under the management of Captain Brodie, who administered it up to the 15th of December 1851, when he was succeeded by Captain Holroyd, the present Principal Assistant.

8. A land settlement was first commenced in 1839-40: the lands to the West of the Tazee were measured by Ameens, and the lands to the East of that river which had already under the Rajah's rule been formed into mouzahs by the Mouzahdars. The measurement was tested with the results of the revenue survey, and the roopit lands were taxed at one Rupee, and other kinds of land at eight annas per poorah.

NOTE.—The survey was made by Tangoonies, and not by mouzahs.

* See Appendix B.

9. The country had been divided into Tangoonies, of which there were fifty-one; Captain Brodie subdivided these into mouzahs. He stated in his Report, No. 35, of the 6th June 1840, that it had been his intention to have given charge of each Tangoonies to one individual, but as to the East of the Tazee the Tangoonies had been split up before Upper Assam was resumed, and the persons holding Revenue charges were numerous and importunate to get employ under the new system and had claims to consideration, he was, he says, in a measure compelled to make smaller divisions, as any other arrangements would have been the cause of much discontent.

10. The mouzahs thus formed amounted to 131, since reduced to 130, and a settlement for one year was made with persons selected by Captain Brodie on the score of respectability of character. They were called Mouzahdars, and were allowed, including stationery eight per cent.; each had under him a Sadhonie or head-man, a Khagottee and a Tecklah. To the Sadhonie was assigned a commission of five per cent., to the Khagottee of two per cent. on the collection; besides the above, the Mouzahdar was allowed one poorah of land per one hundred poorahs of cultivated land, the Khagottee half a poorah per one hundred poorahs and the Sadhonie six poorahs. If the rent-paying land in a mouzah amounted to less than three hundred poorahs no Sadhonie was appointed, if it came to five hundred poorahs one Sadhonie was appointed, if it came up to one thousand poorahs two were appointed, and so on. The Tecklah was allowed to hold five poorahs of land rent-free: the expenses of collection thus came to about 16¼ per cent.

Appendix B, *A*. shows the number of Chowdrees and subordinate Officers with their circles, their extent as to area, population and amount of revenue. There are one hundred and twenty-seven Mouzahdars, three hundred and twenty Mohurrirs and Sadhonies and two hundred and one Tecklahs. The expenses of collection on a rental of Rupees 1,48,911-1-5 come to Rupees 24,301-5 or nearly 16¼ per cent.

11. The Majooli island was divided into eight mouzahs, but as it was principally chur or Chapoorce, the plough and hoe tax was retained. Each plough paid two Rupees and each spade paid one Rupee.

12. The admitted Lakhiraj lands were settled at half rates. The julkur assessment was fixed at one Rupee for each fisherman, and the Meris paid a poll-tax of one Rupee a head. Each Ryot was furnished with a pottah under the hand and seal of the Collector, and he was permitted to resign his tenure or any field of it when he pleased. Security was taken fron each Mouzahdar.

13. In the next year the plough and hoe tax were abolished, and the lands were assessed at the rates above-mentioned. The jumma for that year amounted to 73,330-6; 18 mouzahs paying jumma of Rs. 12,331 were settled for three years, and 110 paying a jumma of Rupees 59,588-11 were settled for one year.

14. In the settlement of 1841-42, the julkur poll-tax was abolished, and the right to catch fish in the rivers and jheels was farmed out; the sayrat duties which were levied at the Hâts were also abolished. The jumma for that year amounted to Rupees 79,689-13-10. In the settlement of 1843-44 the poll-tax on

the Meris was abolished, and a land-tax substituted. The rates were also raised from one Rupee to one Rupee and four annas on the Roopit lands, and twelve annas on other lands.

15. For the reasons stated in the accompanying extract from his letter, No 193, of the 15th of March 1844, Captain Brodie proposed that the higher classes who paid twenty Rupees and upwards of rent should pay a moiety of the assessment, and those who paid more than ten Rupees but did not pay twenty should have a deduction for the excess over Rupees ten.

"I beg at the same time to state that the circumstances of this division are somewhat peculiar, inasmuch as the bulk of the old Assam nobility are located here, and notwithstanding the number of this class who either hold office or have received pensions from the liberality of Government, there are still very large numbers out of employ and who find the utmost difficulty in meeting the present demands upon them. In recommending therefore a general increase on the rate, I would couple this with some relief."

16. This proposition was approved of by the Commissioner, but the boon in question has been extended to every cultivator without discrimination in the District. There are now on the list 1,279 individuals of all classes holding poorahs 8,283-5-10, and the amount of revenue deducted from the gross jumma on this account for 1852-53 amounts to Rupees 8,290-13-5.

17. On the 17th of February 1852, Colonel Jenkins called the attention of the present Collector, Captain Holroyd, to the operation of this measure: he remarked that the Revenue Officers of the District had been accused of conniving at persons throwing their several lands together so as to make up the quantity of holdings entitling them to the indulgence, only intended for the better classes whose lands were thrown out of cultivation by the loss of Lixoos and slaves; that the same attempts to prevent the object were still rife and that there was a prospect, by the continuance of the system, of the Government being gradually defrauded of a large amount of revenue. He desired the Principal Assistant to inquire and report whether any fraudulent transfers of pottahs had been brought to notice, to what extent remissions are now granted as compared with 1844-45, and what measures he would propose to remedy the evils to be apprehended. I enclose Captain Holroyd's reply,* dated 10th of June 1852, from which it will be observed that the remission now granted as compared with that of 1844-45 has increased from Rupees 7,164-7-3 to Rupees 8,290-13-5, and the recipients from 1,125 persons to 1,279, and that the remission has been made not in one patch-field or baree included within a ring fence in one mouzah, but has been made up of numerous little patches or daghs scattered all over a mouzah or several mouzahs. There is no doubt that the boon has been abused, and Captain Holroyd proposes to remedy the evil in the manner shown in the margin. I shall give my opinion on his propositions in my general Report, merely observing in

"That the indulgence be continued during their lifetime to the original extent of their holdings in 1844-45, to the Gohanis, Phookuns, Rajkalwahs and Burooahs, whom Captain Brodie was at first desirous of relieving, but to cease at their deaths.

"That the remission made to all other holders be at once resumed.

"That no new claim for remission on similar grounds be recognized.

"That the parties mentioned in the 1st paragraph, to whom a continuance of the allowance is recommended, be required to hold their lands altogether, or at the most in two or three large khats."

"The definition I have above made of those to whom I recommend the continuance of the grant will number comparatively few, as among the 507 mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of my letter are many Saikiahs, Borahs and Hazaris, whom I now propose to exclude."

this place that the remissions should have been annually reported for the sanction of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

18. At Captain Brodie's suggestion it was also determined that no pottahs should be given for less than eight annas, except in cases of duly certified indigency; the remissions on this head have been duly reported, and for the year 1851-52 amounted to Rupees 168-11-6.

19. In 1844-45 the rates on the Roopit lands were raised to one Rupee and four annas, and in 1849-50 the Commissioner directed that the assessment of the other kinds of land should be raised to the same rates that prevailed in the adjoining District of Nowgong, *viz.*, fourteen annas per poorah. I find that the forest land producing the Soomun trees on which the muga worm feeds are assessed at these rates. The patches that are cleared in the jungle are included in the measurement. The quantity of land now taxed is stated at poorahs 2,334-1-1-11 and the rent at Rupees 2,085-14-7.

NOTE.—I have suggested in my Report on Luckimpoor that no assessment on the Son should be for the present levied.

20. The Collector has not adopted Captain Dalton's plan of allowing the Ryot to cultivate waste land free of rent charges, on condition of his not relinquishing any of his cultivated land during the term of settlement, nor has he in introducing the standard of twelve feet, under the order of the Board of Revenue, raised the rates in proportion to the greater length of the new rod. Under existing rules the Ryot is obliged to tender his relinquishment of the whole or a portion of his tenure by the 1st of January.

21. Mouzahdars are allowed to make grants of waste-lands, altogether independent of their own periods of settlement, for three years rent-free, but they have not exercised this right.

22. The settlement leases as they stand on the Towjee for 1852-53 are as follows:

Period of Settlement Lease.	Number of Mouzahs.	Jumma.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	As.	Pie	
7	10	14,645	9	2	Settled in 1852-53.
6	3	2,132	10	7	" " "
5	64	53,114	13	5	59 settled in 1849-50. 1 " " 1851-52. 4 " " 1852-53.
4	40	38,132	14	7	Of these 25 were settled in 1850-51. And 15 " " 1852-53.
3	4	4,517	15	7	3 settled in 1851-52. 1 " " 1852-53.
2	5	2,445	0	0	Settled " "
1	4	3,077	0	0	" " "
		1,18,065	0	0	
Julkur, ...		967	0	0	
Total, ...		1,19,032	6	4	

23. When a mouzah comes now under settlement the lands are surveyed generally by the Mouzahdar himself, or by his Mohurrir under his direction. The results thus given are tested in the Canoongoe's office by the former measurement papers, and as far as practicable by the settling officer himself on the spot: where concealment of land is suspected or the Mouzahdar and his Mohurrirs are not competent, the lands are measured by an officer of the establishment but the measurements are not systematically checked by the settling officer, and the settlements are generally made at the station. Captain Holroyd visited the mehals under settlement during the last two seasons, and he states he had many mouzahs measured by Government servants, and obtained a large increase of cultivation, stated at upwards of two thousand poorahs, which had been concealed.

24. The system of collecting the rents is the same as that followed in Debrooghur. The Mouzahdar is held responsible for the revenue, but the Collector assists him in collecting the rents from the Ryots. On his giving in a list of the defaulters, the Collector issues a mandatory notice for payment, which if not attended to is followed by attachment of personal property.

25. The assessed area of the District is shown in Appendix D.

The total area is 18,05,679¾, thus distributed for the current year;

	Acres.	Jumma.		
Land under cultivation, ...	1,60,812	1,52,871	3	4
Lakhiraj land assessed at ½ rates, ...	3,125¾	1,566	8	6
Fisheries, ...	0	967	0	0
Total, ...	1,63,937¾	1,55,404	11	10

26. It will be observed that only 3,125¾ acres or 2,503 poorahs of Lakhiraj land are held at half rates, and none free of rent. Petitions have been presented to me by numerous persons claiming to hold lands, some rent-free and some at half rates, and complaining of the injustice that had been done to them in the fact of no inquiry having been made, as has been done in other zillahs, into their claims.

27. It appears that on getting possession of the country, a proclamation was issued requiring claimants to hold lands on favorable terms, to register their claims and the documents on which they were founded within three months, and by an order of Captain Neufville dated 9th of June 1830, the Bur Burrooah and four other persons of rank were appointed a punchayet to investigate into the claims in question.

28. The country was subsequently made over to Rajah Poorunder Singh; on its resumption Captain Brodie reported, in his letter, No. 31 of the 31st of May 1839, that no register was kept either of the claims or of the orders passed upon them, but a register of cases in which these cases were mixed up with others was forthcoming. Upon receipt of this report, the Commissioner directed a second proclamation to be issued calling upon claimants to register their claims within three months, which was subsequently extended

to six months, and an establishment was sanctioned for the investigation of the Lakhiraj tenures by the Collector.

29. Between four and five hundred claims were registered; notices were then issued calling for title-deeds when the Cutcherry was destroyed by fire, and with it the registers of claims, the old register books of cases, and the title-deeds that were filed were burnt. A third proclamation, dated 28th August 1840, was then issued with the Commissioner's sanction, and five hundred and twelve claims were registered.

30. Captain Brodie instituted some suits to try the right of the claimants, and had the lands identified and measured by the Mouzahdars. He disposed of fifty-five, and submitted one hundred and fifty-nine to the Commissioner with a recommendation that the land should be assessed at half rates, with reference to the rules laid down in the 7th paragraph of the letter of the Officiating Secretary of India to the Bengal Government, dated 14th of October 1839. The Commissioner replied that the Circular Order did not apply to Assam, and directed him to send all the cases, pending or disposed of, to his Court for adjudication. They were sent on the 15th of March 1844, and were returned with a roobakaree, dated 6th of November 1847, with directions to the Collector to decide the claims in the manner proposed by him, and sanctioned by the Board's orders, paragraph 3, No. 12, dated 26th of March 1845.

31. The total number of cases disposed of are two hundred and seventy-seven, but no steps have been since taken to investigate the remaining two hundred and thirty-five. There is no record of the claims which Mr. Brodie states he disallowed, nor has Captain Brodie left behind his notes, referred to in the marginal extract,* while his notes relating to the lands to the Eastward of the Jazee river were burnt.

32. The Commissioner seems to have exceeded his authority in transferring the cases to his own file for adjudication when the Government had directed that the Collector should investigate them, see letter of Government, No 212, of the 19th of September 1839, and it is to be regretted that he kept them so long on his own file undecided, and when he sent them back again did not, between the years 1847 and 1852, adopt measures for the speedy adjudication of all the suits by the Collector, who from his personal

* *Captain Brodie's letter, dated 15th of January 1844.*

"I may here mention that no individuals hold "lands (Birmooter) in these terms (half rates) but "such as made out his claim to the satisfaction of a "Court that was established shortly after the occupa-"tion of Assam to investigate them. Its awards were "recognized by the several Officers who had charge "of Upper Assam before it was made over to the "management of Poorunder Singh, and they were fully "recognized by him. When I first took charge of "the district, in the latter part of 1838, I had all the "original sunnuds produced before me and I admitted "no claims before inspection of the awards, ascertain-"ing that remission had been made upon them up to "the time I took charge. The greater portion of "them were lost in the fire that occurred in the Cut-"cherry in 1840, and no other located copies are in "existence. Under these circumstances, I would ear-"nestly recommend that the present tenures be upheld "to the extent the parties now hold without any fur-"ther inquiry. I submit a list, No. 3, showing the "names of the individual holders and the quantity of "land now assessed at half rates, and when I state "from my own personal knowledge that the bulk of "these holders are men of education and respectability "and in very indigent circumstances, and that many "of them are scarcely able to meet the present demand "upon them, I have a confident hope that Government "will be pleased to extend to them the rule contained "in the 7 paragraph of the Officiating Secretary to "the Government of India to the address of the Se-"cretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 204, of "the 14th of October 1839, and relieve at once from "the harassment of further inquiry.

"Although the original awards have been mostly lost, "I have fortunately some notes of my own which were "saved and from these I know the dates of award, the "quantity of land allowed, the quantity assessed half "rates before and during Rajah Poorunder Singh's rate, "as also the claims which I disallowed for want of proof. "My notes comprehending the land lying between the "Dhunseri and Jazee were in another book, which was "not saved, but there are comparatively few Birmooter "lands in that direction."

Extract from Brodie's letter, paragraph 7, No. 12, 26th March 1845.

"As the Collector speaks confidently of the data upon "which he grounds his recommendation, the Board see no "objection to the future demand upon these lands being "amended on the manner proposed."

knowledge of the claims, and the proofs on which they rested, was the only person really competent to decide them. But though the records have been burnt, justice demands that the suits should at once be regularly instituted and disposed of upon the best evidence documentary and oral which can be adduced. Parties will be ready to take advantage of the loss of Captain Brodie's notes and advance false claims, so that great caution is necessary for the protection of the interests of Government, and I would admit the claims of no parties who are unable to show that they hold the lands under decrees of the punchayet, confirmed by the Political Agent, or under decrees passed since by Rajah Poorunder Singh, and had possession of them when we resumed the country, which can I imagine be satisfactorily ascertained from the first measurement papers.

33. Mohinder Surmah and others have also presented petitions for a compensation, equivalent to what was remitted to them in capitation tax on account of Dewutter Paicks. It appears that the Commissioner directed the Collector in 1842 to commute the taxes upon the Dewutter Paicks to an assessment on the lands they cultivate. Captain Brodie proposed to give them a money compensation equal to the amount they received in capitation tax in 1837, which came to Rupees 1,908-12, and he stated that he had hitherto obtained lists from the Dewal officers and had granted remissions as long as the amount for each Dewal did not exceed that for 1837-38. The Commissioner approved of the arrangement on the understanding that there was no ascertained Dewutter land attached to the temple, nor temple lands belonging to the Paicks as in Lower Assam, but that the Paicks were assessed at three Rupees, half of which was remitted. Captain Brodie stated that it had not been possible to obtain any list that agreed in regard to names or numbers with the list upon which he assessed them in 1838-39; that the list of the Mouzahdars and the temple officers were found not to agree, and those Paicks having gone to other Districts and returned were claimed, which with other difficulties were in the way of making any arrangement like the one that formerly existed.

34. The Collector then applied for permission to expunge from the accounts the money remitted, when a correspondence took place with the Board of Revenue and the local authorities. It was urged by the Collector that the equivalent the Paicks had for their service was a remission of half their poll-tax, and that if this should be taken away from them without a corresponding remission on their land they were virtually relieved from all obligation to serve at the temples; that the lands they were charged for were not the temple lands, but their own Gaomuttee or body-lands, and that this

Gaomuttee was in practice as locomotive as the Paick, for on every move new land was taken up. He further contended that the Dewals in Upper Assam were entitled to the same protection as was given to those in Lower Assam; that the same allowance was granted in Kamroop though in a different form, arising from the Paicks in Lower Assam being together, and thereby rendering it easy to keep an account of them and their lands, whereas it was impracticable to do this in Seebsagur, as the Paicks were scattered.

35. The Board were of opinion that the priests had not any well-founded title to the perpetual service of the Paicks in question, and declined, on the ground stated, to recommend to Government to make the future money payment proposed by Captain Brodie.

36. This order has caused much dissatisfaction to the people: there is no doubt that, according to grants from the Assam Rajahs, Paicks were perpetually assigned for the services of the temples, and to do away with the allowance which the priests got is to cancel all the grants at once. I do not think that we have dealt fairly by the priests; each claim should have been fully investigated, if the assignment of the Paicks for the services of the temples were, like any other grant of land, found on inquiry to be a valid assignment, it should have been respected, and an arrangement should have been made to consign lands, equivalent to half the poll-tax formerly paid by the Paicks to the priests.

37. But the time for investigating such claims has passed away. The Paicks have ceased to do temple service; there is now no account of them and their lands, and as the grants were conferred in remuneration of certain service, they necessarily determined when the service was no longer performed. The lands in Kamroop have always been measured and the Paick lands defined, half of the revenue due by the Paicks to Government being only collected, and the priests have until lately almost enjoyed some portion of the personal services of the Paicks, but now any labor at the temples or for the priests is almost entirely discontinued, and rent is taken instead.

38. The deductions from the gross revenue consist on commission:

On collection, ...	20,825	6	6
Manmattee or service land, ...	4,423	13	3
The rent of land assigned for pensions and charitable allowances, ...	2,832	5	4
Remission to holders of ten poorahs and twenty poorahs of land, ...	8,290	12	5
	36,392	5	6

39. The Manmattee forms the Jagheers of Mouzahdars, Sadhonee, Khagottee and Tecklahs.

40. The pension and charitable allowances will be found detailed in Appendix E. The Jagheers of the Kotokees, who are the channel of commu-

nication between the Government officers and the Boree Nagas, amount to 225 poorahs 3 *h.* 1 *c.* 10 *l.* The Khats are small patches of land that have been held rent-free by the Naga tribes, and are cultivated for them by the Kotokees. The quantity of land so held is 496 poorahs 2 *h.* 4 *c.* 14 *l.* The Nagas attach some importance to possessing Khats in the plains, while they afford to us some security for their peaceable behaviour. The other Jagheers were granted as compensation to Assamese nobles and certain individuals who held office under the late Government, and which have ceased under the operation of the arrangements introduced by our Government: Nos. 31 and 32 on the list demand immediate attention; the collection of revenue has been suspended from 1840 and 1842 respectively, and no final orders have yet been passed in regard to the cases.

41. The remissions to the 20 and 10 poorahs holders are explained in paragraphs 17 and 18.

42. Besides the above deductions, Rupees 12,178-13 are paid in cash annually to certain person, ministers and servants of the late Rajah Poorunder Singh under the sanction of Government, as particularized in Appendix F. The 989 poorahs of land granted in addition rent-free to some of the individuals (as shown in the statement) are included in the Appendix quoted in the preceding paragraph.

43. The total land in cultivation for the last four years is shown in Appendix G., which also distinguishes the different descriptions of lands; it gives an increase of cultivation of 9,382 poorahs 3 *h.*, and of revenue of Rupees 9,518-1-10, and Appendix H. shows the increase of revenue from 1839-40 to 1852-53; it has risen from Rupees 70,135-10-5 to Rupees 1,19,032-6-4, but how much of this increase has been obtained from extension of cultivation and how much from enhancement of rates cannot be correctly ascertained. The increase is progressing, though slowly, and with every prospect, says the Collector, of a still larger increase in the next ten years. The Collector is of opinion that the slow increase of population, and consequently of cultivation and revenue, is to be ascribed to the ravages of the chorera, the vicious use of opium, the irregular and dissipated life the Assamese lead, and the want of proper care of their children.

44. Appendix I. is a return of grants of waste tracts, made in the District under the orders of Government dated 6th of March 1838. The total quantity of the grants is 3,782 poorahs, and with one exception, *viz.*, No. 15, grant for 108 poorahs have been allotted to the Assam Tea Company. The terms of the grants are rent-free for 20 years, and on the expiry of this period the lands are to be taxed for the next three years at twelve annas a poorah, and for the remaining 22 years of lease at one Rupee eight annas per poorah. I visited the tea plantation, and was much gratified to find that the

clearance of the lands was steadily advancing, and that the Company are commencing to reap the fruits of their enterprise: with more economical management at the out-set, it is certain they would have derived a fair profit long since: the difficulty they have to contend with is the want of labor, arising not only from the scantiness of the population but the natural indolence of the Assamese. The Company give employ to 3,000 men, and of these only one-third are inhabitants of the District. The remainder are Cacharees from Durrung, and Bengallees. The importation of laborers from Bengal is very expensive, and I am informed it costs the Company fifteen Rupees per head to land them at Nazeera. The Collector has furnished the following statistical information regarding the operations of the Company.

45. "The Assam Company now number fifteen factories, with cultivation varying from 15 to 400 acres each, and the aggregate cultivated area is 2,500 acres, of which 1,000 acres are plants under four years old. The out-turn of manufactured tea for the season of 1852 amounted to 2,67,000 *lbs.*, which valued at 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. gives a return of £23,362."

46. In the Appendix J. the Collector has shown the outlay, produce and profits in a small baree of one hundred poorahs cultivated at the rates in force in the Assam Company; it seems to me to offer an advantageous investment of capital to persons of substance, but the outlay at first being considerable and the produce small, it would not answer to establish a factory with borrowed funds.

47. There are in the District three plantations belonging to private speculators. Two are the property of Moneeram Dass, an Assamese gentleman formerly on the employ of the Assam Tea Company, and the other is owned by Mr. Mornay, who has applied for a grant. Moneeram has not obtained a grant for the land forming one plantation; the land composing the other he has leased from a Mouzahdar. These plantations are, it is stated, on a small scale.

48. There outstood at the close of the last year a balance of Rupees 67,917-6-7; the demand of 1852-53 is stated at Rupees 1,19,032-6-4, making the total demand Rupees 1,86,949-12-11; of this amount Rupees 1,22,440-1-4 were collected up to 30th of April last. The Collector states that "the dreadful ravages of cholera during the past six months greatly retarded the collections, and that but for this prevalence there was every hope of the greater portion of the revenue being collected within the year." The revenue in this District, making every allowance for the prevalence of cholera, is not collected with requisite punctuality.

49. The excise duties have not been introduced into this District. Opium is only retailed, and the quantity sold from September 1850 to the 11th of June 1853 is 110 maunds, and the profit after deducting the original

cost of manufacture at five Rupees and eight annas per seer is Rupees 19,800. The Collector states that a much larger quantity of opium would have been sold in 1850-51 and 1851-52, had there been opium in store; all the Government opium was brought up, and the drug indented for had not arrived. The crop was short, and kanee at the time sold in the bazar from fifteen to twenty Rupees per seer.

50. The extent of land cultivated with poppy is for the past five years given in the margin. The Collector states that from fifty to sixty per cent. of the population are opium-eaters, and is of opinion that were the growth of the poppy prohibited and the Government opium only sold, the consumption would materially decrease; grown as it now is in every man's garden, it has in their eyes little or no intrinsic value; the case would, he thinks, be far different when it had to be purchased with ready money.

1847-48.	1848-49.	1849-50.	1851-52.	1852-53.
Poorahs, 772	Poorahs, 772	Poorahs, 1,107.	Poorahs, 1,293.	Poorahs, 1,311.

51. In Appendix J, *A*. is shown the expenditure that has been incurred by Government in constructing and repairing bunds in this District; it amounts to Rupees 20,716-8-5: much of this expense has been entirely thrown away: money should not be expended in bunds except after careful inquiry by competent Officers. In some part of the District bunds are of great use in protecting lands from the inundation of the small rivers.

52. There are nine schools now kept up at the places noted in the margin; the tenth has been closed. In the station school English is taught. The attendance at the village school is stated to be very irregular, and the Pundits to be mostly ignorant men. The Collector proposes to do away with five village schools, and keep up schools at the principal stations, Seebsagur, Golahghat, Jorehat, and Nazeera, giving the Pundits attached to the two former an allowance of twenty Rupees, and to the two latter an allowance of sixteen Rupees, per mensem.

Schools.	
Seebsagur.	Suhing.
Nazeera.	Gorah Loah.
Jorehat.	Salmara.
Golahghat.	Dewargong.
Bentbarree.	

53. The students of the English school complained to me of the severity of the Master, Mr. Hughes. It appears that he has in some occasions inflicted some slight corporal punishment, in one instance with his hand, and the elder boys in consequence left the school. The attendance is still irregular. There are twenty-seven boys in the English and fifty-two in the Bengallee Department, and some boys have not returned. The inspector of schools, who inquired into the complaint, states that the punishment was not severe nor undeserved, but the kind of punishment is objectionable. An Assamese parent does not mind his son being flogged, but to strike him with the hand is in his eyes degrading and prejudicial to caste. Mr. Hughes will not resort to this kind of correction again. The elder boys, too, are young men; the

senior boy is nineteen years of age, and was struck by Mr. Hughes on one occasion. Boys of this age naturally revolt against corporal punishment, and I pointed out to Mr. Hughes the impropriety of visiting faults committed by young men with strokes of the rattan. Sixteen boys educated in the schools* have obtained Government employ. The school-house was blown down in June 1852, and the estimate for constructing a new building has not yet been passed. The school is at present held in an empty bungalow lent by the Missionary Association.

54. There is a branch of the American Baptist Association established at Seebsagur. The Missionaries are the Reverend R. Brown and the Reverend S. M. Whiting; they have about twenty persons connected with the establishment, who give more or less hope of conversion, and three schools in the station, one for boys numbering fifty, and one for girls numbering ten. Mrs. Brown has also a girls' boarding school of thirteen scholars. The Association has also established two more schools and five village schools in the interior. The attendance of the former averages sixty, and at the latter one hundred and fifty. They have also two iron printing presses in operation, at which printing is executed in Assamese, English and Syan. There is likewise a bindery with two standing presses, a small foundry for casting, and three engravers. There is no other printing establishment in the Province; it is an object of great attraction to the people, and through its instrumentality much good will assuredly be effected. The books printed and published in the Assamese language are noted in the margin, and I have much pleasure in forwarding specimens for the inspection of the Most Noble the Governor General. The Missionaries are solicitors of the patronage of Government. They ask for the printing of the pottahs and other forms used in the Provinces, but I believe it would interfere with the printing arrangements to grant this indulgence, howsoever well it is merited.

Miscellaneous School-books which are furnished to the Natives at cost.

"A bound volume of the "Orunodoe" or Native paper from its commencement to the close of 1852, with "specimen numbers of the current year. By its table "of contents you will be able to see at a glance the "nature of the subjects laid before the people through "its pages. Its pictorial illustrations are rough, but "are the work of hitherto untaught Assamese, and "prepared from month to month as required. By "reference to a table on the 79th page of the accompanying Mission Report, you will see what the circulation of this paper has been from its commencement"

"A copy of the New Testament in Assamese, 3rd "edition. The binding is the work of our Native "Assamese who were wholly untaught previous to "their connection with the Press.

55. The statement of business presented, disposed of and pending in the Collectorate in the 1852-53 is shewn in Appendix J, *A*. In the margin are noted the pending cases.

Summary Suits under Regulation VII. of 1799,..	8
Dakhil-kharij cases,	10
Claims to Money in deposit,	1
Inquiries relative to Securities,	15
Miscellaneous,	269
	303

56. The summary suits under Regulations VII. of 1799 and V. of 1812, relate to disputes between the Ryots and Mouzahdars, and have no connection with the regulations quoted.

* Appendix J, *B*.

57. The miscellaneous suits exclusive of those instituted before Mr. Masters, the records of which were not at hand, are classified in Appendix K. The cases mostly refer to petty fiscal matters, such as the recovery of revenue from defaulting Mouzahdars and Ryots, negligence of officers, disputes regarding land, &c. The resignation by Ryots of their lands are not entered in the statement as is the case with the statements of other Districts, but they amounted for the year 1852-53 to seven hundred and eighty applications, tendering the relinquishment of 1,284 poorahs of land.

58. I examined the records of all Departments. They are kept in as much regularity and order as the dilapidated condition of the building will admit of. The records have been assorted for nearly five years, but no register have been prepared, and I would recommend that the assortment be postponed until a new cutcherry shall have been built, as at present the records are in great confusion, and there is no room for almirahs in which to preserve the records when sorted.

59. Plans and estimates for constructing a cutcherry, treasury, guard and record-rooms have been prepared and submitted for the approval of the Superintending Engineer. The estimate amounts to 21,166-8-3, and exclusive of iron-work to 12,908-10-7. It appears to me that a building of 102½ feet by 46½ feet wide in the clear with double range of pillars to support the roof, cutcha-pucka on pucka foundation and plinth, with thatch roof similar to the cutcherry of Tezpore, would answer every purpose and not cost so large a sum. The building for the record, guard and treasury rooms appears suitable.

60. The system of keeping the treasury accounts is similar to that followed in Debrooghur: the Sherishtadar is responsible for and duly checks the accounts. The only defect is, that the Treasurer and the Jummanuvees do not sign each other's ledgers in token of their correctness, and the delivery of the dakhilas is, unnecessarily delayed by registering them in Bengallee, but this register is not translated into English as is done in Gowhatty and Debrooghur.

61. There is a sufficiency of copper coin in circulation. It is employed as a medium of exchange in all transactions; the use of cowrees is entirely exploded.

62. The increase and decrease of the establishments is shown in Appendix K, *A*. The nett increase in the three Departments is Rupees 1,057; it is not large, considering that the pay of the Officers was fixed on an admitted low scale, and is in most instances wholly inadequate.

63. I have received numerous petitions from all classes, but the prayer of almost all of them is for pensions in land, or money, or service. There are no complaints by Mouzahdars or Ryots of oppressive taxation. One petition,

that of Moneeram Dass, touches on these points. It is so curious a document, and being the production of a discontented subject who had once in his hands the revenue administration of the country, that I have had it translated into English,* and submit it for His Lordship's information. The petitioner was formerly Collectory Sherishtadar, and then Dewan of the Assam Company. He is now without employ. He is a clever but an untrustworthy and intriguing person.

64. He abuses the whole system, insinuating more than he dares to express and exaggerating facts, and sets forth in detail the grievances under which the upper classes are said to labor.

65. His real motive in decrying the Company's administration, and comparing it with that of the Assam rulers, is to get the country restored to the management of Rajah Poorunder Singh's descendant. The young Rajah also waited on me, and urged in a petition he presented to me his right to hold Upper Assam as an independent tributary. I gave him to understand that he had in my opinion no claim to the promotion, and endeavoured to convince him of the futility of agitating it. This conversation took place in the presence of his numerous retainers. He then desired to speak to me in private, when he informed me that he was himself desirous of taking the pension offered to his grandfather and father, but that the nobles of the country, his ministers and servants (and I suspect Moneeram is his chief adviser), who still cling to the hope of his restoration and their aggrandisement, would not permit him to accept it.

66. It does not seem to me necessary to dwell much on this subject, as I feel assured that the Government would never for a moment listen to the Rajah's proposal. The people themselves have no desire to be placed under his administration. The condition of the Assamese Ryot is that of much comfort; he is taxed lightly, and labors in peace and security, and certainly it would not be to his interests nor to those of Government that any such change should be made. The Rajah, too, is wholly incompetent to undertake the charge.

67. The frequent reports which the Rajah's adherents circulate, that we intend to give up the country to his rule, unsettles the minds of the people, while Moneeram's petition has created much fermentation, disquietude and dread amongst the lower classes. Under these circumstances, I think it would be productive of much good were Government to signify to the Rajah plainly and distinctly, by a letter addressed to himself, that it ignores his pretensions and disallows his petition.

68. The numerous petitions for pensions and place show the dissatisfaction with which the upper classes regard our rule; it arises chiefly from the freedom given to their slaves. This act carried ruin to them, and has reduced

* Appendix K, *B*.

many families of respectability to extreme indigency. I shall remark further on this subject in my general Report.

69. The pension lists show that the Government have been liberal in the bestowal of relief to those who lost office under the change of administration; the cases of some may have been overlooked and less deserving persons have received support, but strong grounds should be adduced to warrant the grant of any more liberal degree of assistance. There are only three petitions which seem to me to be deserving of attention. The first is that of Chuckrodhee Gosain, the son-in-law of the late Rajah Chunderkanth Sing. The Government were pleased to confer* on him the title of Bur Gohain; Captain Brodie was of opinion that the title should not be granted by Government unless they were prepared to furnish the means to support it. He now gets eighteen Rupees per annum and four poorahs of land, but is in great distress. His residence, which I have seen, is on a par with that of the commonest cultivator.

* See letter of the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, No. 690 of 1849, dated 1st September.

70. The second is from the sons of Bengallee Gohain; their petition for a pensionary allowance was strongly supported by Captain Brodie in his letter of the 10th of December 1849, but the Government of India declined to sanction the pension solicited of twenty Rupees per mensem, see letter No. 1275 of 1850, dated 17th of May, in the Foreign Department of the Government of India. Both petitioners hold high positions in Upper Assam, and the sons of Bengallee Gohain, though in better circumstances than the Bur Gohain, suffered a great deal from the loss of their slaves. I would with all deference submit that the time is hardly yet arrived when these families should be thrown on their own resources.

71. The petition of Betharam, a pensioner, requires especial notice. He was convicted at the sessions of theft, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with labor without irons. He is now living outside of the jail at his ease, excepting that he has given security not to leave his residence until his sentence expires. The Commissioner directed his release, on the ground that he is a Bhramin and a person of repectability. He was attached to one of the temples, his office being to provide the rice required for the use of the temple. I can see no sufficient ground for this remission of punishment. As an example it is calculated to do mischief; the law is no respector of persons, and certainly should not respect a felon, because he is of the better class. The Commissioner also clearly exceeded his authority in mitigating the sentence.

CRIMINAL.

Captain Holroyd, Principal Assistant.
Mr. J. Thornton, Sub-Assistant.
Mr. J. W. Masters, Sub-Assistant, with the powers of a Magistrate, stationed at Golahghat, with jurisdiction over a portion of the adjoining or Nowgong District.
Indernath Saro, Millia Rajah, Sudder Ameen.
Jadooram Dukit Burooah, stationed at Golahghat, with the powers of a Sudder Ameen.

72. The officers noted in the margin are employed in the administration of criminal justice in the Seebsagur District.

73. Crimes of a highly heinous nature are rare; there were four homicides committed in 1852, and one murder only is as yet reported in 1853.

74. The subjoined comparative statement shows the results for 1851 and 1852 and the past five months of 1853:

Year.	Murder.	Homicide.	Dacoity with Wounding.	Simple Dacoities.	Highway robbery with murder.	Burglaries.	Thefts by administering intoxicating Drug.	Thefts including Cattle-stealing.
1851,	2	1	1	3	1	259	...	318
1852,	...	4	..	...	...	185	2	217
1853,	1	...	..	...	...	80	1	87

Cattle-stealing is prevalent, which is owing to the cultivators keeping no cow-herds, and to the facilities which the Naga hills afford to the thieves for the disposal of the stolen animals.

75. One thousand and twenty-seven crimes and offences were reported in 1852, and three hundred and sixty-four in the first five months of 1853; in the former period seven hundred and eighty-eight persons were under trial, and in the latter two hundred and twenty-nine persons; they were disposed of as follows:

		Number of Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Committed.	Escaped.	Pending.		
							Cases.	In Jail.	On Bail.
1852,	Heinous offences, ...	351	159	181	7	2	2	1	3
	Crimes and offences not included in the above, ...	437	260	163	...	...	9	1	3
1853,	Heinous offences as above, ...	87	53	27	...	...	2	4	1
	Petty ditto, ...	144	74	57	...	...	8	1	12

76. The proportion of convictions to acquittals in heinous offences committed in 1852 is not satisfactory. The percentage of the property recovered to that stolen is for 1852 nearly four per cent., and for five months of 1853 is nearly five and a half; both results are unfavorable.

NOTE.—Property stolen in 1852, .. 1,953 10 7
" recovered in ditto, .. 492 2 6
" stolen in 1853, .. 4,364 5 10
" recovered in ditto, .. 790 1 1

77. The business is well brought up, and the witnesses do not appear to be unduly detained, as shown in the margin, but on examining the records of cases disposed of by Mr. Sub-Assistant Masters and by the Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff, I found very great delay in drawing out the subpœnas and summons, and this was especially the case in the Sudder Ameen's office, where I observed that the processes were seldom or ever received by the Nazir till three days after the order has been passed for their issue, and in several instances not till ten or more days. It is obvious from this irregularity of procedure that the omlah are not looked after, and do not draw out the processes until they are fee'd for doing so. It was the practice in the Magistrate's office not to draw out a subpœna or a summons until the subsistence money for the witnesses or for the service of the processes had been deposited ; this entailed more expense on the unfortunate complainant, as he had then to feed the Nazir for taking the money and certifying its payment, the omlah for drawing out the process, and the Nazir again for promptly issuing it. Captain Holroyd has now directed that the processes shall be drawn out and deposited with the Nazir, whether the subsistence money be lodged or not, immediately after the order shall have been passed.

Witnesses in attendance 1852.

	For 1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	Total.
Captain Holroyd,..	360	11	..	..	371
Mr. Masters,.. ..	335	61	8	..	404
Mr. Thornton, ..	1,570	20	..	..	1,509
Sudder Ameen, ..	327	..	..	..	327
Moonsiff, with powers of a Sudder Ameen, ..	342	99	28	3	472
	For 1853.				
Captain Holroyd,..	24	..	..	..	24
Mr. Masters,.. ..	108	..	7	..	115
Mr. Thornton, ..	741	13	13	..	766
Sudder Ameen, ..	103	..	...	..	103
Moonsiff, ...	158	36	5	..	100

78. The miscellaneous offences are generally of a petty nature. No Act IV. of 1840 cases have been ever instituted in this Court. The Collector very properly deals with disputes regarding land in the summary department.

There have been forty-three cases disposed of *vivâ voce* from the 1st of January to the 8th June 1853. The Magistrate states that the system works well, and gives satisfaction to the people.

79. The jail contained one hundred and twenty prisoners when I visited it, employed in the manner shown in the margin. The messing system has been introduced, and the dieting table for non-laboring and laboring prisoners is that laid down in the orders of Government, dated 15th November 1851, vegetables having at the recommendation of the Surgeon been substituted for dall. The use of opium and tobacco are also prohibited, but the prohibition

Employed on the Road,	56
,, inside the Jail,	32
,, in Manufactures,	6
Women pounding bricks,	2
,, employed on other light work,	2
Jail and Hospital Mahters,	2
Cooks,	4
Sick,	16

is often times evaded when the prisoners are outside the jail walls. The diet of the laboring convicts cost 1 *a.* to 1 *a.* 1½ *p.* and that of the non-laboring from 1 *a.* 3 *p.* to 1 *a.* 4¼ *p.*, according to whether fish and vegetables are the rations. The prisoners in Hajut receive nine pie per diem, and cook their own food.

80. Appendix L. contains an original letter from the Civil Surgeon on the subject of the public health, and of that of the prisoners in particular. Mr. Long draws attention to the objects which appears to him to act prejudicially on both, and offers some suggestion for their improvement.

81. The houses of the resident of the station, the public offices, jail and sepoy lines are built on the banks of the finest tank I have seen in India. The country around it is a dead flat, low, and periodically subject to inundation. The buildings on the banks of the tank are of course well raised above the level of the inundations and a more eligible site for the station could not with reference to the state of the country have been selected.

82. As regards the climate of Assam, Mr. Long justly remarks that it is only by extending the cultivation of this fertile and really beautiful valley that the climate can be ameliorated; as regards Seebsagur station, he is of opinion that it requires proper drainage and protection from floods which spread over the country around. The drainage is defective, and I would suggest that the matter be referred for the opinion of the Executive authorities as may also the remedy for the latter evil. It will be difficult to keep off the floods. Mr. Long recommends the erection of a new jail, on the plan of having numerous wards opening into one passage, so that there might be only a few men at most in each ward. The present jail is in a tottering condition, and unless a new jail be immediately sanctioned, will require rebuilding. The plan and estimates have been submitted to Government, and the cost exclusive of iron work is estimated at Rupees 20,616. The jail is to consist of two criminal wards, capable of containing one hundred and forty-four prisoners, a female jail for eight prisoners, Hajut ditto for twenty, and civil jail for ten prisoners. I think the female ward should be enlarged so as to accommodate twelve females at least. The pucka verandahs which are to go all round the building might be dispensed with. The whole building including iron work, which will cost I am informed nearly 10,000 Rupees, might be constructed for the above amount, *viz.*, 20,616 Rupees.

83. The present jail building admits of no other classification of the prisoners than the separation of the females and the civil prisoners. When there are no civil prisoners the prisoners under examination are confined in the civil ward.

84. A new hospital is in course of construction. The building seems to be in all respects suitable.

85. Three are forty-three ferries in this District, eighteen of which pay an annual rent of less than twenty Rupees. I have recommended in my Reports on the other Districts that these small ferries be given up and left to the people themselves to manage.

86. The rent for the year 1853 is Rupees 1,491-8, of which forty-two Rupees have only been collected, but the larger portion is not demandable until the rains set in and the rivers are rendered unfordable.

87. The balance in hand amounts to Rupees 5,420-13-5; Rupees 295-8-4 have this year been expended in erecting at Jorehat, a Serai for the accommodation of the Nagas and other mountaineers, who come down into the plains in the cold weather to barter their goods.

88. The funds are administered by the Magistrate, and I would suggest that the balance in hand be immediately laid out in repairing the roads of the District, which through its length is intersected with fine old roads, requiring only to be cleared and kept in order. They have been sadly neglected. A list of the roads is given in Appendix A.

89. There are under the orders of the Executive Officer, as shown in the Appendix, the post roads from Golahghat to Jorehat, Seebsagur and Debroo, and are mentioned in my Report on Debroo as requiring only pucka bridges which should be at once commenced on; the branch road to the mouth of the Dekho is in good order but requires pucka bridges. The roads under the Magistrate are the old roads of the District constructed by the Assam Government; they are well raised, and as stated above served as bunds, but are in some parts broken and overgrown with jungle. They require annual repairs and pucka bridges.

90. There are four thannahs in the District, of the strength shown in the margin. The large Majooli island, which is about forty-eight miles long by eight to ten miles in breadth and contains a population of 11,682 souls, is unprotected by a single policeman. From the accompanying detailed statement* of the salaries and establishment, it will be observed that the salaries of the officers of the thannahs of Jorehat and Seebsagur differ considerably in amount from the salaries of those of the other thannahs, while the pay of the officers of the latter thannah is not correspondent. The Tecklahs of Seebsagur and Jorehat get only two

Names of Thaunahs.	Darogahs.	Moburirs.	Jemedars.	Burkundauzes.	Tecklahs.
Jorehat,..	1	2	1	4	8
Seebsagur, ...	1	2	1	4	8
Jeypore, ...	1	2	1	8	6
Golahghat, ...	1	3	1	8	8
Total,.. ..	4	9	4	24	30

* Appended to the general Report.

Rupees per mensem, which is not the hire of a common cooly. The subject was brought to the notice of Government by Captain Holroyd in his letter of the 20th April 1852, and it appears from Colonel Jenkins' Report, that the subject has been reserved for consideration at some future period; it is certainly of much importance, and the reorganization of the force is urgently demanded. As the Police Militia of this District has been disbanded, and a new corps is being raised of the strength noted in the margin, I do not think the Police force is numerically insufficient. The men of the new corps are mostly Nepalese and Mynpoorees, sons of the sepoys belonging to the 1st Assam Battalion.

		Rs.	As.
1	Jemadar, ...	17	0
4	Havildars, ... at 12 each	48	0
6	Naiks,.. .. .. .. at 10 each	60	0
100	Sepoys, ... at 5¼ each	525	0
	Staff and pay Havildars.	5	0
1	Drill Naik,..	2	8
	Contingencies, ...	25	0
	Total, ...	682	8

91. The revenue of certain lands encircling the station is appropriated with the sanction of Government to the improvement of the station, and a sum of Rupees 4,721-15-6 is available for expenditure when the necessary voucher is obtained from the Sudder Board of Revenue for debiting it to profit and loss. I would suggest that this amount be expended in making bathing ghats on the four sides of the great tank, repairing the roads, bunding the back of the station and making pucka bridges. When these works have been completed it would be most desirable to build a wall round the inside of the tank for the purpose of protecting the banks, which are now crumbling away by the action of the water. This would add greatly to the beauty of this fine sheet of water.

92. The Sherishtadar of the Criminal Court and the Sherishtadar of the Civil Court have solicited an increase to their salaries. They now receive fifty Rupees each, while that of similar offices in Lower Assam varies from sixty to eighty Rupees. The same officers in Debrooghur get sixty Rupees each. When the appointments were first created, the Principal Assistant was directed by the Commissioner to consider all appointments made as temporary, and to give mere subsistence allowance, but the prospect of being placed on a footing with the establishments of Lower Assam, when the country was brought into a settled state, was held out to them. The officers in question bear high characters. A proposition was submitted by the late Collector, on the eve of his leaving the District, to increase the salaries of these Officers, as well as the Burkundauzes and Tecklahs of the Police Establishment mentioned above, which His Honor the Deputy Governor of Bengal expressed his inability to recommend to the Government of India, (see letter No. 103 of the 15th of January 1852,) but in ignorance of the reasons which influenced the determination then come to, I can only state that the requests of the applicants seem to me to be most reasonable and to be deserving of re-consideration.

93. In my general Report I shall suggest the revision of the different establishments in the Province, with the view of equalizing salaries and combining economy with efficiency.

Civil.

94. In this Department the Principal Assistant is aided by Mr. J. Thornton, Sub-Assistant, at the Sudder Station, Mr. J. W. Masters, Sub-Assistant, with the powers of a Principal Assistant, stationed at Golahghat, with jurisdiction over a portion of Nowgong ; Sudder Ameen, Jadoonath Soroo Milliah Rajah, stationed at Jorehat, Baboo Kertenal Phookun, Moonsiff of Seebsagur, and Baboo Jadooram Deka Burooah, Moonsiff of Jorehat.

95. The Civil business disposed of in the year 1852 is shown in the margin ; when I visited the Court, there pended two hundred and thirty-three cases, of which four were upwards of a year under trial, *viz.* :—

		Decided on trial.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Above one year.
Capt. Holroyd,	Original Suits,	1	37	17	1
	Appeals, ..	35	69	51	..
	Miscellaneous,	12	43	9	..
Sub-Assistant, Mr. Thornton,	Original Suits,	6	77	2	..
	Miscellaneous,	3	12	3	..
Mr. Masters, Sub-Assistant,	Original Suits,	6	77	6	..
	Appeals, ..	8	8	10	..
	Miscellaneous,	10	36	11	..
Sudder Ameen,	Original Suits,	68	107	19	..
	Appeals, ..	31	32	..	..
	Miscellaneous,	20	35	30	..
Moonsiff, Sudder, ..	Original Suits,	100	147	68	..
	Miscellaneous,	47	78	25	..
Moonsiff Golahghat, ..	Original Suits,	38	77	18	..
	Miscellaneous,	19	38	13	..
		421	692	277	1

Captain Holroyd, ..	Original Suits, ..	20
	Appeals, ...	31
	Miscellaneous, ..	12
Mr. Thornton, ...	Original Suits, ..	2
	Miscellaneous, ..	7
Mr. Masters, ...	Original Suits, ..	1
	Miscellaneous, ..	5
	Appeals, ...	3
Sudder Ameen, ..	Original Suits, ..	30
	Appeals, ...	1
Moonsiff of Sudder Station, ...	Original Suits, ..	61
	Miscellaneous, ..	17
Moonsiff Golahghat,	Original Suits, ..	32
	Miscellaneous, ..	11
	Total, ...	233

96. The business is light, and the litigation is for the most part concerning petty matters : of the suits regular and miscellaneous instituted in 1852, thirty-four were for sums under five Rupees, ninety-five for sums from five to ten Rupees, one hundred and nineteen from Rupees ten to twenty, two hundred and thirty-seven from Rupees twenty to fifty, one hundred and twenty-four from Rupees fifty to a hundred, and one hundred and eleven upwards of Rupees a hundred, which are thus classified :—

Suits for immoveable property, ...	28
" " Moveable property, ...	308
" " Bond-debts, ...	216
" " Breach of marriage contract and recovery of money expended, ...	9
" " Balance due on account, ...	109
" " Enforcement of cohabitation, ...	18
" " Rent, ...	24
" " Fees, commission and wages, ...	11
" " Defamation of character and loss of caste, ...	16

Eighteen cases in 1852 and in 1853 related to the enforcement of cohabitation ; twenty-one were disposed of on summary inquiry, and eight are pending in 1853 ; one case was decided by confronting the parties, and three

cases were submitted to arbitrators, and decided according to their awards. The Principal Assistant has not given sufficient encouragement to the system of bringing matters to a speedy issue, and the business of this Department throughout all the Courts is not disposed of in the expeditious manner which its general lightness so well admits of. The decisions of the Native Judges, especially those of the Sudder Ameen, display but little knowledge of their respective duties. The number of cases for the recovery of conjugal rights in this District is large, and not a tithe of these disputes are, I am informed, brought before the Court. Polygamy is almost universal, and the Assamese women are looked upon more as slaves than wives, and to the degradation in which they are held may be ascribed the prevalence of elopement. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a father to betroth his daughter to two or more persons, taking money from each. The nine cases above-mentioned are of this description.

97. The Registry of Deeds is made by the Sub-Assistant, the books are properly kept up, but from a misconception of Act XI. of 1851, the register books are deposited amongst the records of the Magistrate. The Judge's office is the appropriate place for their deposit.

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS.

SEEBSAGUR,
The 14th June 1853.

SINCE leaving Seebsagur I have received petitions from the four widows of the late Rajah Kamissar Sing, as also the accompanying correspondence from Colonel Jenkins recommending small pensions for them ; it is of course the duty of the son to support the widows of his father, but from what I heard at Seebsagur, there is no doubt that he neglects them sadly, and that they are in very distressed circumstances ; I am induced therefore to support Colonel Jenkins' recommendation in favor of the widows ; I do not think that the favorite Shan girl of the late Rajah, No. 4, on the list has any claim on Government for pensionary support.

If hereafter the Rajah should apply for a pension, and Government see fit to sanction it, the amount granted for the above persons will of course be deducted therefrom.

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS,
Offg. Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, on Deputation.

GOWHATTY,
The 16th July 1853.

Appendix A.

List of the principal Roads in the Seebsagur District.

Roads.	In whose Charge.	State.
Nogorah Road from Golah Ghat to Nogorah, ...	Magistrate, ...	Tolerable. Requires repairs.
Akurallee from Kucharee Hath to Deorgaon, ...	Ditto, ...	Overgrown with jungle and broken; not opened out.
Komarbundahallee from Kucharee Hath to Jorehauth, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Gurhallee from Jorehauth to Komargaon,..	Ditto, ...	Indifferent, broken and overgrown with jungle; not opened out.
Dhodurallee Golah Ghat to Jaipore, ...	Ditto, ...	Overgrown with jungle, and broken.
Muhmarahallee from Disang to Jaipore, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto dltto
Gheergongallee to the Palace at Ghergong from Seebsagur, ..	Ditto, ...	Requires slight repairs and pucka bridges, otherwise pretty good.
Borallee from Ghergong Palace to Maskwa Ghur, ...	Ditto, ...	Broken and somewhat overgrown with jungle.
Koreekutiaallee from Seebsagur to foot of Naga Hills, ...	Ditto, ...	Open and clear of jungle; requires slight repairs and bridges.
Seonceallee from Jhazie to Dhodurallee, ...	Ditto, ...	Broken and overgrown with jungle; not opened out.
Ladoe Gurh from Gubroo Purbut to Seoneeallee, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Dhaieallee from Seebsagur to Boreedihing Mookh, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Borpatro Gohainsallee from Seebsagur to Disang, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Post Road from Golah Ghat to Komargaon, ...	Magistrate should be put under Executive Officer, ...	In good order, requires pucka bridges and yearly repairs.
Soloogooreeallee from Disang to Boreedihing, ...	Magistrate, ...	Overgrown with jungle; unopened.
Post Road from Goldly Hath through Joorhath to Seebsagur,..	Executive Officer, ...	In good order, but all require pucka bridges.
Borbooroohallee from Seebsagur to Deebroo, ...	Ditto, ...	
Road from Seebsagur to Deekhoo Mookh,..	Ditto, ...	

MAGISTRACY; ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR,
The 6th June 1853.

C. HOLROYD,
Magistrate.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Seebsagur Zillah for the year 1852.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Names of Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Names of Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
From Bengal.			**To Bengal.**		
Salt,	25,000 Mds.	1,12,000 Rs.	Tea,	3,337½ Mds.	2,00,250 Rs.
Abkaree Opium,	60 "	24,000 "	Coal,	2,500 "	625 "
Mustard Oil,	1,640 "	11,480 "	Raw Silk,	315 "	50,400 "
Ghee,	391 "	8,266 "	Mustard Seed,	17,000 "	17,000 "
Sugar, Brown,	267 "	2,136 "	Ivory,	17 "	2,550 "
" Candy and Olah,	55 "	1,100 "	Cotton,	12,609 "	36,500 "
Molasses,	650 "	1,300 "	Horns,	1,150 "	360 "
Rice, Table,	800 "	1,400 "	Gold,	250 Tolas.	3,125 "
Wheat,	750 "	1,125 "	Rhinoceros' Horns,	1½ Mds.	600 "
Gram and Doll,	2,295 "	3,874 "	Bees' Wax,	12 "	240 "
Dried Fruits,	35½ "	327 "	Old Native Rupees,	7,000 Tolas.	6,125 "
Tobacco,	870 "	4,350 "	Silver,	1,500 "	750 "
Bar Iron and Steel,	1,328 "	5,736 "			
Beetle Nut,	55 "	385 "			
Kut,	20 Srs.	5 "			
Spices,	165¾ Mds.	2,141 "	Total,	..	3,18,525 Rs.
Jute,	165 "	413 "			
Gunny Bags,	2,000 "	150 "			
Brass Vessels,	250 "	10,000 "	**To other Districts in Province.**		
Vermilion and Orpiment,	70 "	210 "			
Saltpetre,	11 "	110 "			
Sulphur, Camphor, Blue Virtriol, and Alum,	16½ "	446 "	Silk Pieces, fine,	150 Nos.	750 Rs.
Dye Wood,	12 "	168 "	Ditto ditto, coarse,	1,100 "	1,100 "
Coral Beads,	1,150 Tolas.	2,875 "	Cloths,	500 "	925 "
Glass Beads,	..	1,700 "	Brass Pots, &c.,	..	262 "
Gold and Silver Wire,	..	425 "	Bell Metal Vessels,	24 Mds.	1,920 "
Shells,	2,500 Nos.	1,250 "	Assam Cutlery,	2,000 Nos.	100 "
Rubies,	..	1,650 "	Gold Beads,	50 Tolas.	625 "
Gold Mohurs,	..	600 "	Ditto Ear Ornaments,	50 Prs.	250 "
Iron Pots and Spoons	..	950 "	Rice,	33,000 Mds.	17,625 "
Cocoa Nuts,	..	550 "	Doll,	1,100 "	1,550 "
Stationery,	..	1,180 "	Salt,	500 "	1,650 "
Umbrellas,	1,200 "	1,650 "	Garlic and Onions,	75 "	125 "
Sandals,	120 Prs.	20 "	Earthen Pots,	6,55,200 Nos.	1,000 "
Shoes,	2,500 "	1,000 "			
Looking Glasses,	500 "	150 "			
Glass and Earthen-ware,	..	295 "	Total,	..	27,782 Rs.
Cutlery,	..	230 "			
Soap,	80 Mds.	400 "			
Hubble-Bubbles and Small Hookahs,	5,200 Nos.	680 "	Brought down	..	3,18,525 "
Fine Mats,	150 "	150 "			
Chairs,	100 "	200 "			
Powder, Shot and Lead,	..	500 "	Total, Exports,	..	3,46,307 Rs.
Books, Native,	..	120 "			
Stationery, English,	..	280 "			
Carpenter's Tools, &c.,	..	850 "			
English Stores, &c.,	..	1,917 "			
Brushes, &c.,	..	100 "			
English Medicines,	..	100 "			
Miscellaneous,	..	4,318 "			
Printed Calicoes, Silks, Woollen Cloths, &c.,	..	1,800 "			
Amber Ear Ornaments	350 Prs.	1,400 "			
Guns	..	160 "			
Wax Candles,	5 Mds.	400 "			
Total,	..	2,18,406 Rs.			
From Lower Assam.					
Opium, (Kani,)	85 Mds.	17,000 Rs.			
Rice,	900 "	900 "			
Doll of sorts,	1,100 "	1,200 "			
Kossia Iron,	..	2,500 "			
Bell Metal Vessels,	..	40 "			
Total,	..	21,640 Rs.			
Grand Total	..	2,40,106 Rs.			

C. HOLROYD,
Magistrate.

Appendix B, A.

Statement showing the Number of Chowdrees and Subordinate Officers, with their Circles, their extent as to Area, Population and Amount of Revenue, in the Zillah of Seebsagur, for 1851-52.

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Atkhel,	Sonye Gohain, Mouzadar,	15 0 6	102 10 3	117 10 9				
	Dhooroop, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	64 2 5	71 10 5				
	Ditto, Mohurir,	7 8 3	25 10 7	33 2 10				
	Myaram, Tecklah,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Ponow, ditto,	6 2 6	0 0 0	6 2 6				
	Total,	42 7 3	192 7 3	234 14 6	28	1202 3 1 17	1248	1422 8 8
Gonockgaon,	Jonmee Boorwa, Mouzadar,	4 2 0	48 8 0	52 10 0				
	Degolah, Tecklah,	5 15 9	0 0 0	5 15 9				
	Total,	10 1 9	48 8 0	58 9 9	4	335 1 3 10	429	371 12 8
Seemoolgooree,	Narion Sirma, Mouzadar,	14 5 0	85 10 9	99 15 9				
	Jewram, Sadoonee,	7 0 6	26 12 5	33 12 11				
	Mone Dhon, ditto,	7 8 0	26 12 4	34 4 4				
	Bekaram, Mohurir,	7 2 6	21 7 2	28 9 8				
	Seendhoo, Tecklah,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Dhakon, ditto,	6 0 4	0 0 0	6 0 4				
	Total,	48 4 4	160 10 8	208 15 0	10	1149 0 1 7	1400	1292 12 8

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Choramonee,	Bhorouth Ragekoah, Mouzadar,	8 11 2	55 7 2	64 3 4				
	Monooram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	34 10 1	42 2 1				
	Bhoodhur, Mohurir,	4 9 6	13 13 8	18 7 2				
	Bolo, Teckla,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0				
	Total,	20 12 8	103 14 11	124 11 7	14	748 3 2 6	644	797 8 8
Toolseejan,	Kandoorah, Mouzadar,	8 2 0	50 6 7	58 8 7				
	Gungaram, Mohurir,	4 1 0	12 9 6	16 10 6				
	Banoo, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	31 8 2	39 0 2				
	Bholye, Tecklah,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Bhoborah, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	32 3 0	94 8 3	126 11 3	6	651 0 0 9	1012	746 5 10
Aumoogooree,	Doorgaram, Mouzadar,	19 8 6	149 10 5	169 3 11				
	Kolaram and Bhoteea, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	46 12 10	54 4 10				
	Shonye, ditto,	7 8 0	46 12 9	54 4 9				
	Doorgaram, Mohurir,	0 0 0	37 7 7	37 7 7				
	Doyahram, Tecklah,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Shadee, ditto,	6 1 11	0 0 0	6 1 11				
	Loothoree, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	53 2 5	280 12 7	333 15 0	10	1837 2 0 5	1846	2092 14 10
Babajeeah,	Kundoorah Kotokee, Mouzadar,	8 5 6	55 1 4	63 6 10				
	Ditto, Mohurir,	4 2 9	13 12 1	17 14 10				
	Bhoboram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	34 8 2	42 0 2				
	Monee, Tecklah,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Obhee, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	32 8 3	103 5 7	135 13 10	7	756 0 1 9	1397	839 7 0

Dungdhora,	Teranund Rage Koah, Mouzadar,	12 15 0	81 15 6	94 14 6					
	Rangamoah, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	51 3 8	58 11 8					
	Soroopnath, Mohurir,	6 13 0	20 7 11	27 4 11					
	Bolo, Teckla,	6 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0					
	Total,	33 4 0	153 11 1	186 15 1	16	1065 0 4 14	2955	1185 13 8	
Alungeeul,	Leelam, Mouzadar,	9 4 0	58 3 8	67 7 8					
	Dhorom, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	36 6 4	43 14 4					
	Shadee Surma, Mohurir,	4 10 0	14 8 10	19 2 10					
	Hagoorah, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0					
	Lahoo, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0					
	Total,	33 14 0	109 2 10	143 0 10	17	967 0 3 12	1347	1126 9 6	
Nagultope,	Joorum Bur Bora, Mouzadar,	15 6 6	102 2 7	117 9 1					
	Baparam, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	63 13 3	71 5 3					
	Bapootee, Mohurir,	7 11 3	25 8 0	33 3 3					
	Lokee, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0					
	Bolo, ditto,	6 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0					
	Total,	42 13 9	191 7 10	234 5 7	9	1332 3 0 17	1938	1501 2 9	
Buxsoo,	Bormoorah, Mouzadar,	13 6 0	96 11 9	110 1 9					
	Radhakunth, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	60 7 9	67 15 9					
	Neeron, Mohurir,	6 11 0	24 3 6	30 14 6					
	Total,	27 9 0	181 7 0	209 0 0	13	1088 0 0 15	1496	1314 14 5	
Norakawur & Sondeekoye,	Breesosain, Mouzadar,	11 12 0	79 15 0	91 11 0					
	Ditto, Mohurir,	4 7 0	9 15 8	14 6 8					
	Monooram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	24 15 11	32 7 11					
	Hamokunth, ditto,	7 8 0	24 15 11	32 7 11					
	Bathye, Teckla,	6 1 0	0 0 0	6 1 0					
	Lheepye, ditto,	4 10 10	0 0 0	4 10 10					
	Shombhoo Sirma, Mohurir,	1 7 0	9 15 7	11 6 7					
	Total,	43 5 10	149 14 1	193 3 11	8	944 1 3 13	1055	1119 2 2	
Kochoogaong,	Phootokee, Mouzadar,	6 11 0	47 9 5	54 4 5					
	Rogoodea Sirma, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	29 12 0	37 4 0					
	Ditto, Mohurir,	1 6 0	11 13 9	13 3 9					
	Seebo, Teckla,	6 3 6	0 0 0	6 3 6					
	Total,	21 12 6	89 3 2	110 15 8	4	540 3 1 4	521	645 13 2	

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Batbaree,	Bohooram, Mouzadar,	14 3 0	97 4 9	111 7 9				
	Gheenye, Sadoonee,	7 1 3	60 13 10	67 15 1				
	Seengee, Mohurir,	7 1 6	24 5 6	31 7 0				
	Bhokuth, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	34 9 9	182 8 1	217 1 10	21	1197 0 0 11	1483	1406 8 4
Dakhinkhund & Godolee Bazar,	Jonmejoy Phokun, Mouzadar,	27 12 10	180 2 2	207 15 0				
	Anadhor, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	37 8 6	45 0 6				
	Bonmalee, ditto,	7 8 0	37 8 6	45 0 6				
	Kundoora, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Monee, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Surbasore, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	37 8 5	45 0 5				
	Gheen, Mohurir,	13 14 5	45 1 7	59 0 0				
	Monaram, Teckla,	6 2 8	0 0 0	6 2 8				
	Total,	82 13 11	337 13 2	420 11 1	17	2236 1 1 0	1815	2580 4 4
Joradhorah,	Mohodanund, Mouzadar,	10 3 0	66 8 2	76 11 2				
	Teokoroy, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	41 9 3	49 1 3				
	Monooram, Mohurir,	5 1 6	16 9 8	21 11 2				
	Beer Ahom, Teckla,	6 2 8	0 0 0	6 2 8				
	Shagore, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	35 3 2	124 11 1	159 14 3	8	815 1 2 6	807	958 11 10
Bhokotha,	Dhoneeram, Mouzadar,	20 10 0	140 1 7	160 11 7				
	Doyahram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	87 10 5	95 2 5				
	Dhoneeram, Mohurir,	9 3 0	35 1 7	44 4 7				
	Thopor, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	43 9 0	262 13 7	306 6 7	39	1673 3 4 11	1208	1947 9 9

Boorwa Chalee,	Peeye Boorwa, Mouzadar,	9 6 0	70 5 3	79 11 3					
	Churn, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	43 9 2	51 1 2					
	Bhokuthram, Mohurir,	4 11 0	17 8 6	22 3 6					
	Dhonee, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0					
	Total,	27 13 0	131 6 11	159 3 11	21	765 2 3 9	965	937 8 1	
Utgaon,	Dhoneeram, Mouzadar,	16 7 0	114 0 0	130 7 0					
	Tholook Neegeerah, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	24 0 0	31 8 0					
	Porsho, ditto,	7 8 0	24 0 0	31 8 0					
	Molokoo, ditto,	7 8 0	24 0 0	31 8 0					
	Boloram, Mohurir,	8 3 0	28 5 0	36 8 0					
	Galah, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0					
	Neeramoye, ditto	6 3 1	0 0 0	6 3 1					
	Total,	59 9 1	214 5 0	273 14 1	16	1319 2 4 6	1861	1553 2 4	
Galaka,	Meeheeram, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	63 12 0	63 12 0					
	Dhoneeram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	39 14 0	47 6 0					
	Ditto, Mohurir,	4 6 0	16 0 0	20 6 0					
	Neehor, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0					
	Onye, ditto,	6 1 0	0 0 0	6 1 0					
	Total,	24 3 0	119 10 0	243 13 0	8	740 2 4 19	728	866 11 10	
Jamoogooree,	Meeheeram, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	102 2 3	102 2 3					
	Seendooram Hazareeka, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	63 13 3	71 5 3					
	Roopram, Mohurir,	7 6 0	25 8 6	32 14 6					
	Bodhye, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0					
	Gheenye, ditto,	5 4 10	0 0 0	5 4 10					
	Total,	26 6 10	191 8 0	217 14 10	8	1184 2 1 10	1446	1364 5 5	
Kachareehaut,	Meeheeram, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	42 12 0	42 12 0					
	Dutt Ram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	26 15 3	34 7 3					
	Ditto, Mohurir,	3 2 0	10 10 3	13 12 3					
	Gala, Teckla,	6 0 11	0 0 0	6 0 11					
	Total,	16 10 11	80 5 6	97 0 5	3	509 2 4 17	714	598 5 4	

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Roydungeea,	Meeheeram, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	50 7 9	50 7 9				
	Bapooram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	31 9 0	39 1 0				
	Bapootee, Mohurir,	3 10 0	12 9 9	16 3 9				
	Roodram, Teckla,	5 13 11	0 0 0	5 13 11				
	Total,	16 15 11	94 10 6	111 10 5	3	582 3 1 19	470	697 1 5
Soroekocharee,	Meeheeram, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	31 10 5	31 10 5				
	Bapootee, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	19 14 7	27 6 7				
	Ditto, Mohurir,	2 4 0	7 14 6	10 2 6				
	Ramjoy, Teckla,	6 2 0	0 0 0	6 2 0				
	Total,	15 14 0	59 7 6	75 5 6	2	377 2 3 10	459	441 14 0
Neez Saring,	Poorsooram, Mouzadar,	8 8 0	54 10 5	63 2 5				
	Palone and Ramdhon, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	34 2 5	41 10 5				
	Jadoo, Mohurir,	4 4 0	13 10 2	17 14 2				
	Kolye, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Narion, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	32 12 0	102 7 0	135 3 0	6	627 2 1 13	603	821 12 7
Kagoteegaon,	Manicka, Mouzadar,	5 12 6	37 6 5	43 2 11				
	Ditto, Mohurir,	2 14 3	9 6 2	12 4 5				
	Bapooram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	23 6 5	30 14 5				
	Seesooram, Teckla,	2 9 0	0 0 0	2 9 0				
	Total,	18 11 9	70 3 0	88 14 9	10	492 0 2 8	1039	561 4 6

Khoneekur,	Bhodram, Mouzadar,	5 6 9	38 12 9	44 3 6						
	Keering, Sadoonee,	6 15 6	24 4 4	31 3 10						
	Boga, Mohurir,	2 11 4	9 11 2	12 6 6						
	Monjoy, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Total,	21 5 7	72 12 3	94 1 10	5	443 1 1 11	764	518 15 6		
Churakupar,	Doorgapersaud, Mouzadar,	6 2 6	42 6 7	48 9 1						
	Ropoor, Sadoonee,	5 4 0	26 8 6	31 12 6						
	Horkunth, Mohurir,	3 1 3	10 9 6	13 10 9						
	Total,	14 7 9	79 8 7	94 0 4	6	494 1 4 17	1067	563 4 5		
Moronkaree,	Mothee Boorwa, Mouzadar,	8 10 0	55 4 1	63 14 1						
	Ditto, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	34 8 7	42 0 7						
	Monee, Teckla,	6 4 0	13 12 9	20 0 9						
	Nodye, Ditto,	6 3 8	0 0 0	6 3 8						
	Total,	28 9 8	103 9 5	132 3 1	6	826 2 1 14	921	880 6 5		
Hateechongee,	Pramanund Phokur, Mouzadar,	4 4 0	46 14 0	51 2 0						
	Locknath, Mohurir,	0 0 0	7 3 5	7 3 5						
	Modhoo, Teckla,	4 9 10	0 0 0	4 9 10						
	Total,	8 13 10	54 1 5	62 15 3	4	365 1 4 6	372	414 12 3		
Soonareeguon,	Motee Boorwa, Mouzadar,	3 11 6	43 1 0	46 12 6						
	Ditto, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	0 0 0	7 8 0						
	Ditto, Mohurir,	1 13 9	0 0 0	1 13 9						
	Total,	13 1 3	43 1 0	56 2 3	4	297 1 2 5	428	346 6 3		
Rongdye Choong and Tanggul,	Bhobol Boorwa, Mouzadar,	40 0 0	249 14 6	289 14 6						
	Bholee and Keena, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	52 1 2	59 9 2						
	Bhodram and Belah, Ditto,	7 8 0	52 1 1	59 9 1						
	Roodram, Mohurir,	19 9 8	62 7 5	82 1 1						
	Loothooree, Teckla,	6 1 6	0 0 0	6 1 6						
	Koleeah, Ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Lumbho, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	52 1 1	59 9 1						
	Katheeram, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Gungye, Ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Total,	106 15 3	468 9 3	575 8 5	23	3225 3 1 5	2304	3527 3 2		

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Goorjoogooneea,	Dyahram Mouzadar,	13 13 11	96 10 0	110 7 11				
	Jadoo Surma, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	30 3 2	37 11 2				
	Tahee ditto,	7 3 6	30 3 2	37 6 8				
	Doorgaram Mohurir,	7 0 6	24 2 10	31 3 4				
	Soosund, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Nadoorah ditto,	6 2 6	0 0 0	6 2 6				
	Total,	48 0 5	181 3 2	229 3 7	10	1140 3 3 16	1125	1305 4 0
Kakhdanggao,	Jogussur Borputtro Gohn., Mouzadar,	14 0 0	96 14 11	110 14 11				
	Bancharam, Sadoonee,	6 2 8	30 4 11	36 7 7				
	Lokee, ditto,	4 13 4	30 4 11	35 2 3				
	Gheeneeram, Mohurir,	7 0 0	24 3 5	31 3 5				
	Koshye, Teckla,	6 1 0	0 0 0	6 1 0				
	Modoo, ditto,	5 15 2	0 0 0	5 15 2				
	Total,	44 0 2	181 12 2	225 12 4	9	1154 1 1 9	1781	1301 13 3
Chowkhut Dhakeeakoob and Doleea,	Moheechundro Rajekoah, Mouzadar,	32 7 0	219 5 8	251 12 8				
	Ramdha and Leelam, Sadoonee,	7 6 6	45 11 2	53 1 8				
	Hamoram, ditto,	7 8 0	45 11 2	53 3 2				
	Joggueram, Mohurir,	16 2 5	54 12 11	70 15 4				
	Thanoo, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Gathoo, ditto,	6 0 8	0 0 0	6 0 8				
	Hamo, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Ramhoree and Bhoboram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	45 11 2	53 3 2				
	Bebhoo, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Jabar, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Kooshye, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	0 0 0	7 8 0				
	Total,	109 8 7	411 4 1	520 12 8	11	2669 2 0 0	3569	3104 4 1

Dabrapar,	Bholee Bora, Mouzadar,	5 6 7	47 9 9	53 0 4					
	Gopaul, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	29 12 1	37 4 1					
	Jeebokunth, Mohurir,	3 5 0	11 14 3	15 3 3					
	Phophye, Teckla,	6 2 7	0 0 0	6 2 7					
	Total,	22 6 2	89 4 1	111 10 3	9	531 3 3 19	661	619 7 3	
Panee Dehingea Soonaul,	Jewnath, Mouzadar, Sujooul,	0 0 0	60 14 5	60 14 5					
	Ditto, Mohurir,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0					
	Pohor, Teckla,	5 14 0	0 0 0	5 14 0					
	Total,	5 14 0	60 14 5	66 12 5	9	351 2 0 7	974	413 9 7	
Baleegaon,	Krisnakuntho Boorna, Mouzadar,	9 15 9	60 3 9	70 3 6					
	Bhodram, Sadoonee,	0 0 0	37 10 5	37 10 5					
	Jeebokuntho, Mohurir,	0 0 0	15 1 0	15 1 0					
	Sookmal, Teckla,	5 14 3	0 0 0	5 14 3					
	Sorooram, ditto,	6 1 0	0 0 0	6 1 0					
	Total,	21 15 0	112 15 2	134 14 2	8	778 3 0 2	1370	835 4 11	
Goroomorah,	Aunneeutteea, Gosoamee, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	21 13 2	21 13 2					
	Ditto, Mohurir,	0 0 0	3 10 6	3 10 6					
	Bodoo, Teckla,	1 10 8	0 0 0	1 10 8					
	Total,	1 10 8	25 7 8	27 2 4	2	180 2 4 2	168	172 3 6	
Oanah and Jankanah,	Tharanath Sirma, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	53 5 10	53 5 10					
	Gowree Kuntho, Mohurir,	0 0 0	8 3 2	8 3 2					
	Phapand, Teckla,	2 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0					
	Preethoo Thorofa Bapee Teckla,	2 12 0	0 0 0	2 12 0					
	Total,	4 12 0	61 9 0	66 5 0	8	398 1 4 0	1039	419 3 11	
Kohoomjoogoomea,	Goopeenath, Mouzadar,	4 1 9	27 3 6	31 5 3					
	Neethanundeo, Sadoonee,	5 2 1	17 0 0	22 2 1					
	Goopeenath, Mohurir,	2 0 9	6 12 4	8 13 1					
	Aujolah, Teckla	5 8 8	0 0 0	5 8 8					
	Total,	16 13 3	50 15 10	67 13 1	6	392 1 3 17	674	406 4 9	

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Monie Majee,	Bhobunnasur, Mouzadar,	11 13 6	77 2 10	89 0 4				
	Bhoboram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	48 4 0	55 12 0				
	Roodram, Mohurir,	6 7 6	19 4 6	25 12 0				
	Galah, Teckla,	6 1 3	0 0 0	6 1 3				
	Ronjoy, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	38 2 3	144 11 4	182 13 7	13	1068 1 0 8	1405	1108 13 11
Pooronee Matee,	Keenaram, Mouzadar,	7 12 0	54 3 0	61 15 0				
	Thonoo, Sadoonee,	7 5 0	33 13 11	41 2 11				
	Besoonath, Mohurir	3 14 0	13 8 7	17 6 7				
	Rongnath, Teckla,	5 14 0	0 0 0	5 14 0				
	Total,	24 13 0	101 9 6	126 6 6	7	622 1 2 4	975	712 1 5
Purbotteea,	Poorundur, Mouzadar,	16 5 2	114 10 10	131 0 0				
	Bohoo, Sadoonee,	7 5 0	23 14 2	31 3 2				
	Soroomon, ditto,	7 8 0	23 14 2	31 6 2				
	Bodoo Bora, ditto,	7 8 0	23 14 1	31 6 1				
	Gowree Kuntho, Mohurir,	7 10 0	28 9 9	36 3 9				
	Bapee, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Joyram, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	58 12 2	214 15 0	273 11 2	9	1494 0 2 12	1152	1745 0 10
Sorbyebunda,	Poorundar, Mouzadar,	17 2 2	71 12 6	88 14 8				
	Hamokunt, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	44 13 8	52 5 8				
	Koun, Mohurir,	0 3 9	17 14 8	18 2 5				
	Moonpoor, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Lokye, ditto,	6 3 0	0 0 0	6 3 0				
	Total,	37 4 11	134 8 10	171 13 9	9	963 1 0 5	1844	1079 4 11

Bor Chaporee,	Bhoboram, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	17 12 7	17 12 7						
	Sadee, Mohurir,	0 0 0	2 11 6	2 11 6						
	Monoo and Phadala, Tecklas,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0						
	Total,	0 0 0	20 8 1	20 8 1	0	149 2 3 13	0	136 12 3		
Neez Dawargaon,	Esassore Sirma, Mouzadar,	15 6 8	119 14 0	135 4 8						
	Bosoodea, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	37 7 2	44 15 2						
	Dasaram, ditto,	7 8 0	37 7 2	44 15 2						
	Bistoo Sirma, Mohurir,	0 0 0	29 15 0	29 15 0						
	Neermol, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Authna, ditto,	3 12 1	0 0 0	3 12 1						
	Total,	40 6 9	224 11 4	265 2 1	7	1387 2 2 8	1707	1596 2 6		
Nahorranee & Jalamonee,	Jogussur Borputtro, Mouzadar,	15 12 10	137 2 3	152 15 1						
	Mothon and Krisnoram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	28 9 2	36 1 2						
	Jewram, Mohurir,	5 4 0	17 2 3	22 6 3						
	Reedoo, Teckla,	4 0 1	0 0 0	4 0 1						
	Joyram, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Monee, Onee and Bolo, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	28 9 2	36 1 2						
	Krisnaram, Mohurir,	4 13 4	17 2 3	21 15 7						
	Dholee Sayeka, Sadoonee,	5 4 6	28 9 2	33 13 8						
	Total	56 6 9	257 2 3	313 9 0	10	1687 0 2 16	2003	1875 1 1		
Dhopabor Rowna and Oboypoor,	Dumboordhur Gogye, Mouzadar,	31 15 3	232 1 8	264 0 11						
	Bolye, Acting Sadoonee,	7 8 0	36 4 3	43 12 3						
	Jogorahhatteea, ditto,	7 8 0	36 4 3	43 12 3						
	Laralah, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Aukorah, ditto,	3 3 8	0 0 0	3 3 8						
	Moloye, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	36 4 3	43 12 3						
	Bhokuthram, Mohurir,	3 9 6	58 0 2	61 9 8						
	Sookorah, Teckla,	5 0 10	0 0 0	5 0 10						
	Æckror, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Sombhoo, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	36 4 3	43 12 3						
	Paul, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Total,	92 9 3	435 2 10	527 12 1	64	2645 1 2 3	2851	3120 0 0		

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Seelakootee,	Khahatta Gogye, Mouzadar,	9 6 0	97 6 0	106 12 0				
	Roodram, Sadoonee,	0 0 0	30 6 11	30 6 11				
	Joormon, ditto,	7 8 0	30 6 10	37 14 10				
	Kokoye, Mohurir,	0 0 0	24 5 1	24 5 1				
	Bhogpoor, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	23 2 0	182 8 10	205 10 10	36	1295 2 4 16	950	1486 14 9
Jeypoor,	Ramjoy Butacharge, Mouzadar,	15 6 6	118 10 1	134 0 7				
	Seeroye, Mohurir,	7 11 3	29 9 8	37 4 11				
	Monpoor, Sadoonee,							
	Dinbor, ditto,							
	Bonmalee, ditto,							
	Kandoorah, ditto,	7 8 0	74 3 6	81 11 6				
	Rateeah, ditto,							
	Thonooram, ditto,							
	Sompod, ditto,							
	Monggulla, ditto,							
	Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	36 13 9	222 7 3	259 5 0	35	1234 0 2 5	1192	1549 13 3
Kanoogaon, Chooteeagaon and Rohdalah,	Patal Phokun, Mouzadar,	18 7 0	129 10 9	148 1 9				
	Kanoo, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	27 0 3	34 8 3				
	Needheeram, Mohurir,	3 13 0	16 3 3	20 0 3				
	Domy, Teckla,	5 14 10	0 0 0	5 14 10				
	Bhodram, Mohurir,	5 5 0	16 3 3	21 8 3				
	Chokoomada, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Patal Phokun, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	27 0 3	34 8 3				
	Neesanath, ditto,	7 8 0	27 0 3	34 8 3				
	Bhathy, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	68 7 10	243 2 0	311 9 10	9	1514 3 3 1	2106	1747 10 9

Galakee,	Tonooram, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	49 1 6	49 1 6						
	Habeul, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	24 8 10	32 0 10						
	Monggullah, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Total,	13 12 0	73 10 4	87 6 4	8	450 2 1 11	672	535 14 7		
Bhahana,	Hamakont, Mouzadar,	13 13 0	136 3 6	150 0 6						
	Auchunda, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	42 9 2	50 1 2						
	Soosund, ditto,	7 8 0	42 9 2	50 1 2						
	Hamakont, Mohurir,	4 3 11	34 1 0	38 4 11						
	Holee, Teckla,	5 9 2	0 0 0	5 9 2						
	Total,	38 10 1	255 6 10	294 0 11	15	1673 3 3 18	1701	1889 4 10		
Chareegaon,	Majoo Ideo, Mouzadar,	13 6 0	93 7 0	106 13 0						
	Soosund, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	58 5 2	65 13 2						
	Bhoboram, Mohurir,	8 11 2	23 3 4	31 14 6						
	South, Teckla,	5 12 9	0 0 0	5 12 9						
	Total,	35 5 11	174 15 6	210 5 5	8	1123 1 3 14	1053	1286 12 10		
Gohain, Teckla,	Boloram, Mouzadar,	3 13 6	42 6 7	46 4 1						
	Ditto, Mohurir,	0 0 0	6 8 2	6 8 2						
	Bathee, Teckla,	6 0 8	0 0 0	6 0 8						
	Total,	9 14 2	48 14 9	58 12 11	3	311 2 1 9	413	352 10 10		
Hazaree,	Jogurnath, Mouzadar,	23 14 0	159 5 11	183 3 11						
	Bhobonath, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	33 3 3	40 11 3						
	Daheeram, ditto,	7 8 0	33 3 3	40 11 3						
	Dumboordhur, Mohurir,	11 15 0	39 13 0	51 12 0						
	Lookee, Teckla,	6 0 8	0 0 0	6 0 8						
	Nod, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Krisnoram, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Batharam, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	33 3 2	40 11 2						
	Total,	76 13 1	298 12 7	375 10 3	18	1953 1 0 18	3333	2238 7 9		
Kachogoral,	Myahram Sirma, Mouzadar,	12 3 0	78 0 5	90 3 5						
	Keenaram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	48 12 2	56 4 2						
	Koosram, Mohurir,	5 15 2	19 7 11	25 7 1						
	Joyram, Teckla,	5 12 6	0 0 0	5 12 6						
	Seendoo, ditto,	5 0 5	0 0 0	5 0 5						
	Total,	36 7 1	146 4 6	182 11 7	8	975 3 4 8	1024	1106 1 0		

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Kotoyahghur,	Seeboram, Mouzadar,	17 4 0	116 11 9	133 15 9				
	Monpoor, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	24 5 2	31 13 2				
	Onye Sokeah, ditto,	6 15 2	24 5 2	31 4 4				
	Seendoo, ditto,	0 0 0	24 5 2	24 5 2				
	Bisto Sirma, Mohurir,	8 10 0	29 3 0	37 13 0				
	Koleeram, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Meejeem, ditto,	6 3 0	0 0 0	6 3 0				
	Bhogye, ditto,	6 3 0	0 0 0	6 3 0				
	Total,	58 15 2	218 14 3	277 13 5	10	1382 3 2 17	2143	1596 11 6
Naulkata,	Ramasore, Mouzadar,	0 9 6	86 4 6	86 14 0				
	Podeo, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	53 14 11	61 6 11				
	Soorjokuntho, Mohurir,	0 0 0	21 8 11	21 8 11				
	Lokee, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Batharam, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	20 9 6	161 12 4	182 5 10	13	1044 0 1 14	1156	1165 14 9
Neez Hamdoe,	Mohee Chundro, Mouzadar,	12 6 0	75 13 3	88 3 3				
	Bapoo Dass, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	47 6 8	54 14 8				
	Porsooram, Mohurir,	6 3 0	18 15 1	25 2 1				
	Jadoo, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	32 5 0	142 3 0	174 8 0	6	997 0 2 4	1562	1112 7 1
Tetabur,	Moye Chundro Boorwa, Mouzadar	11 15 0	72 4 1	84 3 1				
	Gheenlagah and Roopy, Sadoonee	7 8 0	45 2 6	52 10 6				
	Roopasore, Mohurir,	5 15 6	18 0 11	24 0 5				
	Munglah, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	31 10 6	135 7 6	167 2 0	5	1000 1 2 17	927	1144 13 10

Choonggee and Khutwal,	Berobhodro Phokun, Mouzadar,	14	3	0	90	0	0	104	3	2									
	Seesooram, Sadoonee,	7	8	0	28	2	1	35	10	1									
	Saharam, Mohurir,	5	1	0	11	4	0	16	5	0									
	Boodye Soykah, Teckla,	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	0									
	Doyahram, Sadoonee,	7	8	0	28	2	0	35	10	0									
	Ditto, Mohurir,	2	0	0	11	4	0	13	4	0									
	Bathye, Teckla,	6	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	0									
	Galah, ditto,	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	0									
	Total,	54	13	0	168	12	3	223	9	3	13	1135	0	0	15	1316	1262	11	5
Hachorah,	Bebhooram, Mouzadar,	15	8	0	173	3	7	188	11	7									
	Sadee, Mohurir,	7	12	0	26	10	5	34	6	5									
	Jatee, Teckla,	4	9	4	0	0	0	4	9	4									
	Palone, ditto,	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	0									
	Total,	34	1	4	199	14	0	233	15	4	8	1240	2	3	5	1442	1461	0	7
Malang,	Moyechundro Rajekoha, Mouzadar,	6	4	0	60	9	0	66	13	0									
	Doyahram and Motee, Sadoonee,	7	8	0	37	13	7	45	5	7									
	Bhathye, Mohurir,	4	0	10	15	2	2	19	3	0									
	Goopee, Teckla,	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	0									
	Total,	24	0	10	113	8	10	137	9	7	7	714	2	0	2	954	816	2	11
Pakeemoreea,	Bapee Boorwa, Mouzadar,	7	9	0	43	13	6	51	6	6									
	Seedhye, Sadoonee,	7	8	0	27	6	9	34	14	9									
	Soomnath, Mohurir,	3	12	6	10	15	0	14	11	6									
	Soroo Torofa Sibnath, Teckla,	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	0									
	Total,	25	1	6	82	3	3	107	4	9	5	502	1	4	7	776	605	10	4
Chamarguon,	Moheechundro, Mouzadar,	14	14	8	99	12	11	114	11	7									
	Khahata, Sadoonee,	7	8	0	31	3	1	38	11	1									
	Mon, ditto,	7	8	0	31	3	1	38	11	1									
	Batharam, Mohurir,	7	11	6	24	14	10	32	10	4									
	Monee, Teckla,	5	13	6	0	0	0	5	13	6									
	Madowe, ditto,	5	14	1	0	0	0	5	14	1									
	Total,	49	5	9	187	1	11	236	7	8	10	1272	1	2	8	1067	1419	1	1

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Hoolongapar,	Radhakanth, Mouzadar,	35 1 6	242 11 10	277 13 4				
	Gandalah, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	50 9 2	58 1 2				
	Aubatha, Mohurir,	6 15 6	20 3 6	27 3 0				
	Bodooram, Teckla,	4 11 9	0 0 0	4 11 9				
	Moolooka, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Podeo, Sadoonee,	7 2 0	50 9 2	57 11 2				
	Radakanth, Mohurir,	4 5 9	20 3 6	24 9 3				
	Gheenye, Teckla	6 3 0	0 0 0	6 3 0				
	Krisnaram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	50 9 3	58 1 3				
	Toharam, Mohurir,	6 3 9	20 3 7	26 7 4				
	Habeeul Teckla,	6 1 10	0 0 0	6 1 10				
	Total,	98 1 1	455 2 0	553 3 1	25	2835 1 1 14	2787	3210 3 8
Komar Khoradhorah,	Lochund, Mouzadar,	4 6 6	30 15 6	35 6 0				
	Gheenye, Sadoonee,	5 0 0	19 5 11	24 5 11				
	Ditto, Mohurir,	0 8 5	7 11 10	8 4 3				
	Moonoo, Teckla,	5 9 8	0 0 0	5 9 8				
	Total,	15 8 7	58 1 3	73 9 10	11	354 2 0 10	725	412 8 7
Neez Jokye Chook,	Roteeram, Mouzadar,	4 15 10	73 8 8	78 8 6				
	Narion, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	46 0 0	53 8 0				
	Tonooram, Mohurir,	0 0 0	18 5 4	18 5 4				
	Poorye, Teckla,	4 6 0	0 0 0	4 6 0				
	Sobye, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	23 1 10	137 14 0	160 15 10	8	988 0 3 1	1374	1053 10 6

Neez Jogotolee and Joykhamdang	Boloram Phokun, Mouzadar,	42	5	0	289	8	6	331	13	6									
	Podasur, Sadoonee,	0	0	0	45	4	0	45	4	0									
	Bojoo Bora, ditto,	7	8	0	45	4	0	52	12	0									
	Bhodeoree, ditto,	7	8	0	45	4	0	52	12	0									
	Bancharam, Mohurir,	21	2	6	72	5	9	93	8	3									
	Auposoo, Teckla,	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	0									
	Tholook, ditto,	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	0									
	Rongmon, Sadoonee,	7	8	0	45	4	0	52	12	0									
	Kamajoo, Teckla,	5	6	8	0	0	0	5	6	8									
	Total,	103	14	2	542	14	3	646	12	5	44	3389	1	4	9	2672	4073	8	11
Nazeerah,	Baleeram Bor Boorwa, Mouzadar,	13	6	6	98	2	8	111	9	2									
	Holeeram, Sadoonee,	7	8	0	61	5	7	68	13	7									
	Ghunsom, Mohurir,	6	11	3	24	8	4	31	3	7									
	Dhundoolee, Teckla,	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	0									
	Total,	33	13	9	184	0	7	217	14	4	27	1074	1	1	19	997	1321	2	11
Khoraghur,	Lokeelal, Mouzadar,	10	6	0	71	9	11	81	15	11									
	Joyram and Bhogee Bora, Sadoonee,	7	8	0	44	12	5	52	4	5									
	Bhokut, Mohurir,	5	3	0	17	14	4	23	1	4									
	Bebhooram, Teckla,	6	0	8	0	0	0	6	0	8									
	Balee, ditto,	4	12	10	0	0	0	4	12	10									
	Total,	33	14	6	134	4	8	168	3	2	9	831	1	2	2	1178	990	12	2
Kohamarah,	Boloram, Mouzadar,	6	14	0	48	9	6	55	7	6									
	Ditto, Mohurir,	3	7	0	12	2	2	15	9	2									
	Bhogram, Sadoonee,	7	8	0	30	5	8	37	13	8									
	Garaye, Teckla,	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	0									
	Total,	24	1	0	91	1	4	115	2	4	13	551	0	1	4	328	600	0	3
Purboteea,	Lokeelal, Mouzadar,	7	8	0	54	3	4	61	11	4									
	Modooram, Acting Mohurir,	3	12	0	33	14	4	37	10	4									
	Narion, Acting Sadoonee,	7	8	0	13	8	8	21	0	8									
	Beehoosh, Teckla,	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	0									
	Total,	25	0	0	101	10	4	126	10	4	6	602	3	0	9	499	712	10	9

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Bungaon,	Poornokant, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	71 14 9	71 14 9				
	Dhunjoy, Mohurir,	3 1 0	11 1 0	14 2 0				
	Monee, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	9 5 0	82 15 9	92 4 9	6	499 0 3 10	559	574 4 9
Bur Puttro Dole and Maheegnon,	Bhodram Sajooal, Mouzadar,	6 15 0	75 10 6	82 9 6				
	Doorgasur, Mohurir,	3 7 6	11 10 3	15 1 9				
	Jadeo, Teckla,	2 10 6	0 0 0	2 10 6				
	Total,	13 1 0	87 4 9	100 5 9	16	556 3 2 11	778	623 5 10
Mattaka,	Poorsooram, Mouzadar,	6 5 10	44 8 1	50 13 11				
	Jogusur, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	27 13 0	35 5 0				
	Ditto, Mohurir,	3 2 11	11 2 0	14 4 11				
	Bepor, Teckla,	6 2 2	0 0 0	6 2 2				
	Total,	23 2 11	83 7 1	106 10 0	9	514 1 4 19	675	604 12 10
Sologooree,	Roteeram, Mouzadar,	6 10 0	46 1 5	52 11 5				
	Jathee, Sadoonee,	6 7 10	28 12 11	35 4 9				
	Galah, Mohurir,	3 5 0	11 8 3	14 13 3				
	Hoyedha, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	22 10 10	86 6 7	109 1 5	2	532 0 1 14	807	640 0 9
Khaloye Ghoograh,	Banasore, Mouzadar,	20 10 0	189 14 6	210 8 6				
	Soralee Boorwa, Mohurir,	11 5 2	47 7 5	58 12 7				
	Ditto, Sadoonee,	0 0 0	59 5 6	59 5 6				
	Seekree Bora, ditto,	7 8 0	59 5 5	66 13 5				
	Doom, Teckla,	3 12 9	0 0 0	3 12 9				
	Total,	43 3 11	356 0 10	399 4 9	37	2101 2 1 17	872	2435 12 9

Neez Kharsollee,	Dhoneeram, Mouzadar,	3 4 10	45 2 7	48 7 5						
	Kateeah, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	28 4 0	35 12 0						
	Holeeram, Mohurir,	3 4 10	11 3 11	14 8 9						
	Kateeah Bora, Teckla,	6 1 0	0 0 0	6 1 0						
	Total,	20 2 8	84 10 6	104 13 2	10	560 2 3 9	767	603 6 11		
Khoreekutteea,	Meetaram, Mouzadar,	6 10 0	47 15 6	54 9 6						
	Pohor, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	29 15 10	37 7 10						
	Pepeah, Mohurir,	3 3 4	11 15 7	15 2 11						
	Loydhur, Teckla,	6 1 11	0 0 0	6 1 11						
	Total,	23 7 3	89 14 11	113 6 2	0	585 1 0 2	1053	695 12 1		
Moreeanee,	Gheenye, Mouzadar,	3 4 0	43 4 4	46 8 4						
	Joyram, Teckla,	3 4 0	0 0 0	3 4 0						
	Total,	6 8 0	43 4 4	49 12 4	9	278 0 4 5	246	329 4 0		
Nowbysa,	Narion Sajoal, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	25 0 7	25 0 7						
	Batharam, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Total,	6 4 0	25 0 7	31 4 7	4	229 0 1 2	1461	229 3 7		
Lahwal,	Batharam Boorwa, Mouzadar,	5 8 10	34 10 2	40 3 0						
	Krisnoram, Mohurir,	2 13 0	8 9 9	11 6 9						
	Mookteenath, Sadoonee,	0 0 0	21 10 4	21 10 4						
	Thajeem, Teckla,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0						
	Total,	8 5 10	64 14 3	73 4 1	8	477 0 0 10	1162	522 12 2		
Khooung,	Jewnath, Mouzadar,	8 5 6	62 1 4	70 6 10						
	Sathee, Sadoonee,	2 7 10	38 12 11	41 4 9						
	Photick, Mohurir,	4 2 9	15 8 2	19 10 11						
	Chokoo Kocharee, Tecla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Total,	21 4 1	116 6 5	137 10 6	16	669 2 2 11	931	810 6 2		

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Kowarpoor and Banmook,	Thonooram, Mouzadar,	33 2 10	219 15 0	253 1 10				
	Keenaram, Sadoonee,	5 0 0	30 8 10	35 8 10				
	Keenaram, ditto,	5 0 0	30 8 11	35 8 11				
	Bohon, ditto,	5 0 0	30 8 10	35 8 10				
	Teroo, Mohurir,	8 8 11	27 8 0	36 0 11				
	Neejom, Teckla,	4 11 7	0 0 0	4 11 7				
	Sadee, ditto,	1 11 10	0 0 0	1 11 10				
	Porondhur, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	45 13 3	53 5 3				
	Lokee, Mohurir,	8 0 6	27 8 0	35 8 6				
	Monjoy, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	84 15 8	412 6 10	497 6 6	32	2662 0 4 0	3329	3013 2 0
Koroonasagur,	Ramchundro, Mouzadar,	8 6 0	99 0 0	107 6 0				
	Konockchundro, Mohurir,	4 3 0	15 6 0	19 9 0				
	Koleeram, Teckla,	5 0 4	0 0 0	5 0 4				
	Total,	17 9 4	114 6 0	131 15 4	13	671 2 1 6	905	815 14 10
Gormoor,	Radhakant, Mouzadar,	4 14 6	32 2 0	376 0 0				
	Ditto, Mohurir,	2 7 3	8 0 4	10 7 7				
	Dhoolee, Sadoonee,	6 15 10	20 1 0	27 0 10				
	Podeo, Teckla,	5 9 7	0 0 0	5 9 7				
	Total,	19 15 2	60 3 4	80 2 6	4	412 1 0 5	1136	459 5 3

Jorehaut,	Bhoodhur, Mouzadar,	23 7 0	153 7 3	176 14 3						
	Phadala, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	31 15 6	39 7 6						
	Gheenlaga, ditto,	7 8 0	31 15 7	39 7 7						
	Monye, ditto,	7 8 0	31 15 6	39 7 6						
	Ghoneom, Mohurir,	10 5 3	38 5 10	48 11 1						
	Joormon, Teckla,	6 0 8	0 0 0	6 0 8						
	Phadala, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Bodoo, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Total,	74 12 11	287 11 8	362 8 7	13	1876 2 1 11	2606	2175 2 10		
Kateoneegaon,	Krisnaram Gogye, Mouzadar,	12 6 6	88 3 7	100 10 1						
	Boodhy, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	55 2 3	62 10 3						
	Sosund, Mohurir,	6 3 3	22 0 11	28 4 2						
	Bolo, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Bhogmon, ditto,	5 2 9	0 0 0	5 2 9						
	Total,	37 8 6	165 6 9	202 15 3	12	1011 3 4 11	1264	1194 15 7		
Lahing,	Dhormasore, Mouzadar,	36 13 6	247 3 2	284 0 8						
	Rusmoye, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	51 8 0	59 0 0						
	Neetanundeo, ditto,	7 8 0	51 8 0	59 0 0						
	Lumbhoodhur, Mohurir,	5 15 4	61 12 10	67 12 2						
	Karkerreea, Teckla,	6 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0						
	Nanye, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Neeron, ditto,	6 2 2	0 0 0	6 2 2						
	Bhorotee, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	51 8 1	59 0 1						
	Gheenye, Teckla,	6 1 10	0 0 0	6 1 10						
	Total,	89 12 10	463 8 1	553 4 11	26	3050 3 4 10	2324	3503 14 7		
Dhakeeul,	Neelokunteo Gohain, Mouzadar,	13 4 4	92 4 3	105 8 7						
	Hoyda, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	57 10 8	65 2 8						
	Ditto, Mohurir,	6 13 6	23 1 1	29 14 7						
	Monoo, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Lokee, ditto,	4 15 4	0 0 0	4 15 4						
	Total,	38 13 2	173 0 0	211 13 2	7	1096 0 0 16	1534	1236 12 1		

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Neiz Meechumarah,	Chundrokanteo, Mouzadar,	23 15 9	153 13 0	177 12 9				
	Dhoneeram, Mohurir,	11 15 11	38 7 3	50 7 2				
	Poorsoo, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	32 0 8	39 8 8				
	Dhoolee and Sobhy, ditto,	7 8 0	32 0 8	39 8 8				
	Mothow and Bolo, ditto,	7 8 0	32 0 9	39 8 9				
	Modhoo, Teckla,	5 15 6	0 0 0	5 15 6				
	Keenaram, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Begur, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Monooram, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	83 3 2	288 6 4	371 9 6	14	1919 3 2 13	2026	2116 5 11
Rajabahar,	Dabeedutt, Mouzadar,	12 10 0	79 1 11	91 11 11				
	Jogussur, Sadoonee,	6 0 4	49 7 0	55 7 4				
	Doorgasur, Mohurir,	6 5 0	19 12 6	26 1 6				
	Majarah, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Dinjoor, ditto,	5 0 8	0 0 0	5 0 8				
	Total,	36 4 0	148 5 5	184 9 5	4	1011 2 4 7	1101	1101 14 0
Bor Gohain Chaporee,	Jogussur Teorofa Modasur, Mouzadar,	3 5 2	49 6 6	52 11 8				
	Ditto, Mohurir,	0 6 10	7 9 8	8 0 6				
	Dhonye, Teckla,	3 12 0	0 0 0	3 12 0				
	Total,	7 8 0	57 0 2	64 8 2	5	3081 0 0 13	2026	389 12 0
Ahomgaon and Seenatulee,	Lumbhy, Mouzadar,	15 7 0	108 0 6	123 7 6				
	Kolah, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Dassram, Mohurir,	7 11 0	27 0 0	34 11 0				
	Beroh, Teckla,	5 10 1	0 0 0	5 10 1				
	Bapooram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	67 8 6	75 0 6				
	Total,	42 8 1	202 9 0	245 1 1	10	1317 3 4 9	2109	1513 6 1

Roopkoleea,	Coolee, Mouzadar,	3 7 0	41 14 4	45 5 4				
	Oka, Teckla,	6 11 6	0 0 0	6 11 6				
	Coolee, Mohurir,	1 11 0	6 7 2	8 2 2				
	Total,	11 13 6	48 5 6	60 3 0	5	314 2 4 6	388	375 12 1
Teerwall,	Geedamaree, Mouzadar,	9 9 6	67 12 7	77 6 1				
	Bonmalee, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	42 6 3	49 14 3				
	Balee Gogye, Mohurir,	5 1 0	16 14 5	21 15 5				
	Jewram, Teckla,	5 10 5	0 0 0	5 10 5				
	Total,	27 12 11	127 1 3	154 14 2	3	821 2 0 4	775	966 7 5
Boorwagaon,	Shombhooram, Mouzadar,	4 13 0	35 13 4	40 10 4				
	Ditto, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	22 6 4	29 14 4				
	Dassram, Mohurir,	2 6 0	8 15 4	11 5 4				
	Rongpoor, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	20 15 0	67 3 0	88 2 0	6	394 1 3 17	422	480 12 6
Dehingeah and Neekoree,	Jogussur, Mouzadar,	8 12 0	59 1 8	67 13 8				
	Laralah, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	36 15 1	44 7 1				
	Lokenath, Mohurir,	4 10 0	14 12 5	19 6 5				
	Jateeram, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Teokor, ditto,	3 11 5	0 0 0	3 11 5				
	Total,	30 13 5	110 13 2	141 10 7	10	770 1 2 16	515	855 13 9
Kamargaon,	Bissokant, Mouzadar,	6 1 6	32 10 9	38 12 3				
	Ditto, Mohurir,	0 0 0	8 2 8	8 2 8				
	Dhonbar, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	20 6 8	27 14 8				
	Baleeram, Teckla,	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 10 0				
	Total,	14 3 6	61 4 1	75 7 7	4	367 1 2 3	466	450 7 2
Khomtye,	Combhooram, Mouzadar,	3 13 4	46 11 3	50 8 7				
	Ditto, Mohurir,	1 14 6	7 3 0	9 1 6				
	Kateeah, Teckla,	5 10 3	0 0 0	5 10 3				
	Total,	11 6 1	53 14 3	65 4 4	3	307 1 2 8	307	370 10 5

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Ronggamattee,	Joyram Bora, Mouzadar,	4 9 0	53 15 10	58 8 10				
	Koosram, Mohurir,	2 4 0	8 4 11	10 8 11				
	Bancha, Teckla,	5 15 7	0 0 0	5 15 7				
	Total,	12 12 7	62 4 9	75 1 4	4	366 3 0 0	643	432 10 4
Mowkoha,	Monooram, Mouzadar,	12 12 0	85 0 5	97 12 5				
	Balee, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	26 9 2	34 1 2				
	Gunggye, Teckla,	5 14 0	0 0 0	5 14 0				
	Jonye, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	26 9 2	34 1 2				
	Moneeram, Mohurir,	6 6 0	21 4 1	27 10 1				
	Total,	40 0 0	159 6 10	199 6 10	7	1023 0 4 9	1557	1169 4 6
Gheeladharee and Nowgorah,	Krisnoo Dass, Mouzadar,	32 9 0	232 15 1	265 8 1				
	Komol, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	36 6 5	43 14 5				
	Auchond, ditto,	7 8 0	36 6 5	43 14 5				
	Lokeeram, ditto,	3 12 0	18 3 2	21 15 2				
	Foreed, ditto,	3 12 0	18 3 2	21 15 2				
	Ramakanth, Mohurir,	9 8 0	29 1 11	38 9 11				
	Bistoo Pod, ditto,	7 3 0	29 1 11	36 4 11				
	Poorsoo, Teckla,	6 0 10	0 0 0	6 0 10				
	Foteo, ditto,	5 4 5	0 0 0	5 4 5				
	Rateeah, ditto,	5 4 10	0 0 0	5 4 10				
	Gandalah, ditto,	5 7 6	0 0 0	5 7 6				
	Noga, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	36 6 4	43 14 4				
	Kohoorah, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	107 9 7	436 12 5	544 6 0	36	3011 0 3 12	3603	3547 14 4

Neez Mockron,	Meelone Bora, Mouzadar,	11 9 0	85 4 4	96 13 4						
	Sadon, Sadoonee,	5 9 9	53 4 4	58 14 1						
	Doorgaram, Mohurir,	5 13 0	21 5 2	27 2 2						
	Joyram, Teckla,	3 3 7	0 0 0	3 3 7						
	Total,	26 3 4	159 13 10	186 1 2	16	1019 2 4 14	1040	1216 4 9		
Morah Bazar,	Dhonjoy, Mouzadar,	16 3 0	113 15 1	130 2 1						
	Ditto, Mohurir,	4 13 0	28 7 9	33 4 9						
	Joporah, Teckla,	6 3 4	0 0 0	6 3 4						
	Bapoo, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Bodoo, Sadoonee,	6 15 0	71 3 5	78 2 5						
	Total,	40 6 4	213 10 3	254 0 7	10	1297 0 1 6	1052	1517 3 6		
Khonggeea,	Krismonath, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	209 0 6	209 0 6						
	Moteeram, Sadoonee,	5 0 0	21 12 4	26 12 4						
	Bogorah, ditto,	5 0 0	21 12 4	26 12 4						
	Bhogborah, ditto,	5 0 0	21 12 5	26 12 5						
	Inali, ditto,	5 0 0	21 12 5	26 12 5						
	Tingcup, ditto,	5 0 0	21 12 5	26 12 5						
	Lahabor, ditto,	5 0 0	21 12 5	26 12 5						
	Jogornath, Mohurir,	15 2 6	52 4 2	67 6 8						
	Bhogye, Teckla,	5 11 0	0 0 0	5 11 0						
	Bholee, ditto,	6 1 6	0 0 0	6 1 6						
	Total,	56 15 0	391 15 0	448 14 0	35	2458 3 0 5	2961	2808 15 4		
Soroybahee,	Noronath Surma, Mouzadar,	25 13 0	175 7 1	201 4 1						
	Bhoolee, Sadoonee,	5 0 0	27 6 7	32 6 7						
	Gheenye, Sadoonee,	4 4 10	27 6 7	31 11 5						
	Modoo, ditto,	6 4 0	27 6 7	33 10 7						
	Dahee, ditto,	6 4 0	27 6 8	33 10 8						
	Debnath, Mohurir,	12 13 3	43 13 9	56 11 0						
	Dhonee, Teckla	4 15 2	0 0 0	4 15 2						
	Nor, ditto,	6 2 2	0 0 0	6 2 2						
	Total,	175 7 1	328 15 3	400 7 8	22	2061 3 3 14	2472	2403 4 6		

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Dopdur and Charalgaon,	Soseedhur, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	84 6 4	84 6 4				
	Rongmon, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	26 5 3	33 13 3				
	Poornanundeo, Mohurir,	2 9 1	21 1 0	23 10 1				
	Laloye, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Borotee, Sadoonee,	0 0 0	26 5 3	26 5 3				
	Powallee, Teckla,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0				
	Total,	16 5 1	158 1 10	174 6 11	18	933 0 2 1	786	1108 7 2
Namtee Dole and Chamogooree,	Hordeb, Mouzadar,	12 3 6	85 4 0	97 7 6				
	Molookah, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	53 4 6	60 12 6				
	Jonardhon, Mohurir,	6 1 9	21 5 0	27 6 9				
	Teckla,	5 10 0	0 0 0	5 10 0				
	Total,	31 7 3	159 13 6	191 4 9	13	979 0 4 10	1450	1143 5 6
Teeuk,	Bhokuth Boorwa, Mouzadar,	11 13 6	73 15 8	85 13 2				
	Authnah, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	46 7 9	53 11 9				
	Holeeram, Mohurir,	5 14 9	18 7 8	24 6 5				
	Bonomalee, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Soath, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0				
	Total,	37 12 3	138 11 1	176 7 4	7	952 1 0 4	1158	1089 7 1
Thowrah,	Thoonooram, Mouzadar,	0 0 0	56 0 9	56 0 9				
	Bograh, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	28 0 5	35 8 5				
	Monee, Teckla,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0				
	Total,	7 8 0	84 1 2	91 9 2	8	506 1 0 13	519	574 14 1

Mybalcea,	Jatee, Mouzadar,	4 14 6	35 0 0	39 14 6						
	Maun, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	21 14 1	29 6 1						
	Doorgarum, Mohurir,	2 7 3	8 12 0	11 3 3						
	Total,	14 13 9	65 10 1	80 7 10	12	415 2 0 4	424	497 7 0		
Nowkacharee,	Horeemol, Mouzadar,	19 1 0	130 12 10	149 13 10						
	Bhogram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	81 12 0	89 4 0						
	Roteeram, Mohurir,	5 7 6	32 11 2	38 2 8						
	Panye, Teckla,	5 13 0	0 0 0	5 13 0						
	Total,	37 13 6	245 4 0	283 1 6	24	1527 3 2 14	1114	1765 4 10		
Gakeerkhoah and Gabooroopurbut,	Kachoo Boorwa, Mouzadar,	21 14 6	144 11 10	166 10 4						
	Berye, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	30 2 5	37 10 5						
	Bhoboram, Mohurir,	0 0 0	36 2 10	36 2 10						
	Koosram, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	30 2 5	37 10 5						
	Koleemon, Teckla,	6 0 4	0 0 0	6 0 4						
	Ramdhon, ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Beersund, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	30 2 6	37 10 6						
	Bolo, Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0						
	Total,	62 14 10	271 6 0	334 4 10	32	1826 3 4 14	1826	2086 0 6		
Auhathgoorce,	Jogussore, Mouzadar,	9 10 0	78 7 10	88 1 10						
	Ditto, Mohurir,	4 6 0	19 9 11	33 15 11						
	Jooroye, Sadoonee,	5 4 0	49 0 11	54 4 11						
	Bolow, Teckla,	2 14 5	0 0 0	2 14 5						
	Total,	22 2 5	147 2 8	169 5 1	16	1144 2 1 0	1333	1003 4 6		
Bateomarah,	Narion Died Thorofa Jogussur, Surborakar,	0 0 0	16 10 3	16 10 3						
	Maghee, Teckla,	1 1 10	0 0 0	1 1 10						
	Total,	1 1 10	16 10 3	17 12 1	3	128 0 2 5	235	112 1 7		
Dor Gohain Chaporee,	Boloram, Mouzadar,	6 10 0	51 11 11	58 5 11						
	Jadoo, Sadoonee,	5 4 0	32 5 5	37 9 5						
	Bosoodea, Mohurir,	3 0 8	12 14 4	15 15 0						
	Jatee, Teckla,	4 6 0	0 0 0	4 6 0						
	Total,	19 4 8	96 15 8	116 4 4	16	759 1 1 12	1050	666 14 4		

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.			No. of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
		Maun Mattee.	Commission at 15 per Cent.	Total.				
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		P. H. C. L.		Rs. As. P.
Khathtree Chaporee, ...	Sadhee, Mouzadar,	1 6 5	17 13 8	19 4 1				
	Ditto, Mohurir,	0 11 2	2 11 5	3 6 7				
	Bolo, Teckla,	1 6 5	0 0 0	1 6 5				
	Total,	3 8 0	20 9 1	24 1 1	5	160 2 2 18	240	140 10 9
Kokeelah Chaporee, ...	Dooraram, Mouzadar,	1 10 0	32 9 4	24 3 4				
	Kanteeram, Mohurir,	1 3 5	5 0 3	6 3 8				
	Bhabee and Aubodoo, Teckla,	2 6 0	0 0 0	2 6 0				
	Total,	5 3 5	37 9 7	42 13 0	8	293 2 3 15	342	258 14 8
Koroteegaon, ...	Seebonath, Mouzadar,	2 6 1	69 8 5	71 14 6				
	Gungaram, Teckla,	4 6 0	0 0 0	4 6 0				
	Total,	6 12 1	69 8 5	76 4 6	10	525 1 3 8	1393	470 7 0
Combabarree, ...	Sadee, Mouzadar,	9 1 0	59 1 5	68 2 5				
	Bodooram, Sadoonee,	6 6 0	36 14 11	43 4 11				
	Dooteeram, Mohurir,	5 7 11	14 12 4	20 4 3				
	Kandoo *alias* Dhasee,	3 11 2	0 0 0	3 11 2				
	Total,	24 10 1	110 12 8	135 6 9	31	969 0 2 12	2582	878 13 9
Shalmarah, ...	Neelakuntho and Dumboordhur, Mouzadars,	8 11 6	154 14 11	163 10 5				
	Modoo, Sadoonee,	7 8 0	96 12 11	104 4 11				
	Batharam, Mohurir,	13 8 6	38 11 10	52 4 4				
	Kristoram, Teckla,	5 8 7	0 0 0	5 8 7				
	Bhoruth, ditto,	3 12 8	0 0 0	3 12 8				
	Degolah, ditto,	4 12 10	0 0 0	4 12 10				
	Total,	43 14 1	290 7 8	334 5 9	38	2174 3 2 5	4155	2149 6 5

Seebsagur Town Tax, ..	Golockchundro, Jeemadar,	0 0 0	132 10 9	132 10 9					
	Bapee, Sadoonee,	0 0 0	27 10 3	27 10 3					
	Rohpoor, ditto,	0 0 0	27 10 3	27 10 3					
	Nogu Hazaree, ditto,	0 0 0	27 10 3	27 10 3					
	Boloram, Mohurir,	0 0 0	33 2 8	33 2 8					
	Teckla,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0					
	Ditto,	6 4 0	0 0 0	6 4 0					
	Total,	12 8 0	248 12 2	261 4 2	24	1453 0 3 1	0	1837 6 2	
Golahghaut Town Tax, ..	Boloram Bora, Jeemadar	0 0 0	29 8 3	29 8 3	4	111 3 1 1	322	236 4 9	
	Grand Total,	4272 10 2	20028 6 3	24301 0 5	1622	130414 3 1 18 or Acre 157779½	159573	148911 1 5	
Julkar,								907 0 0	
Grand Total,								149818 1 5	

C. HOLROYD,
Collector.

Appendix C.

No. 36.

FROM

CAPTAIN C. HOLROYD,
Collector of Seebsagur.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE,
Assam.

Dated Seebsagur, 10*th June* 1853.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 87 of the 17th February 1852, on the subject of a remission of rent to all holders exceeding 10, and up to 20 poorahs of land, and a remission of one-half the rents of all above 20 poorahs, which was confirmed in your letter No. 11 of the 12th April 1844, I have now the honor to submit my opinions with reference to the measures that should be adopted to check irregularities and abuses that have crept in, and for the future settlement of this matter.

2*nd*,—It appears the indulgence was solely intended for the better classes, whose lands were thrown out of cultivation by the loss of lixoos and slaves; but I find on due investigation that the majority of the holders are fiscal officers, ryots and others, who are not entitled to the indulgence on the above-mentioned account. In 1844-45 I find the number of holders amounted to 1,125, and the remission on this account to Rs. 7,125-12-9; of these, on examining the list, there are only 507, who in my opinion are entitled to the indulgence under the order, the remission for whom amounts to Rs. 4,769-8-6. In the present year, 1852-53, the number of holders on the list amounts to 1,279, and the remission to Rs. 8,273-13-8: on expunging such as are not entitled from rank to the remission, a balance of 480 remains, for whom a remission is granted of Rs. 5,472-10-10: from this it will be perceived that the remission now granted, as compared with that of 1844-45, has increased considerably in ratio. I have been guided in my selection of those I consider entitled to the indulgence, by the fact, as to whether they had, previous to our occupation of the country, lixoos and slaves and the rank they held.

3*rd*,—But the operation of this order does not attain the object aimed at for being a remission on the quantity of land held: a Borah or Soikiah often receives a greater remission and benefit than a Booroah, Phookun or Gohain. Again, the remission has been made, not on one patch, field or barrie, included within a ring fence in one mouzah, held by one pottah, but has been made up of numerous little patches or "*daugs*" scattered all over a mouzah, or over several mouzahs, which are several miles distant from each other. In fact it has been made on the total jumma of the holding in any one individual's name. This has no doubt opened the way to many abuses, and enabled parties to club up their lands with the view of entitling themselves to the remission. When last at Golaghat, and conversing with Mr. Sub-Assistant Masters on this subject, he brought to my notice the great rage there was (so to speak) for small grants of what is called jungle land, the applicants for which expected to get the whole grant rent free for a term of years and then a remission of one-half as holders of upwards of 20 poorahs, hoping thereby to establish in perpetuity a sort of lakhiraj tenure; and that he had many petitions of this description in his office, but that he could not perceive the applicants had any other means of bringing the lands under cultivation than by inducing or compelling the Government ryots to resign their present holdings and become *their* under-tenants.

4*th*,—It does not appear that any indulgence of this kind is granted elsewhere in Assam, the only privilege allowed being to holders of upwards of Rs. 50 rent of land, the right to pay their rent direct to the Collector, and to payers of upwards of Rs. 100 revenue, a commission of 10

per cent. This might, I think, with advantage, be extended to this District; but at the same time it should be remembered, that all the old nobility of the country reside in this District, many of whom are very poor and unable to pay a large amount of revenue; they have many dependants to support, and require to cultivate a certain extent of land for this purpose, to pay the full revenue of which would press sorely on them: and it is solely on this consideration I am induced to recommend, that the entire abolition to 10 and 20 holders be not at once carried out. But at the same time it requires total revising; I would therefore recommend,

1.—That the indulgence be continued during their lifetime to the original extent of their holdings in 1844-45 to the Gohains, Phookuns, Rajkhwahs and Booroahs, whom Captain Brodie was at first desirous of relieving, but to cease at their death.

2.—That the remission made to all other holders be at once resumed.

3.—That no new claim for remission on similar grounds be recognized.

4.—That the parties mentioned in the 1st para., to whom a continuance of the allowance is recommended, be required to hold their lands all together, or at the most in two or three large khats.

5th. The definition I have above made, of those to whom I recommend the continuance of the grant, will number comparatively few, as among the 507 mentioned in the 2nd para. of my letter are many Soikiahs, Borahs and Hazarees, whom I now propose to exclude.

6th. In conclusion, I beg to remark, the reason of my not having written to you earlier on this subject is that I was desirous, in the first instance, to ascertain fully the working of the measure and to well consider the subject before recommending a change, which will cause such an entire revision of a system introduced by my predecessor, the more so as Captain Brodie was an officer thoroughly acquainted with the people of the District and their wants, having had thirteen years' experience while in charge of this District.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. HOLROYD,
Collector.

(True Copy,)
C. HOLROYD,
Collector.

I annex a memo. of the amounts remitted year by year since the system was introduced to the present time.

No. 87.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. JENKINS,
Commissioner of Revenue,
Assam.

To

CAPTAIN HOLROYD,
Collector of Seebsagur.

Dated Gowahatty, 17th February 1852.

SIR,

With reference to Captain Brodie's letter to my address, No. 193, of the 25th March 1844, the 6th and the 7th paragraphs recommending a remission of part of the rent to those holding above 10 poorahs of land, and a remission of half the rents to those holding above 20 poorahs, which was confirmed by my letter No. 11 of the 12th April of the same year, I have to request your particular attention to the operation of this measure.

2nd. In looking over the correspondence connected with that arrangement, you will find that in carrying it out some of the Revenue Officers of your Division were accused of conniving at persons' throwing their several lands together, so as to make up the quantity of holding entitling them to the indulgence only intended for the better classes, whose lands were thrown out of cultivation by the loss of lixoos and slaves.

3rd. I am given to understand that the same attempts to pervert the object proposed by Captain Brodie are still rife, and that there is a prospect that by the continuance of the system the Government will gradually be defrauded of a large amount of revenue.

4th. Whether this be the case or not, and to what extent remission is now granted as compared with 1844-45, seems to call for a strict enquiry, and I have to request you will desire your Assistants, Messrs. Thornton and Masters, to report to you what fraudulent transfers of pottahs to effect the purpose alluded to may have come to their notice, and what measures each would propose for adoption to remedy the evils to be apprehended, and shall be obliged by your submitting their opinions with your own suggestions for the consideration and orders of the Board of Revenue.

5th. It will be for you to consider whether it would be expedient to confine the privilege of remission to the original pottahdars whom Captain Brodie was then desirous to relieve, allowing the indulgence to lapse at their death, or to declare that the indulgence should cease with the termination of pending settlements, or at the end of some further fixed period, and whether the remission should not immediately be stopped where lands were proved to be held benamee. For the purpose of making up the quantity of 10 or 20 poorahs, you will be aware that the only privileges allowed in Lower Assam, connected with the holding of large plots of lands, are the following, *viz.*, to a person holding upwards of Rs. 50 rent of land and under Rs. 100, the right to pay his revenue direct to the Collector, and to a person holding lands paying upwards of Rs. 100 rent a reduction as a commission, or malikana, of 10 per cent on the jumma; and it is doubtful whether any greater indulgences should hereafter be extended to the proprietors of land in Upper Assam.

6th. Your early and particular attention is requested to the above subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. JENKINS,
Commissioner of Revenue.

(True Copy,)
C. HOLROYD,
Collector.

No. 37.

Memo. Regarding 10 *and* 20 *Holders.*

To

A. J. M. MILLS, Esq.,
Officiating Judge, Sudder Court,
On Special Duty in Assam,
Seebsagur.

Dated Seebsagur, 13*th June* 1853.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to forward you a copy of my letter to the Commissioner of Revenue, on the subject of the remission to 10 and 20 holders, which exists in this District, but I believe not elsewhere.

In that letter I have fully stated my views on this subject; I also annex a list of the amount remitted on this account year by year since the introduction of the system.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. HOLROYD,
Collector.

List of Remission above 10 *Rupees to* 20 *Rupees of the Collectorship of Zillah Seebsagur.*

Year.	No. of Individuals.	Full Remission above 10 to 20 Rs.	Half Remission above 20 Rs.	Total.	Deduct 8 As. per House land.	Total. Disbursement.	
1844-45	1125	3431 15 10	3693 12 11	7125 12 9	38 10 6	7164 7 3	
1845-46	1135	3392 15 2	3812 1 7	7205 0 9	38 10 6	7243 11 3	
1846-47	1128	3389 7 5	3810 0 10	7199 8 3	38 10 6	7238 2 9	
1847-48	1135	3388 6 7	3889 12 9	7278 3 4	38 10 6	7316 13 10	
1848-49	1135	3388 6 7	3889 12 9	7278 3 4	38 10 6	7316 13 10	
1849-50	1260	2672 5 7	5245 5 8	7919 11 3	18 5 7	7936 0 10	
1850-51	1311	2739 5 8	5702 3 7	8441 9 3	21 6 8	8462 15 11	
1851-52	1284	2373 11 9	5870 3 10	8243 15 7	7 7 7	8251 7 2	
1852-53	1279	2452 15 9	5830 6 1	8283 5 10	7 7 7	8290 13 5	Of this sum Rs. 16-15-9 have since been again brought on the Jumma under Profit and Loss on re-investigation, making the amount remitted on this account in the present year, 1852-53, Rs. 8,273-13-8.

C. HOLROYD,
Collector.

Appendix D.

Assessed Area for the past five Years of the District of Seebsagur.

Year.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rent-free Land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Gireekhuttee or Timber Tax.	Vasharage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1847-48	Arkhel, ...	12235	1220½	1166 8 6	0 15 3½	..	.. .. ..	..	11014½	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1166 8 6	870 8 9	296 15 9	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	12235	1220½	1166 8 6	0 15 3½	..	.. .. ..	..	11014½	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1166 8 6	870 8 9	296 15 9	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	12235	1220½	1166 8 6	0 15 3½	..	.. .. ..	..	11014½	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1166 8 6	870 8 9	296 15 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	12235	1220½	1166 8 6	0 15 3½	..	.. .. ..	..	11014½	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1166 8 6	870 8 9	296 15 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	12235	1455	1422 8 8	0 15 2½	..	.. .. ..	..	10800	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1422 8 8	1077 13 2	345 11 6	
1847-48	Gonuckgaon, ...	715½	368½	357 3 10	0 14 8½	..	.. .. ..	..	293½	33½	17 8 0	0 8 4½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	374 11 10	295 5 4	79 6 6	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	715½	368½	357 3 10		..	.. .. ..	..	293½	33½	17 8 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	374 11 10	295 5 4	79 6 6	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	715½	372	354 4 8	0 15 2½	..	.. .. ..	..	370	33½	17 8 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	371 12 8	274 14 2	96 14 6	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	715½	372	354 4 8		..	.. .. ..	..	370	33½	17 8 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	371 12 8	274 14 2	96 14 6	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	715½	372	354 4 8		..	.. .. ..	..	370	33½	17 8 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	371 12 8	274 14 2	96 14 6	
1847-48	Seemooloogooree, ...	1511½	1334	1221 11 6	0 14 9	..	.. .. ..	..	131	46½	23 11 0	0 8 1¾	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1245 6 6	881 1 1	364 5 5	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	1511½	1334	1221 11 6		..	.. .. ..	..	131	46½	23 11 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1245 6 6	881 1 1	364 5 5	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	1511½	1343½	1229 0 3	0 15 2¾	..	.. .. ..	..	121½	46½	23 12 5	0 8 2	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1292 12 8	910 7 5	382 5 3	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	1511½	1343½	1229 0 3		..	.. .. ..	..	121½	46½	23 12 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1292 12 8	910 7 5	382 5 3	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	1511½	1343½	1229 0 3		..	.. .. ..	..	121½	46½	23 12 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1292 12 8	910 7 5	382 5 3	
1847-48	Chooramonee, ...	3071	750	677 11 1	0 14 5½	..	.. .. ..	..	2191¾	129½	66 11 6	0 8 11	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	744 6 7	544 13 9	199 8 10	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3071	750	677 11 1		..	.. .. ..	..	2191¾	129½	66 11 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	744 6 7	544 13 9	199 8 10	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3071	776¾	730 13 5	0 13 9¾	..	.. .. ..	..	2165	129½	66 11 3	0 8 11	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	797 8 8	583 9 3	213 15 5	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3071	776¾	730 13 5		..	.. .. ..	..	2165	129½	66 11 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	797 8 8	583 9 3	213 15 5	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3071	776¾	730 13 5		..	.. .. ..	..	2165	129½	66 11 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	797 8 8	583 9 3	213 15 5	
1847-48	Tooloseejan, ...	2753½	783½	733 12 5	0 14 5½	..	.. .. ..	..	1966½	4½	1 5 2	0 4 0	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	735 1 7	525 14 3	209 3 4	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	2753½	783½	733 12 5		..	.. .. ..	..	1966½	4½	1 5 2		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	735 1 7	525 14 3	209 3 4	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	2753½	783	744 11 10	0 15 2½	..	.. .. ..	..	1966½	4½	1 10 0	0 5 10	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	746 5 10	535 9 6	210 12 4	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	2753½	783	744 11 10		..	.. .. ..	..	1966½	4½	1 10 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	746 5 10	535 9 6	210 12 4	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	2753½	783	744 11 10		..	.. .. ..	..	1966½	4½	1 10 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	746 5 10	535 9 6	210 12 4	
1847-48	Aumoogooree, ...	5570½	2081½	1034 11 6	0 14 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	3472½	42½	20 0 6	0 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1060 12 0	1481 0 5	479 2 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	5570½	2081½	1034 11 6		..	.. .. ..	..	3472½	42½	20 0 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1060 12 0	1481 0 5	479 2 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	5570½	1974	1890 11 9	0 15 4½	..	.. .. ..	..	3559½	42½	21 12 10	0 8 2	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1912 8 7	1480 0 7	432 8 0	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	5570½	2180½	2071 6 2	0 15 8¾	..	.. .. ..	..	3353½	42½	21 8 8	0 8 0¾	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2092 14 10	1513 10 2	579 4 8	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	5570½	2180½	2071 6 2		..	.. .. ..	..	3353½	42½	21 8 8		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2092 14 10	1545 12 2	547 2 8	
1847-48	Babazees, ...	3586½	911½	864 6 4	0 15 2¾	..	.. .. ..	..	2587	88	45 0 4	0 8 2½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	909 6 8	622 14 3	286 8 5	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3586½	911½	864 6 4		..	.. .. ..	..	2587	88	45 0 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	909 6 8	622 14 3	286 8 5	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3586½	785½	752 7 1	0 15 4½	..	.. .. ..	..	2712½	88	45 2 5	0 8 2¾	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	797 9 6	547 13 10	249 11 8	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3586½	826½	794 4 7	0 15 4½	..	.. .. ..	..	2671½	88	45 2 5	0 8 2½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	839 7 0	543 4 6	296 2 6	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3586½	826½	797 4 7		..	.. .. ..	..	2671½	88	45 2 5	0 8 2½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	839 7 0	569 8 6	290 14 6	
1847-48	Dangdhura, ...	5192½	1086½	1784 12 11	0 14 4½	..	.. .. ..	..	3206½	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1784 12 11	1277 12 4	507 0 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	5192½	1086½	1784 12 11		..	.. .. ..	..	3206½	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1784 12 11	1277 12 4	507 0 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	5192½	1546½	1444 9 2	0 15 2¾	..	.. .. ..	..	3646½	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1444 9 2	1035 15 1	408 10 1	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	5192½	1405½	1368 8 8	0 15 1¾	..	.. .. ..	..	3727½	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1368 8 8	943 4 6	425 4 2	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	5192½	1288½	1185 13 8	0 15 5¾	..	.. .. ..	..	3903½	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1185 13 8	824 5 11	361 7 9	
1847-48	Aleugeal, ...	9720	1435¾	1336 14 8	0 14 9	..	.. .. ..	..	8284½	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1336 14 8	714 3 4	622 11 4	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	9720	1435¾	1336 14 8		..	.. .. ..	..	8284½	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1336 14 8	714 3 4	622 11 4	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	9720	1079	1041 7 4	0 15 5½	..	.. .. ..	..	8623	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1041 7 4	518 1 3	523 5 1	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	9720	1170½	1126 9 6	0 15 5¼	..	.. .. ..	..	8549¾	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1126 9 6	542 3 6	584 6 0	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	9720	1170½	1126 9 6		..	.. .. ..	..	8549¾	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1126 9 6	570 7 6	556 2 0	
1847-48	Nangultoop, ...	10343¾	1339½	1258 8 11	0 15 0¾	..	.. .. ..	..	8603¾	101¼	50 10 5	0 8 0	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1309 3 4	901 0 2	407 10 2	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	10343¾	1339½	1258 8 11		..	.. .. ..	..	8603¾	101¼	50 10 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1309 3 4	901 0 2	407 10 2	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	10343¾	1511¼	1450 0 9	0 15 4¾	..	.. .. ..	..	8731	101	51 2 0	0 8 1	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1501 2 9	1083 2 5	418 0 4	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	10343¾	1511¼	1450 0 9		..	.. .. ..	..	8731	101	51 2 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1501 2 9	1083 2 5	418 0 4	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	10343¾	1511¼	1450 0 9		..	.. .. ..	..	8731	101	51 2 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1501 2 9	1083 2 5	418 0 4	

Assessed Area for the past five Years of the District of Seebsagur.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rent-free Land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Gunkhattee or Timber Tax.	Vashurage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1847-48	Baxoo, ...	5575½	1270½	1252 8 2		..	.. .. ..	..	4299	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1252 8 2	989 7 5	263 0 9	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	5575½	1270½	1252 8 2	0 15 8½	..	.. .. ..	..	4299	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1252 8 2	989 7 5	263 0 9	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	5575½	1270½	1252 8 2		..	.. .. ..	..	4299	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1252 8 2	989 7 5	263 0 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	5575½	1270½	1252 8 2		..	.. .. ..	..	4299	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1252 8 2	989 7 5	263 0 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	5575½	1310½	1314 14 5	0 15 11½	..	.. .. ..	..	4259½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1314 14 5	1028 4 8	286 9 9	
1847-48	Nora Kowar Sundeekoe, ..	8854½	1103½	1060 5 8	0 15 4½	..	.. .. ..	..	7751½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1060 5 8	816 0 0	244 5 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	8854½	1103½	1060 5 8		..	.. .. ..	..	7751½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1060 5 8	816 0 0	244 5 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	8854½	1142½	1119 2 2	0 15 8	..	.. .. ..	..	7712½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1119 2 2	849 7 6	269 10 8	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	8854½	1142½	1119 2 2		..	.. .. ..	..	7712½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1119 2 2	842 0 1	276 9 1	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	8854½	1142½	1119 2 2		..	.. .. ..	..	7712½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1119 2 2	842 9 1	276 9 1	
1847-48	Kochoogaon, ...	3000½	539¾	521 0 1	0 15 7½	..	.. .. ..	..	2535½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	521 0 1	407 5 10	113 10 3	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3000½	539¾	521 0 1		..	.. .. ..	..	2535½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	521 0 1	407 5 10	113 10 3	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3000½	654½	645 13 2	0 15 9½	..	.. .. ..	..	2415	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	645 13 2	505 12 0	140 1 2	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3000½	654½	645 13 2		..	.. .. ..	..	2415	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	645 13 2	505 12 0	140 1 2	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3000½	654½	645 13 2		..	.. .. ..	..	2415	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	645 13 2	505 12 0	140 1 2	
1847-48	Betbaree, ...	12065½	1549¾	1505 10 7	0 15 6½	..	.. .. ..	..	10515½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1505 10 7	1075 8 4	430 2 3	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	12065½	1549¾	1505 10 7		..	.. .. ..	..	10515½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1505 10 7	1075 8 4	430 2 3	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	12065½	1549¾	1505 10 7		..	.. .. ..	..	10515½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1505 10 7	1075 8 4	430 2 3	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	12065½	1549¾	1505 10 7		..	.. .. ..	..	10515½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1505 10 7	107 8 4	430 2 3	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	12065½	1448	1406 8 4	0 15 6½	..	.. .. ..	..	10617½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1406 8 4	1000 0 2	406 8 2	
1847-48	Godholee Bazar, ...	5072½	2477½	2352 13 9	0 15 2½	..	.. .. ..	..	2535	60½	31 1 3	0 8 2	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2383 15 0	1771 11 1	612 3 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	5072½	2477½	2352 13 9		..	.. .. ..	..	2535	60½	31 1 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2383 15 0	1771 11 1	612 3 11	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	5072½	2477½	2352 13 9		..	.. .. ..	..	2535	60½	31 1 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2383 15 0	1768 15 9	614 15 3	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	5072½	2477½	2352 13 9		..	.. .. ..	..	2535	60½	31 1 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2383 15 0	1768 15 9	614 15 3	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	5072½	2640½	2549 15 3	0 15 4½	..	.. .. ..	..	2367	58½	30 5 1	0 8 2	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2580 4 4	1011 3 10	669 0 6	
1847-48	Joradhura, ...	2000½	1002½	965 6 9	0 15 1	..	.. .. ..	..	1054	10	5 3 4	0 8 4	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	970 10 1	707 7 7	263 2 6	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	2000½	1002½	965 6 9		..	.. .. ..	..	1054	10	5 3 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	970 10 1	707 7 7	263 2 6	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	2000½	1002½	965 6 9		..	.. .. ..	..	1054	10	5 3 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	970 10 1	707 7 7	263 2 6	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	2000½	1002½	965 6 9		..	.. .. ..	..	1054	10	5 3 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	970 10 1	707 7 7	263 2 6	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	2000½	976	953 8 6	0 15 7½	..	.. .. ..	..	1080½	10	5 3 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	958 11 10	706 10 4	252 1 6	
1847-48	Bokota, ...	21980	1801½	1702 3 2	0 15 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	20178½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1702 3 2	1318 3 11	383 15 3	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	21980	1801½	1702 3 2		..	.. .. ..	..	20178½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1702 3 2	1318 3 11	383 15 3	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	21980	1801½	1702 3 2		..	.. .. ..	..	20178½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1702 3 2	1318 3 11	383 15 3	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	21980	1801½	1702 3 2		..	.. .. ..	..	20178½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1702 3 2	1318 3 11	383 15 3	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	21980	2024½	1947 9 9	0 15 5½	..	.. .. ..	..	19955½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1947 9 9	1489 11 4	457 14 5	
1847-48	Boroonchalee, ...	30182	1198½	1185 6 11	0 15 9½	..	.. .. ..	..	37983½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1185 6 11	929 10 3	255 12 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	30182	1198½	1185 6 11		..	.. .. ..	..	37983½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1185 6 11	929 10 3	255 12 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	30182	1198½	1185 6 11		..	.. .. ..	..	37983½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1185 6 11	929 10 3	255 12 8	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	30182	1198½	1185 6 11		..	.. .. ..	..	37983½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1185 6 11	929 10 3	255 12 8	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	39182	920	937 8 1	0 12 8½	..	.. .. ..	..	38256	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	937 8 1	744 13 3	192 10 10	
1847-48	Autgaon, ...	4091	1586½	1499 7 3	0 15 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	3104½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1499 7 3	1199 13 5	299 9 10	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	4091	1586½	1499 7 3		..	.. .. ..	..	3104½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1499 7 3	1199 13 5	299 9 10	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	4091	1590½	1553 2 4	0 15 6½	..	.. .. ..	..	3094½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1553 2 4	1212 11 9	340 6 7	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	4091	1590½	1553 2 4		..	.. .. ..	..	3094½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1553 2 4	1212 11 9	340 6 7	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	4091	1590½	1553 2 4		..	.. .. ..	..	3094½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1553 2 4	1212 11 9	340 6 7	
1847-48	Galaka, ...	3117	815½	772 2 8	0 15 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	2301½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	772 2 8	609 11 2	162 7 6	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3117	815½	772 2 8		..	.. .. ..	..	2301½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	772 2 8	609 11 2	162 7 6	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3117	895½	866 11 10	0 15 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	2221½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	866 11 10	678 1 7	188 10 3	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3117	895½	866 11 10		..	.. .. ..	..	2221½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	866 11 10	678 1 7	188 10 3	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3117	895½	866 11 10		..	.. .. ..	..	2221½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	866 11 10	678 1 7	188 10 3	
1847-48	Sorookucharee, ...	1014	426¾	405 7 7	0 15 2½	..	.. .. ..	..	587½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	405 7 7	325 9 5	79 14 2	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	1014	426¾	405 7 7		..	.. .. ..	..	587½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	405 7 7	325 9 5	79 14 2	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	1014	456½	441 14 0	0 15 5½	..	.. .. ..	..	557½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	441 14 0	337 1 0	104 13 0	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	1014	456½	441 14 0		..	.. .. ..	..	557½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	441 14 0	337 1 0	104 13 0	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	1014	456½	441 14 0		..	.. .. ..	..	557½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	441 14 0	337 1 0	104 13 0	

Assessed Area for the past five Years of the District of Seebsagur.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rent-free land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Gireekhuttee or Timber Tax.	Vashurage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
				R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						R. A. P.	R. A. P.								R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1847-48	Rydangea, ...	1293	577	550 14 9	0 15 0 1/16	..	.. .. ..	..	716	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	550 14 9	440 6 10	110 7 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	1293	577	550 14 9		..	.. .. ..	..	716	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	550 14 9	440 6 10	110 7 11	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	1293	705	607 1 5	0 15 0½	..	.. .. ..	..	588	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	607 1 5	537 0 0	100 1 5	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	1293	705	607 1 5		..	.. .. ..	..	588	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	607 1 5	537 0 0	100 1 5	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	1293	705	607 1 5		..	.. .. ..	..	588	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	607 1 5	537 0 0	100 1 5	
1847-48	Jamoogoorree, ...	3100	1328½	1272 14 4	0 14 8½	..	.. .. ..	..	1800	4¾	2 8 0	0 8 5	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1275 6 4	1021 13 5	253 8 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3100	1328½	1272 14 4		..	.. .. ..	..	1800	4¾	2 8 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1275 6 4	1021 13 5	253 8 11	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3100	1428½	1361 13 5	0 15 3	..	.. .. ..	..	1763	4¾	2 8 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1364 5 5	1085 4 6	279 0 11	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3100	1428½	1361 13 5		..	.. .. ..	..	1763	4¾	2 8 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1364 5 5	1085 4 6	279 0 11	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3100	1428½	1361 13 5		..	.. .. ..	..	1763	4¾	2 8 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1364 5 5	1085 4 6	279 0 11	
1847-48	Kacharechaut, ...	995½	590½	556 14 1	0 15 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	375½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	556 14 1	405 7 3	151 6 10	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	995½	590½	556 14 1		..	.. .. ..	..	375½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	556 14 1	405 7 3	151 6 10	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	995½	616½	598 5 4	0 15 4½	..	.. .. ..	..	349½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	598 5 4	455 5 0	143 0 4	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	995½	616½	598 5 4		..	.. .. ..	..	349½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	598 5 4	455 5 0	143 0 4	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	995½	616½	598 5 4		..	.. .. ..	..	349½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	598 5 4	455 5 0	143 0 4	
1847-48	Neej Charring, ...	8548½	798¾	786 1 7	0 15 6¾	..	.. .. ..	..	7743½	6½	3 3 3	0 8 2½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	789 4 10	563 7 1	225 13 9	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	8548½	798¾	786 1 7		..	.. .. ..	..	7743½	6½	3 3 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	789 4 10	563 7 1	225 13 9	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	8548½	798¾	786 1 7		..	.. .. ..	..	7743½	6½	3 3 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	789 4 10	563 7 1	225 13 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	8548½	798¾	786 1 7		..	.. .. ..	..	7743½	6½	3 3 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	789 4 10	563 7 1	225 13 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	8548½	826½	818 9 4	0 15 10¼	..	.. .. ..	..	7715½	6½	3 3 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	821 12 7	580 9 7	241 3 0	
1847-48	Kakoteegaon, ...	3004½	708¾	759 9 2	0 15 3	..	.. .. ..	..	2186½	19½	14 2 5	0 11 2½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	773 11 7	536 11 5	237 0 2	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3004½	708¾	759 9 2		..	.. .. ..	..	2186½	19½	14 2 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	773 11 7	536 11 5	237 0 2	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3004½	708¾	759 9 2		..	.. .. ..	..	2186½	19½	14 2 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	773 11 7	536 11 5	237 0 2	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3004½	708¾	759 9 2		..	.. .. ..	..	2390	19½	14 2 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	773 11 7	536 11 5	237 0 2	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3004½	595½	561 4 6	0 15 1	..	.. .. ..	..	2390	19½	0 0 0	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	561 4 6	397 13 10	163 6 8	
1847-48	Khunneekur, ...	5897	634½	605 12 8	0 15 3	..	.. .. ..	..	5251½	10½	5 10 0	0 8 4½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	611 6 8	486 2 4	125 4 4	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	5897	634½	605 12 8		..	.. .. ..	..	5251½	10½	5 10 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	611 6 8	486 2 4	125 4 4	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	5897	634½	605 12 8		..	.. .. ..	..	5251½	10½	5 10 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	611 6 8	486 2 4	125 4 4	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	5897	634½	605 12 8		..	.. .. ..	..	5251½	10½	5 10 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	611 6 8	486 2 4	125 4 4	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	5897	525½	513 5 6	0 14 8	..	.. .. ..	..	5361	10½	5 10 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	518 15 6	412 6 4	106 9 2	
1847-48	Charakapar, ...	4686¾	1007½	1062 11 8	0 15 5¾	..	.. .. ..	..	3566½	20	9 8 2	0 7 7	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1072 3 10	785 15 11	286 3 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	4686¾	1007½	1062 11 8		..	.. .. ..	..	3569½	20	9 8 2		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1072 3 10	785 15 11	286 3 11	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	4686¾	1008½	1062 11 8		..	.. .. ..	..	3568½	20	9 8 2		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1072 3 10	785 15 11	785 15 11	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	4686¾	1008½	1062 11 8		..	.. .. ..	..	3568½	20	9 8 2		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1072 3 10	785 15 11	785 15 11	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	4686¾	595½	563 4 5	0 15 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	4071½	20	9 8 2	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	563 4 5	450 12 8	112 7 9	
1847-48	Rungdae Soong and Thangal, ..	17069	3065½	2819 14 3	0 14 9	..	.. .. ..	..	13619½	384½	187 5 8	0 7 0½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3007 3 11	2291 7 3	715 12 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	17069	3065½	2819 14 3		..	.. .. ..	..	13619½	384½	187 5 8		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3007 3 11	2299 15 3	705 4 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	17069	3089½	2927 10 2	0 15 2	..	.. .. ..	..	13505½	384½	190 6 3	0 7 11¼	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3118 0 5	2415 8 7	702 7 10	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	17069	3518½	3336 12 5	0 15 2	..	.. .. ..	..	13106½	384½	190 6 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3527 3 2	2571 5 3	955 13 11	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	17069	3518½	3336 12 5		..	.. .. ..	..	13106½	384½	190 6 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3527 3 2	2645 15 2	881 4 0	
1847-48	Soonareegaon, ...	998½	336½	317 8 0	0 15 1¼	..	.. .. ..	..	662	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	317 8 0	229 4 4	98 3 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	998½	336½	317 8 0		..	.. .. ..	..	662	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	317 8 0	229 4 4	98 3 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	998½	350½	346 6 3	0 15 5	..	.. .. ..	..	630	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	346 6 3	244 0 7	102 5 8	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	998½	350½	346 6 3		..	.. .. ..	..	630	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	346 6 3	210 10 6	135 15 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	998½	350½	346 6 3		..	.. .. ..	..	630	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	346 6 3	210 10 6	135 15 9	
1847-48	Hatteechoongee, ...	3112¾	393½	376 7 11	0 15 6¼	..	.. .. ..	..	2689	30½	14 6 6	0 7 7	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	390 14 5	287 3 5	103 11 0	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3112¾	393½	376 7 11		..	.. .. ..	..	2689	30½	14 6 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	390 14 5	294 0 10	96 13 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3112¾	411½	400 2 0	0 15 7	..	.. .. ..	..	2671	30½	14 10 3	0 7 9	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	414 12 3	303 12 8	110 15 7	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3112¾	411½	400 2 0		..	.. .. ..	..	2671	30½	14 10 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	414 12 3	303 12 8	110 15 7	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3112¾	411½	400 2 0		..	.. .. ..	..	2671	30½	14 10 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	414 12 3	303 12 8	110 15 7	
1847-48	Morankarree, ...	1680½	785½	739 5 7	0 15 1	..	.. .. ..	..	731½	164	81 11 11	0 7 11¼	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	821 1 6	550 11 6	270 6 0	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	1680½	785½	739 5 7		..	.. .. ..	..	731½	164	81 11 11		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	821 1 6	550 11 6	270 6 0	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	1680½	835¾	797 14 6	0 15 3½	..	.. .. ..	..	680½	164	82 7 11	0 8 0½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	880 6 5	587 0 3	293 6 2	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	1680½	835¾	797 14 6		..	.. .. ..	..	680½	164	82 7 11		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	880 6 5	587 0 3	293 6 2	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	1680½	835¾	797 14 6		..	.. .. ..	..	680½	164	82 7 11		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	880 6 5	587 0 3	293 6 2	

Assessed Area for the past five Years of the District of Seebsagur.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rent-free Land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Ghrekhattee or Tinder Tax.	Washurage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.								R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1847-48	Goorjaganea, ...	5802½	1247½	1174 15 11	0 15 0½	....	....	..	4505½	49½	24 10 10	0 7 11¾	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1190 10 9	930 5 4	260 5 5	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	5802½	1247½	1174 15 11		....	....	..	4505½	49½	24 10 10		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1190 10 9	930 5 4	260 5 5	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	5802½	1330½	1280 5 7	0 15 7½	....	....	..	4422½	49½	24 14 5	0 8 0½	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1305 4 0	1026 14 2	278 5 10	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	5802½	1330½	1280 5 7		....	....	..	4422½	49½	24 14 5		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1305 4 0	1026 14 2	278 5 10	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	5802½	1330½	1280 5 7		....	....	..	4422½	49½	24 14 5		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1305 4 0	1026 14 2	278 5 10	
1847-48	Kakodanga, ...	10807½	1415½	1275 8 9	0 14 5	....	....	..	9392½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1275 8 9	1005 2 10	270 5 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	10807½	1415½	1275 8 9		....	....	..	9392½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1275 8 9	1005 2 10	270 5 11	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	10807½	1390½	1301 13 3	0 14 11	....	....	..	9411	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1301 13 3	1029 15 8	271 13 7	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	10807½	1390½	1301 13 3		....	....	..	9411	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1301 13 3	1029 15 8	271 13 7	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	10807½	1390½	1301 13 3		....	....	..	9411	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1301 13 3	1027 7 3	274 6 0	
1847-48	Chowkhat, ...	18184	3103½	2015 12 0	0 14 11¾	....	....	..	15037	43¾	21 8 10	0 7 10¾	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	2037 4 10	2224 6 3	712 14 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	18184	3103½	2015 12 0		....	....	..	15037	43¾	21 8 10		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	2037 4 10	2224 6 3	712 14 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	18184	3180½	3082 11 5	0 15 5¾	....	....	..	14954¾	43	21 8 8		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	3104 4 1	2327 15 7	776 4 6	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	18184	3180½	3082 11 5		....	....	..	14954¾	43	21 8 8		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	3104 4 1	2330 8 5	773 11 8	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	18184	3180½	3082 11 5		....	....	..	14964¾	43	21 8 8		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	3104 4 1	2330 8 5	773 11 8	
1847-48	Dobarapar, ...	7318¾	801½	734 6 8	0 14 8	....	....	..	6517½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	734 6 8	591 8 3	142 14 5	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	7318¾	801½	734 6 8		....	....	..	6517½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	734 6 8	591 8 3	142 14 5	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	7318¾	664½	642 3 3	0 15 5¾	....	....	..	6654½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	642 3 3	525 12 6	116 6 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	7318¾	643½	619 2 3	0 15 5	....	....	..	6654½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	619 7 3	487 6 0	132 1 3	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	7318¾	643½	619 3 3		....	....	..	6654½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	619 7 3	505 14 0	113 9 3	
1847-48	Panee Dehingeea and Sonowal, ..	70222	885½	861 2 0	0 15 0½	....	....	..	69336½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	861 2 0	679 3 11	181 14 1	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	70222	885½	861 2 0		....	....	..	69336½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	861 2 0	679 3 11	181 14 1	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	70222	885½	861 2 0		....	....	..	69336½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	861 2 0	679 3 11	181 14 1	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	70222	885½	861 2 0		....	....	..	69336½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	861 2 0	679 3 11	181 14 1	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	70222	425½	413 5 7	0 15 0½	....	....	..	69796½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	413 5 7	342 13 10	70 7 9	
1847-48	Ballegaon, ...	1800½	870½	803 8 11	0 14 8½	....	....	..	810½	112½	55 14 11	0 7 11¾	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	859 7 10	664 1 9	195 6 1	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	1800½	870½	803 8 11		....	....	..	810½	112½	55 14 11		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	859 7 10	664 1 9	195 6 1	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	1800½	831	779 8 2	0 15 0	....	....	..	858½	111	55 12 9	0 11 0½	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	835 4 11	636 11 8	198 9 3	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	1800½	831	779 8 2		....	....	..	858½	111	55 12 9		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	835 4 11	636 11 8	198 9 3	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	1800½	831	779 8 2		....	....	..	858½	111	55 12 9		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	835 4 11	636 11 8	198 9 3	
1847-48	Goroomorah, ...	11778¾	217½	135 15 4	0 10 0	....	....	..	11561½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	135 15 4	114 2 9	21 12 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	11778¾	217½	135 15 4		....	....	..	11561½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	135 15 4	114 2 9	21 12 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	11778¾	182	134 6 10	0 11 10	....	....	..	11596¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	134 6 10	113 2 7	21 4 3	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	11778¾	218½	172 3 6	0 11 11½	....	....	..	11560½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	172 3 6	134 11 2	37 8 4	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	11778¾	218½	172 3 6		....	....	..	11560½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	172 3 6	144 7 2	37 8 4	
1847-48	Oana and Jankhanna, ..	18026¾	677¾	561 2 0	0 13 0¾	....	....	..	17351	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	561 2 0	453 9 6	107 8 6	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	18026¾	677¾	561 2 0		....	....	..	17351	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	561 2 0	453 9 6	107 8 6	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	18026¾	481¾	419 3 11	0 13 11	....	....	..	17545	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	419 3 11	348 14 2	70 5 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	18026¾	481¾	419 3 11		....	....	..	17545	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	419 3 11	348 14 2	70 5 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	18026¾	481¾	419 3 11		....	....	..	17545	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	419 3 11	348 14 2	70 5 9	
1847-48	Poorunnee Mattee, ..	4060	730½	666 4 11	0 14 7½	....	....	..	4230½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	666 4 11	528 8 7	137 12 4	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	4060	730½	666 4 11		....	....	..	4230½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	666 4 11	528 8 7	137 12 4	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	4060	752¾	712 1 5	0 15 5¾	....	....	..	4207¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	712 1 5	575 10 11	136 6 6	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	4060	752¾	712 1 5		....	....	..	4207¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	712 1 5	575 10 11	136 6 6	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	4060	752¾	712 1 5		....	....	..	4207¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	712 1 5	575 10 11	136 6 6	
1847-48	Koohoomjaganeea, ...	1925½	454½	404 14 3	0 14 3	....	....	..	1392¾	78½	37 1 0	0 7 7	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	441 15 3	312 12 9	129 2 6	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	1925½	454½	404 14 3		....	....	..	1392¾	78½	37 1 0		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	441 15 3	312 12 9	129 2 6	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	1925½	390½	368 6 0	0 15 7½	....	....	..	1451	78½	37 14 9	0 7 9	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	406 4 9	288 15 5	117 5 4	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	1925½	390½	368 6 0		....	....	..	1451	78½	37 14 9		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	406 4 9	288 15 5	117 5 4	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	1925½	390½	368 6 0		....	....	..	1451	78½	37 14 9		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	406 4 9	288 15 5	117 5 4	
1847-48	Mony e Majee, ...	2025½	1021	967 8 1	0 15 3	....	....	..	733½	270½	157 6 10	0 9 0½	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1124 14 11	811 13 7	313 1 4	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	2025½	1021	967 8 1		....	....	..	733½	270½	157 6 10		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1124 14 11	811 13 7	313 1 4	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	2025½	1003	964 11 3	0 15 4½	....	....	..	733½	289	144 2 8	0 8 0	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1108 13 11	820 3 2	288 10 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	2025½	1003	964 11 3		....	....	..	733½	289	144 2 8		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1108 13 11	814 10 1	294 3 10	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	2025½	1003	964 11 3		....	....	..	733½	289	144 2 8		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1108 13 11	814 10 1	294 3 10	

Assessed Area for the past five Years of the District of Seebsagur.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rent-free Land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Girekhuttee or Tim-Dist. Jumma.	Washurage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1847-48	Purbutteea, ...	3140¼	1789	1085 0 4	0 15 1⅛	..	.. .. ..	..	1348½	9½	4 13 3	0 8 4½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1690 6 7	1140 9 0	549 13 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3140¼	1789	1085 9 4		..	.. .. ..	..	1348½	9½	4 13 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1690 6 7	1140 9 0	549 13 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3140¼	1798	1740 5 1	0 15 5¼	..	.. .. ..	..	1330½	9½	4 11 9	0 8 2½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1745 0 10	1216 8 0	528 8 10	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3140¼	1798	1740 5 1		..	.. .. ..	..	1330½	9½	4 11 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1745 0 10	1216 8 0	528 8 10	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3140¼	1798	1740 5 1		..	.. .. ..	..	1330½	9½	4 11 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1745 0 10	1216 8 0	528 8 10	
1847-48	Surbyehunda, ...	1347¾	1114¾	1009 10 1	0 14 5¾	..	.. .. ..	..	181¾	51¼	23 3 10	0 7 3	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1032 13 11	733 1 0	299 12 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	1347¾	1114¾	1009 10 1		..	.. .. ..	..	181¾	51¼	23 3 10		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1032 13 11	733 1 0	299 12 11	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	1347¾	1114	1054 8 10	0 15 1¾	..	.. .. ..	..	182¼	51¼	24 12 1	0 7 8¾	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1070 4 11	701 14 6	317 10 5	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	1347¾	1114	1054 8 10		..	.. .. ..	..	182¼	51¼	24 12 1		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1079 4 11	701 14 6	317 10 5	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	1347¾	1114	1054 8 10		..	.. .. ..	..	182¼	51¼	24 12 1		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1079 4 11	701 14 6	317 10 5	
1847-48	Bonchajoree, ...	14377½	395½	270 14 3	0 10 11¼	..	.. .. ..	..	13982	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	270 14 3	225 0 5	45 13 10	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	14377½	395½	270 14 3		..	.. .. ..	..	13982	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	270 14 3	225 0 5	45 13 10	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	14377½	199½	152 1 9	0 12 9½	..	.. .. ..	..	14186½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	152 1 9	129 4 0	22 13 0	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	14377½	223½	167 2 6	0 11 11¾	..	.. .. ..	..	14153¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	167 2 6	132 5 0	34 12 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	14377½	180¼	136 12 3	0 12 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	14196½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	136 12 3	116 4 2	20 8 1	
1847-48	Neej Doorgaon, ...	6512	1449	1302 0 9	0 15 4¾	..	.. .. ..	..	4970½	92½	47 8 10	0 8 2½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1439 9 7	1153 4 9	286 4 10	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	6512	1449	1302 0 9		..	.. .. ..	..	4970½	92½	47 8 10		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1439 9 7	1153 4 9	286 4 10	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	6512	1586½	1548 7 8	0 15 7⅜	..	.. .. ..	..	4833½	92½	47 10 10	0 8 3	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1596 2 6	1267 3 9	328 10 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	6512	1586½	1548 7 8		..	.. .. ..	..	4833½	92½	47 10 10		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1596 2 6	1273 7 8	322 10 10	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	6512	1586½	1548 7 8		..	.. .. ..	..	4833½	92½	47 10 10		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1596 2 6	1273 7 8	322 10 10	
1847-48	Nahoronee, ...	3057½	924½	798 8 8	0 13 9½	..	.. .. ..	..	2093½	63¾	32 7 6	0 8 1¾	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	831 0 2	636 9 7	194 6 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3057½	924½	798 8 8		..	.. .. ..	..	2093½	63¾	32 7 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	831 0 2	636 9 7	194 6 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3057½	958	864 6 10	0 14 5½	..	.. .. ..	..	2093½	63¾	32 10 9	0 8 1¾	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	897 1 7	683 6 7	213 11 0	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3057½	958	864 6 10		..	.. .. ..	..	2093½	63¾	32 10 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	897 1 7	683 6 7	213 11 0	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3057½	958	864 6 10		..	.. .. ..	..	2093½	63¾	32 10 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	897 1 7	683 6 7	213 11 0	
1847-48	Jellamonee, ...	4052	954¾	881 12 10	0 14 9	..	.. .. ..	..	3090½	6¾	3 6 10	0 8 1½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	885 3 8	708 4 0	176 15 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	4052	954¾	881 12 10		..	.. .. ..	..	3090½	6¾	3 6 10		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	885 3 8	708 4 0	176 15 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	4052	1013½	974 10 0	0 15 4¾	..	.. .. ..	..	3032¼	6¾	3 5 6	0 7 11	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	977 15 6	773 13 0	204 2 6	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	4052	1013½	974 10 0		..	.. .. ..	..	3032¼	6¾	3 5 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	977 15 6	773 13 0	204 2 6	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	4052	1013½	974 10 0		..	.. .. ..	..	3032¼	6¾	3 5 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	977 15 6	773 13 0	204 2 6	
1847-48	Neej Dhopabor, ...	40873	1001¾	1008 9 7	0 15 2¼	..	.. .. ..	..	39811¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1008 9 7	733 1 11	275 7 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	40873	1001¾	1008 9 7		..	.. .. ..	..	39811¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1008 9 7	733 1 11	275 7 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	40873	1001¾	1008 9 7		..	.. .. ..	..	39811¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1008 9 7	733 1 11	275 7 8	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	40873	1001¾	1008 9 7		..	.. .. ..	..	39811¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1008 9 7	733 1 11	275 7 8	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	40873	1001	968 4 11	0 15 5 1/10	..	.. .. ..	..	39872	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	968 4 11	724 14 2	243 6 9	
1847-48	Rowanna, ...	6450	1332¾	1232 5 7	0 14 9½	..	.. .. ..	..	5117¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1232 5 7	1007 5 0	225 0 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	6450	1332¾	1232 5 7		..	.. .. ..	..	5117¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1232 5 7	1007 5 0	225 0 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	6450	1332¾	1232 5 7		..	.. .. ..	..	5117¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1232 5 7	1007 5 0	225 0 7	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	6450	1332¾	1232 5 7		..	.. .. ..	..	5117¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1232 5 7	1007 5 0	225 0 7	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	6450	1453	1400 15 8	0 15 5½	..	.. .. ..	..	4997	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1400 15 8	1164 3 2	236 12 6	
1847-48	Obhoyepoor, ...	48060	986¼	951 13 3	0 15 6½	..	.. .. ..	..	47073¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	951 13 3	722 11 0	229 2 3	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	48060	986¼	951 13 3		..	.. .. ..	..	47073¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	951 13 3	722 11 0	229 2 3	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	48060	986¼	951 13 3		..	.. .. ..	..	47073¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	951 13 3	722 11 0	229 2 3	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	48060	986¼	951 13 3		..	.. .. ..	..	47073¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	951 13 3	722 11 0	229 2 3	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	48060	746½	750 11 5	1 0 1	..	.. .. ..	..	47313½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	750 11 5	577 5 5	173 6 0	
1847-48	Seelakotee, ...	36760	1434	1295 2 10	0 14 5½	..	.. .. ..	..	35326	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1295 2 10	776 10 9	518 8 1	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	36760	1434	1295 2 10		..	.. .. ..	..	35326	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1295 2 10	776 10 9	518 8 1	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	36760	1434	1295 2 10		..	.. .. ..	..	35326	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1295 2 10	776 10 9	518 8 1	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	36760	1434	1295 2 10		..	.. .. ..	..	35326	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1295 2 10	776 10 9	518 8 1	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	36760	1567	1486 14 9	0 15 2¼	..	.. .. ..	..	35093	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1486 14 9	1034 8 5	452 6 4	
1847-48	Jeypoor, ...	125608	761¼	757 0 0	0 15 11	..	.. .. ..	..	124936¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	757 0 0	623 6 3	133 9 9	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	125608	761¼	757 0 0		..	.. .. ..	..	124936¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	757 0 0	623 6 3	133 9 9	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	125608	761¼	757 0 0		..	.. .. ..	..	124936¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	757 0 0	623 6 3	133 9 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	125608	761¼	757 0 0	1 0 11¼	..	.. .. ..	..	124936¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	757 0 0	623 6 3	133 9 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	125608	1493	1549 13 3		..	.. .. ..	..	124205	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1549 13 3	1260 11 4	289 1 11	

Assessed Area for the past five Years of the District of Seebsagur.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rent-free Land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Girekhattee or Timber Tax.	Washerage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1847-48	Duckhinhangra, ...	14675¼	1784¾	1663 6 6	0 14 10¾	..	.. .. ..	..	12850¼	40	19 14 0	0 17 11½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1683 4 6	1340 12 9	342 11 9	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	14675¼	1783¾	1663 6 6		..	.. .. ..		12850¼	40	19 14 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1683 4 6	1340 12 9	342 11 9	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	14675¼	1790½	1732 2 3	0 15 5¾	..	.. .. ..	..	12844¾	40	19 12 8	0 7 11	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1751 14 11	1363 11 6	388 3 5	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	14675¼	1792¾	1727 9 9	0 15 4¾	..	.. .. ..	..	12842¼	40	20 1 0	0 8 1½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1747 10 9	1377 13 0	369 13 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	14675¼	1792¾	1727 9 9		..	.. .. ..		12842¼	40	20 1 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1747 10 9	1377 13 0	369 13 9	
1847-48	Gulakee, ...	14470¾	486½	469 7 6	0 15 5¼	..	.. .. ..	..	13938¼	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	469 7 6	347 10 0	121 13 6	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	14470¾	486½	469 7 6		..	.. .. ..		13938¼	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	469 7 6	347 10 0	121 13 6	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	14470¾	486½	469 7 6		..	.. .. ..		13938¼	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	469 7 6	347 10 0	121 13 6	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	14470¾	486½	469 7 6		..	.. .. ..		13938¼	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	469 7 6	347 10 0	121 13 6	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	14470¾	545	535 14 7	0 15 8¼	..	.. .. ..	..	13925¾	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	535 14 7	415 6 0	120 8 7	
1847-48	Bahana, ...	5715¼	1953½	1708 2 11	0 14 5¾	..	.. .. ..	..	3752	9¾	5 0 0	0 8 2½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1773 2 11	1353 12 3	419 6 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	5715¼	1953½	1708 2 11		..	.. .. ..		3752	9¾	5 0 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1772 2 11	1353 12 3	419 6 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	5715¼	1944½	1815 3 0	0 14 11½	..	.. .. ..	..	3761	9¾	5 0 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1820 3 0	1430 8 1	389 10 11	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	5715¼	2015¼	1884 4 10	0 14 11½	..	.. .. ..	..	3690¼	9¾	5 0 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1889 4 10	1400 9 9	488 11 1	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	5715¼	2015¼	1884 4 10		..	.. .. ..		3690¼	9¾	5 0 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1889 4 10	1447 8 9	441 12 1	
1847-48	Chareegaon, ...	1467¾	1252½	1157 5 7	0 14 9¾	..	.. .. ..	..	196¼	18¾	9 0 2	0 7 8	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1166 5 9	906 0 1	260 5 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	1467¾	1252½	1157 5 7		..	.. .. ..		196¼	18¾	9 0 2		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1166 5 9	906 0 1	260 5 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	1467¾	1340½	1277 10 6	0 15 4	..	.. .. ..	..	108¼	18¾	9 2 4	0 7 9½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1286 12 10	988 15 9	297 13 1	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	1467¾	1340½	1277 10 6		..	.. .. ..	..	108¼	18¾	9 2 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1286 12 10	986 11 10	300 1 0	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	1467¾	1340½	1277 10 6		..	.. .. ..	..	108¼	18¾	9 2 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1286 12 10	986 11 10	300 1 0	
1847-48	Gohain Teckla, ...	549¾	362½	335 2 7	0 14 9¾	..	.. .. ..	..	182¼	4¾	2 9 3	0 8 8	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	337 11 10	263 12 10	73 15 0	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	549¾	362½	335 2 7		..	.. .. ..	..	182¼	4¾	2 9 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	337 11 10	276 7 3	73 15 0	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	549¾	371¾	350 1 7	0 15 0¼	..	.. .. ..	..	173¼	4¾	2 9 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	352 10 10	276 14 1	76 3 7	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	549¾	371¾	350 1 7		..	.. .. ..	..	178¼	4¾	2 9 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	352 10 10	276 14 1	75 12 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	549¾	371¾	350 1 7		..	.. .. ..	..	173¼	4¾	2 9 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	352 10 10	276 14 1	75 12 9	
1847-48	Rotohaghur, ...	5999	2091¾	1860 15 1	0 14 3	..	.. .. ..	..	3817¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1860 15 1	1157 2 9	703 12 4	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	5999	2091¾	1860 15 1		..	.. .. ..	..	3817¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1860 15 1	1157 2 9	703 12 4	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	5999	1672¾	1596 11 6	0 15 3¼	..	.. .. ..	..	4237¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1596 11 6	1240 7 8	356 3 10	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	5999	1672¾	1596 11 6		..	.. .. ..	..	4237¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1596 11 6	1240 7 8	356 3 10	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	5999	1672¾	1596 11 6		..	.. .. ..	..	4237¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1596 11 6	1240 7 8	356 3 10	
1847-48	Nalkutta, ...	1714¼	1166½	1048 3 9	0 15 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	547¼	¾	0 7 6	0 10 0	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1048 11 3	807 13 6	240 13 9	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	1714¼	1166½	1048 3 9		..	.. .. ..	..	547¼	¾	0 7 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1048 11 3	807 13 6	240 13 9	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	1714¼	1262	1165 7 3	0 14 9½	..	.. .. ..	..	451¾	¾	0 7 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1165 14 9	916 12 0	249 2 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	1714¼	1262	1165 7 3		..	.. .. ..	..	451¾	¾	0 7 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1165 14 9	916 12 0	249 2 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	1714¼	1262	1165 7 3		..	.. .. ..	..	415¾	¾	0 7 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1165 14 9	916 12 0	249 2 9	
1847-48	Hazaree, ...	6717	2486¾	2200 8 11	0 14 2½	..	.. .. ..	..	4242¾	37½	31 0 0	0 8 0	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2231 8 11	1650 6 10	581 2 1	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	6717	2486¾	2200 8 11		..	.. .. ..	..	4242¾	37½	31 0 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2231 8 11	1644 13 11	586 11 0	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	6717	2222¼	2136 14 5	0 15 5½	..	.. .. ..	..	4457	37½	31 1 5	0 8 0	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2167 15 10	1644 0 9	513 15 1	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	6717	2302¼	2207 6 4	0 15 4½	..	.. .. ..	..	4377	37½	31 1 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2238 7 9	1632 4 2	606 3 7	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	6717	2302¼	2207 6 4		..	.. .. ..	..	4377	37½	31 1 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2238 7 9	1683 0 3	555 7 6	
1847-48	Rachagoral, ...	1701½	1065½	982 12 4	0 15 7½	..	.. .. ..	..	705½	20¾	10 12 5	0 8 3¾	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	993 8 9	758 4 2	235 4 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	1701½	1065½	982 12 4		..	.. .. ..	..	705½	20¾	10 12 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	993 8 9	758 4 2	235 4 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	1701½	1159½	1095 4 7	0 15 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	611¼	20¾	10 12 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1106 1 0	828 15 2	277 1 10	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	1701½	1159½	1095 4 7		..	.. .. ..	..	611¼	20¾	10 12 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1106 1 0	824 5 0	281 12 0	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	1701½	1159½	1095 4 7		..	.. .. ..	..	611¼	20¾	10 12 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1106 1 0	824 5 0	281 12 0	
1847-48	Neej Hamdae, ...	3603¾	1141¾	1065 9 10	0 15 3¼	..	.. .. ..	..	2384	78	38 1 7	0 7 9¾	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1103 11 5	804 14 3	298 13 2	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3603¾	1141¾	1065 9 10		..	.. .. ..	..	2384	78	38 1 7		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1103 11 5	804 14 3	298 13 2	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3603¾	1199¼	1046 5 6	0 15 3	..	.. .. ..	..	2425¾	80¼	39 15 5	0 8 0	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1086 5 1	806 3 8	280 1 5	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3603¾	1125¾	1072 7 8	0 15 3	..	.. .. ..	..	2307¼	80¼	39 15 5	0 8 0	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1112 7 1	779 0 7	332 13 6	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3603¾	1125¾	1072 7 8		..	.. .. ..	..	2307¼	80¼	39 15 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1112 7 1	805 13 7	306 9 6	
1847-48	Choongee, ...	3278¼	896¾	818 5 9	0 14 7¾	..	.. .. ..	..	2336¾	45	21 2 5	0 7 6	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	830 8 2	651 3 5	188 4 9	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3278¼	896¾	818 5 9		..	.. .. ..	..	2336¾	45	21 2 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	830 8 2	651 3 5	188 4 9	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3278¼	930½	801 6 1	0 15 2¼	..	.. .. ..	..	2204¼	45	21 10 8	0 7 8½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	913 0 9	699 6 2	213 10 7	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3278¼	930½	801 6 1		..	.. .. ..	..	2204¼	45	21 10 8		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	913 0 9	699 6 2	213 10 7	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3278¼	930½	801 6 1		..	.. .. ..	..	2204¼	45	21 10 8		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	913 0 9	699 6 2	213 10 7	

Assessed Area for the past five Years of the District of Seebsagur.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rent-free land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Gireekhuttee or Timber Tax.	Vasharage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
				R. A. P.	R. A. P.						R. A. P.	R. A. P.								R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1847-48	Khatowal,	4853	410	356 10 1	0 13 8¼	..	.. .. ..	..	4434¼	2¼	0 12 0	0 4 10	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	357 6 1	263 14 5	93 7 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ..	4853	410	356 10 1		..	.. .. ..		4434¼	2¼	0 12 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	357 6 1	263 14 5	93 7 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ..	4853	386½	348 12 8	0 14 5½	..	.. .. ..	..	4464½	2¼	0 14 0	0 5 7	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	340 10 8	256 14 3	92 11 5	
1850-51	Ditto, ..	4853	386½	348 12 8		..	.. .. ..		4464½	2¼	0 14 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	340 10 8	256 14 3	92 11 5	
1851-52	Ditto, ..	4853	386½	348 12 8		..	.. .. ..		4464½	2¼	0 14 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	340 10 8	256 14 3	92 11 5	
1847-48	Tetabor, ..	3982¾	1056½	1001 13 8	0 15 2 1/10	..	.. .. ..	..	2872	54¼	26 13 9	0 7 10½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1028 11 5	672 4 6	356 6 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ..	3982¾	1056½	1001 13 8		..	.. .. ..		2872	54¼	26 13 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1028 11 5	671 6 11	357 4 6	
1849-50	Ditto, ..	3982¾	1155¾	1117 10 10	0 15 1⅜	..	.. .. ..	..	2772¼	54¼	27 3 0	0 8 3	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1144 13 10	748 9 3	396 4 7	
1850-51	Ditto, ..	3982¾	1155¾	1117 10 10		..	.. .. ..		2772¼	54¼	27 3 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1144 13 10	748 9 3	396 4 7	
1851-52	Ditto, ..	3982¾	1155¾	1117 10 10		..	.. .. ..		2772¼	54¼	27 3 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1144 13 10	748 9 3	396 4 7	
1847-48	Hanachurra,	6522¼	1472¼	1407 12 7	0 15 3¼	..	.. .. ..	..	5050¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1407 12 7	1078 3 8	329 8 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ..	6522¼	1472¼	1407 12 7		..	.. .. ..		5050¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1407 12 7	1078 3 8	329 8 11	
1849-50	Ditto, ..	6522¼	1472¼	1407 12 7		..	.. .. ..		5050¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1407 12 7	1078 3 8	329 8 11	
1850-51	Ditto, ..	6522¼	1472¼	1407 12 7		..	.. .. ..		5050¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1407 12 7	1078 3 8	329 8 11	
1851-52	Ditto, ..	6522¼	1500¾	1461 0 7	0 15 6¾	..	.. .. ..	..	5021½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1461 0 7	1132 12 0	328 4 7	
1847-48	Malang, ..	3970¼	827	754 3 7	0 14 7	..	.. .. ..	..	3140¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	754 3 7	602 15 8	151 3 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ..	3970¼	827	754 3 7		..	.. .. ..		3140¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	754 3 7	602 15 8	151 3 11	
1849-50	Ditto, ..	3970¼	864½	816 2 11	0 15 4¾	..	.. .. ..	..	3112	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	816 2 11	643 9 6	172 9 5	
1850-51	Ditto, ..	3970¼	864½	816 2 11		..	.. .. ..		3112	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	816 2 11	643 9 6	172 9 5	
1851-52	Ditto, ..	3970¼	864½	816 2 11		..	.. .. ..		3112	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	816 2 11	643 9 6	172 9 5	
1847-48	Pakhimoreea, ..	8736	538¾	505 13 1	0 15 0¼	..	.. .. ..	..	8197¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	505 13 1	388 0 5	117 12 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ..	8736	538¾	505 13 1		..	.. .. ..		8197¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	505 13 1	388 0 5	117 12 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ..	8736	607¾	605 10 4	0 15 11¼	..	.. .. ..	..	8128¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	605 10 4	465 14 5	139 11 11	
1850-51	Ditto, ..	8736	607¾	605 10 4		..	.. .. ..		8128¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	605 10 4	465 14 5	139 11 11	
1851-52	Ditto, ..	8736	607¾	605 10 4		..	.. .. ..		8128¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	605 10 4	465 14 5	139 11 11	
1847-48	Chamargaon, ..	3403¾	1404¼	1265 4 6	0 14 6	..	.. .. ..	..	1954¼	45	23 5 0	0 8 3	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1288 9 6	980 13 11	307 11 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ..	3403¾	1404¼	1265 4 6		..	.. .. ..		1954¼	45	23 5 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1288 9 6	980 13 11	307 11 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ..	3403¾	1494	1399 9 7	0 14 11½	..	.. .. ..	..	1864¾	45	22 7 6	0 8 0	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1419 1 1	1060 6 3	358 10 10	
1850-51	Ditto, ..	3403¾	1494	1399 9 7		..	.. .. ..		1864¾	45	22 7 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1419 1 1	1060 6 3	358 10 10	
1851-52	Ditto, ..	3403¾	1494	1399 9 7		..	.. .. ..		1864¾	45	22 7 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1419 1 1	1060 6 3	358 10 10	
1847-48	Holongapar, ..	39133¼	3340½	3148 11 8	0 15 0¾	..	.. .. ..	..	35760¼	32¾	16 14 0	0 8 1½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3165 9 8	2450 2 5	715 7 3	
1848-49	Ditto, ..	39133¼	3340½	3148 11 8		..	.. .. ..		35760¼	32¾	16 14 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3165 9 8	2450 2 5	715 7 3	
1849-50	Ditto, ..	39133¼	3397½	3203 5 8	0 15 6 1/10	..	.. .. ..	..	35703¼	32¾	16 14 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3310 3 8	2561 9 0	748 10 8	
1850-51	Ditto, ..	39133¼	3397½	3203 5 8		..	.. .. ..		35703¼	32¾	16 14 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3310 3 8	2561 9 0	748 10 8	
1851-52	Ditto, ..	39133¼	3397½	3203 5 8		..	.. .. ..		35703¼	32¾	16 14 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3310 3 8	2561 9 0	748 10 8	
1847-48	Koomar and Khurradhura, ..	11302¾	396¼	354 0 6	0 14 3¼	..	.. .. ..	..	9906¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	354 0 6	281 3 0	72 13 6	
1848-49	Ditto, ..	11302¾	396¼	354 0 6		..	.. .. ..		9906¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	354 0 6	281 3 0	72 13 6	
1849-50	Ditto, ..	11302¾	396¼	354 0 6		..	.. .. ..		9906¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	354 0 6	281 3 0	72 13 6	
1850-51	Ditto, ..	11302¾	396¼	354 0 6		..	.. .. ..		9906¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	354 0 6	281 3 0	72 13 6	
1851-52	Ditto, ..	11302¾	428¾	412 8 7	0 15 4¼	..	.. .. ..	..	10874	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	412 8 7	329 3 9	83 4 10	
1847-48	Neej Jokaesook, ..	15367¼	1575¼	1339 2 4	0 13 7¼	..	.. .. ..	..	13767¼	24¼	12 5 9	0 8 0	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1351 8 1	986 6 5	365 1 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ..	15367¼	1575¼	1339 2 4		..	.. .. ..		13767¼	24¼	12 5 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1351 8 1	986 6 5	365 1 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ..	15367¼	1575¼	1339 2 4		..	.. .. ..		13767¼	24¼	12 5 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1351 8 1	986 6 5	365 1 8	
1850-51	Ditto, ..	15367¼	1575¼	1339 2 4		..	.. .. ..		13767¼	24¼	12 5 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1351 8 1	986 6 5	365 1 8	
1851-52	Ditto, ..	15367¼	1170¾	1041 3 6	0 14 2¼	..	.. .. ..	..	14172	24¼	12 7 0	0 8 1½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1053 10 6	781 6 2	272 4 4	
1847-48	Neej Joketulleo, ..	12886¼	4024¼	3888 9 8	0 15 5¼	..	.. .. ..	..	8861¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3888 9 8	2808 13 3	1079 12 5	
1848-49	Ditto, ..	12886¼	4024¼	3888 9 8		..	.. .. ..		8861¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3888 9 8	2808 13 3	1079 12 5	
1849-50	Ditto, ..	12886¼	4024¼	3888 9 8		..	.. .. ..		8861¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3888 9 8	2808 11 7	1079 14 1	
1850-51	Ditto, ..	12886¼	4024¼	3888 9 8		..	.. .. ..		8861¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3888 9 8	2808 13 3	1079 12 5	
1851-52	Ditto, ..	12886¼	4100¼	4073 8 11	0 15 10¾	..	.. .. ..	..	8785¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	4073 8 11	3076 7 10	997 1 1	
1847-48	Nazeera, ..	11596	1186¾	1198 2 9	1 0 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	10409¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1198 2 9	927 10 0	270 8 9	
1848-49	Ditto, ..	11596	1186¾	1198 2 9		..	.. .. ..		10409¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1198 2 9	927 10 0	270 8 9	
1849-50	Ditto, ..	11596	1186¾	1198 2 9		..	.. .. ..		10409¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1198 2 9	927 10 0	270 8 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ..	11596	1186¾	1198 2 9		..	.. .. ..		10409¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1198 2 9	927 10 0	270 8 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ..	11596	1299¼	1321 2 11	1 0 8½	..	.. .. ..	..	10296¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1321 2 11	1043 0 0	278 2 11	

Assessed Area for the past five Years of the District of Seebsagur.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rent free Land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Ghirekhattee or Timber Tax.	Vashungee.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
				R. A. P.	R. A. P.						R. A. P.	R. A. P.								R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1847-48	Khurraghur,	6102½	1130¾	1103 12 0	0 15 7¼	..	..	..	5031½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1103 12 0	448 3 0	255 9 0	
1848-49	Ditto,	6102½	1130¾	1103 12 0		..	..	..	5031½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1103 12 0	448 3 0	255 9 0	
1849-50	Ditto,	6102½	1130¾	1103 12 0		..	..	..	5031½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1103 12 0	448 3 0	255 9 0	
1850-51	Ditto,	6102½	1130¾	1103 12 0		..	..	..	5031½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1103 12 0	448 3 0	255 9 0	
1851-52	Ditto,	6102½	1005¼	990 12 2	0 15 0 1/16	..	..	..	5157	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	990 12 2	761 0 4	229 11 10	
1847-48	Kowamora,	2060¾	570¼	566 13 10	0 15 7¼	..	..	..	1481½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	566 13 10	434 7 6	132 6 4	
1848-49	Ditto,	2060¾	570¼	566 13 10		..	..	..	1481½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	566 13 10	434 7 6	132 6 4	
1849-50	Ditto,	2060¾	570¼	566 13 10		..	..	..	1481½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	566 13 10	434 7 6	132 6 4	
1850-51	Ditto,	2060¾	570¼	566 13 10		..	..	..	1481½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	566 13 10	434 7 6	132 6 4	
1851-52	Ditto,	2060¾	667	560 0 3	0 13 5¼	..	..	..	1393¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	560 0 3	416 4 8	143 11 7	
1847-48	Purbuttee,	2128½	732½	720 10 9	0 15 8¼	..	..	..	1382½	13¾	6 4 9	0 7 3¼	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	726 15 6	565 10 4	161 5 2	
1848-49	Ditto,	2128½	732½	720 10 9		..	..	..	1382½	13¾	6 4 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	726 15 6	565 10 4	161 5 2	
1849-50	Ditto,	2128½	732½	720 10 9		..	..	..	1382½	13¾	6 4 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	726 15 6	565 10 4	161 5 2	
1850-51	Ditto,	2128½	732½	720 10 9		..	..	..	1382½	13¾	6 4 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	726 15 6	565 10 4	161 5 2	
1851-52	Ditto,	2128½	715½	706 2 9	0 15 9¼	..	..	..	1390½	13¾	6 8 0	0 7 6¼	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	712 10 9	576 3 3	136 7 0	
1847-48	Bonegaon,	4408¾	365¼	336 10 1	0 14 10	..	..	..	4043¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	336 10 1	267 12 1	68 14 0	
1848-49	Ditto,	4408¾	365¼	336 10 1		..	..	..	4043¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	336 10 1	267 12 1	68 14 0	
1849-50	Ditto,	4408¾	365¼	336 10 1		..	..	..	4043¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	336 10 1	267 12 1	68 14 0	
1850-51	Ditto,	4408¾	365¼	336 10 1		..	..	..	4043¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	336 10 1	267 12 1	68 14 0	
1851-52	Ditto,	4408¾	603¾	574 4 0	0 15 2¼	..	..	..	3805	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	574 4 0	470 5 8	103 15 1	
1847-48	Mahegaon Burpatrodole,	6719	582	555 10 11	0 15 3¼	..	..	..	6091¾	45¼	23 8 4	0 8 8	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	579 3 3	460 12 2	118 7 1	
1848-49	Ditto,	6719	582	555 10 11		..	..	..	6091¾	45¼	23 8 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	579 3 3	460 12 2	118 7 1	
1849-50	Ditto,	6719	582	555 10 11		..	..	..	6091¾	45¼	23 8 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	579 3 3	460 12 2	118 7 1	
1850-51	Ditto,	6719	582	555 10 11		..	..	..	6091¾	45¼	23 8 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	579 3 3	460 12 2	118 7 1	
1851-52	Ditto,	6719	637¾	604 14 10	0 15 2¼	..	..	..	6045½	30¼	18 7 0	0 8 3	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	623 5 10	492 10 0	130 11 4	
1847-48	Mataka,	2038¾	507¼	505 12 1	0 15 10½	..	..	..	1507¾	23¾	12 5 4	0 8 1½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	518 1 7	404 15 4	113 2 3	
1848-49	Ditto,	2038¾	507¼	505 12 1		..	..	..	1507¾	23¾	12 5 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	518 1 7	404 15 4	113 2 3	
1849-50	Ditto,	2038¾	507¼	505 12 1		..	..	..	1507¾	23¾	12 5 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	518 1 7	404 15 4	113 2 3	
1850-51	Ditto,	2038¾	507¼	505 12 1		..	..	..	1507¾	23¾	12 5 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	518 1 7	404 15 4	113 2 3	
1851-52	Ditto,	2038¾	508¼	502 7 4	0 15 10½	..	..	..	1410¾	23¾	12 4 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	604 12 10	472 15 5	131 13 5	
1847-48	Solagooree,	2975¼	573¼	560 0 3	0 15 10½	..	..	..	2397¼	4¾	2 8 0	0 8 6	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	571 8 3	432 15 9	138 8 6	
1848-49	Ditto,	2975¼	573¼	560 0 3		..	..	..	2397¼	4¾	2 8 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	571 8 3	432 15 9	138 8 6	
1849-50	Ditto,	2975¼	573¼	560 0 3		..	..	..	2397¼	4¾	2 8 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	571 8 3	432 15 9	138 8 6	
1850-51	Ditto,	2975¼	573¼	560 0 3		..	..	..	2397¼	4¾	2 8 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	571 8 3	432 15 9	138 8 6	
1851-52	Ditto,	2975¼	643½	640 0 0	0 15 10½	..	..	..	2332	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	640 0 0	482 11 9	157 5 5	
1847-48	Khalaeghogra,	100571	731½	721 3 8	0 15 9¼	..	..	..	99702¾	130¼	65 4 0	0 7 8	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	786 7 8	643 12 1	142 11 7	
1848-49	Ditto,	100571	731½	721 3 8		..	..	..	99702¾	130¼	65 4 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	786 7 8	643 12 1	142 11 7	
1849-50	Ditto,	100571	731½	721 3 8		..	..	..	99703¾	130¼	65 4 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	786 7 8	643 12 1	142 11 7	
1850-51	Ditto,	100571	731½	721 3 8		..	..	..	99703¾	130¼	65 4 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	786 7 8	643 12 1	142 11 7	
1851-52	Ditto,	100571	2405½	2368 13 5	0 15 9	..	..	..	98028¾	130¼	66 15 6	0 7 10¾	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2435 12 9	2017 12 6	418 0 3	
1847-48	Neej Kursolee,	11755	548¼	490 4 3	0 14 3¼	..	..	..	11172¼	34¼	17 10 1	0 8 3	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	507 14 4	397 2 10	110 11 6	
1848-49	Ditto,	11755	548¼	490 4 3		..	..	..	11172¼	34¼	17 10 1		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	507 14 4	397 2 10	110 11 6	
1849-50	Ditto,	11755	547¼	490 1 4	0 14 3¾	..	..	..	11173¾	33¾	17 7 8		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	507 9 0	415 2 8	92 6 4	
1850-51	Ditto,	11755	644¼	585 15 3	0 14 6¼	..	..	..	11077	33¾	17 7 8	0 8 3¼	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	603 6 11	450 2 0	153 4 11	
1851-52	Ditto,	11755	644¼	585 15 3		..	..	..	11077	33¾	17 7 8		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	603 6 11	479 14 0	123 8 11	
1847-48	Khurree Kutteea,	11048¼	846	831 6 7	0 15 8¼	..	..	..	11102¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	831 6 7	625 0 7	205 14 0	
1848-49	Ditto,	11048¼	846	831 6 7		..	..	..	11102¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	831 6 7	625 0 7	205 14 0	
1849-50	Ditto,	11048¼	658¼	652 4 9	0 15 10½	..	..	..	11300¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	652 4 9	475 0 3	177 4 6	
1850-51	Ditto,	11048¼	708	695 12 1	0 15 8¼	..	..	..	11240¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	695 12 1	476 12 3	218 15 10	
1851-52	Ditto,	11048¼	708	695 12 1		..	..	..	11240¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	695 12 1	509 12 3	185 15 10	
1847-48	Moreeannee,	6320¾	275¾	268 3 11	0 14 6¼	..	..	..	6045	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	268 3 11	202 8 8	65 11 3	
1848-49	Ditto,	6320¾	275¾	268 3 11		..	..	..	6045	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	268 3 11	202 8 8	65 11 3	
1849-50	Ditto,	6320¾	304	299 9 5	0 15 9	..	..	..	6016¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	299 9 5	226 6 9	73 2 8	
1850-51	Ditto,	6320¾	336¼	329 4 0	0 15 7¾	..	..	..	5984¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	329 4 0	219 1 9	110 2 3	
1851-52	Ditto,	6320¾	336¼	329 4 0		..	..	..	5984¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	329 4 0	245 5 9	83 14 3	

Assessed Area for the past five Years of the District of Seebsagur.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rentfree Land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Girekhuttee or Timber Tax.	Vashurage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total-Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1847-48	Nowboyesa, ...	3699½	1098½	991 7 0	0 14 6½	..	.. .. ..	..	2527½	43½	22 9 1	0 8 3½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1014 0 1	758 11 8	255 4 5	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3699½	1098½	991 7 0		..	.. .. ..	..	2527½	43½	22 9 1		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1014 0 1	758 11 8	255 4 5	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3699½	812½	745 12 4	0 14 8½	..	.. .. ..	..	2813½	43½	22 9 1		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	768 5 5	557 1 0	211 4 5	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3699½	550½	505 10 2	0 14 6½	..	.. .. ..	..	3099½	43½	22 9 1		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	528 3 3	344 5 11	183 9 4	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3699½	233¾	206 13 8	0 14 8	..	.. .. ..	..	3302½	43½	22 9 1	0 8 4	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	229 3 7	142 11 2	86 8 5	
1847-48	Lahowal, ...	2862	1150½	992 14 3	0 13 8½	..	.. .. ..	..	1643½	50½	27 12 9	0 7 6	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1020 11 0	681 13 1	338 13 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	2862	1150½	992 14 3		..	.. .. ..	..	1643½	59½	27 12 9		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1020 11 0	681 13 1	338 13 11	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	2862	821½	735 1 0	0 14 3¾	..	.. .. ..	..	2014¾	25¾	12 1 3	0 7 6	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	747 2 3	514 10 11	232 7 4	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	2862	620½	572 5 7	0 14 6¾	..	.. .. ..	..	2203¾	28¾	11 12 0	0 6 4	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	584 1 7	353 7 4	230 10 3	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	2862	540	511 1 3	0 14 10½	..	.. .. ..	..	2285½	27¾	11 10 11	0 6 8¾	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	529 12 2	361 0 3	161 2 11	
1847-48	Khowong, ...	119428	772¾	740 1 1	0 15 3¾	..	.. .. ..	..	118655¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	740 1 1	580 9 10	159 4 0	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	119428	772¾	740 1 1		..	.. .. ..	..	118655¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	740 1 1	580 9 10	159 4 0	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	119428	772¾	740 1 1		..	.. .. ..	..	118655¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	740 1 1	580 9 10	159 4 0	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	119428	772¾	740 1 1		..	.. .. ..	..	118655¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	740 1 1	580 9 10	159 4 0	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	119428	810	810 6 2	1 0 0	..	.. .. ..	..	118618	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	810 6 2	659 10 11	150 11 3	
1847-48	Kowarpoor, Banmook, ...	405069	3799½	3559 4 6	0 14 11¾	..	.. .. ..	..	401246½	23½	12 1 3	0 8 3¼	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3571 5 9	2675 2 11	896 2 10	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	405069	3799½	3559 4 6		..	.. .. ..	..	401246½	23½	12 1 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3571 5 9	3675 2 11	896 2 10	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	405049	3799½	3559 4 6		..	.. .. ..	..	401246½	23½	12 1 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3571 5 9	3675 2 11	896 2 10	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	405069	3799½	3559 4 6		..	.. .. ..	..	401246½	23½	12 1 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3571 5 9	3675 2 11	896 2 10	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	405000	3220¾	3013 2 0	0 14 11½	..	.. .. ..	..	401848½	0	0 0 0	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3013 2 0	2331 15 2	681 2 10	
1847-48	Rungamattee, ...	11360	405	389 3 3	0 15 3	..	.. .. ..	..	10955	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	389 3 3	325 2 10	64 0 5	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	11360	405	389 3 3		..	.. .. ..	..	10955	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	389 3 3	325 2 10	64 0 5	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	11360	459½	447 8 4	0 15 11½	..	.. .. ..	..	10900½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	447 8 4	365 4 0	82 4 4	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	11360	444	432 10 4	0 15 11	..	.. .. ..	..	10916	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	432 10 4	353 2 0	79 8 4	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	11360	444	432 10 4		..	.. .. ..	..	10916	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	432 10 4	353 2 0	79 8 4	
1847-48	Koroona Sagur, ...	5881½	754½	746 6 8	0 15 10	..	.. .. ..	..	5127	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	746 6 8	587 9 1	158 13 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	5881½	754½	746 6 8		..	.. .. ..	..	5127	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	746 6 8	587 9 1	158 13 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	5881½	754½	746 6 8		..	.. .. ..	..	5157	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	746 6 8	587 9 1	158 13 7	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	5881½	754½	746 6 8		..	.. .. ..	..	5127	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	746 6 8	587 9 1	158 13 7	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	5881½	812½	815 14 10	1 0 0¾	..	.. .. ..	..	5069	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	815 14 10	654 14 7	161 0 3	
1847-48	Goromoor, ...	6824½	426½	398 5 7	0 14 11½	..	.. .. ..	..	6398½	9¾	5 1 8	0 8 8	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	403 7 3	306 12 6	96 10 9	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	6824½	426½	398 5 7		..	.. .. ..	..	6398½	9¾	5 1 8		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	403 7 3	306 12 6	96 10 9	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	6824½	433½	414 13 2	0 15 3¾	..	.. .. ..	..	6381½	9¾	5 0 1	0 8 2½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	419 13 3	305 9 0	114 4 3	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	6824½	477½	452 5 8	0 15 2	..	.. .. ..	..	6337½	9¾	5 0 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	457 5 8	325 5 3	132 0 5	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	6824½	488¾	454 5 3	0 14 10	..	.. .. ..	..	6320	9½	5 0 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	459 5 3	341 4 9	118 0 6	
1847-48	Jorehaut, ...	4098¾	2226½	2058 1 2	0 14 6¼	..	.. .. ..	..	2770¾	1¾	0 14 11	0 8 6	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2059 0 1	1555 4 0	503 12 1	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	4098¾	2226½	2058 1 2		..	.. .. ..	..	2770¾	1¾	0 14 11		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2059 0 1	1555 4 0	503 12 1	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	4098¾	2268½	2174 3 11	0 15 4	..	.. .. ..	..	2728½	1¾	0 14 11		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2175 2 10	1027 8 8	1127 10 2	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	4098¾	2268½	2174 3 11		..	.. .. ..	..	2728½	1¾	0 14 11		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2175 2 10	1027 8 8	1127 10 2	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	4098¾	2268½	2174 3 11		..	.. .. ..	..	2728½	1¾	0 14 11		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2175 2 10	1027 8 8	1127 10 2	
1847-48	Kattoneeguon, ...	13164¾	1091¾	1059 9 7	0 15 6¼	..	.. .. ..	..	12052½	20½	10 5 4	0 8 1	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1060 14 11	845 15 4	223 15 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	13164¾	1091¾	1059 9 7		..	.. .. ..	..	12052½	20½	10 5 4		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1060 14 11	845 15 4	223 15 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	13164¾	1203¾	1184 8 9	0 15 9	..	.. .. ..	..	11940½	20½	10 6 10	0 8 1¼	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1194 15 7	937 5 10	257 9 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	13164¾	1203¾	1184 8 9		..	.. .. ..	..	11940½	20½	10 6 10		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1194 15 7	937 5 10	257 9 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	13164¾	1203¾	1184 8 9		..	.. .. ..	..	11940½	20½	10 6 10		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1194 15 7	937 5 10	257 9 9	
1847-48	Lahing, ...	25813¼	2894¼	2780 13 3	0 15 4½	..	.. .. ..	..	22878	40¾	21 1 6	0 8 3½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2801 14 9	2129 3 11	672 10 10	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	25813¼	2894¼	2780 13 3		..	.. .. ..	..	22878	40¾	21 1 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2801 14 9	2129 3 11	672 10 10	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	25813¼	2920¼	2853 8 7	0 15 7¼	..	.. .. ..	..	22846	40¾	21 1 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2874 10 1	2224 10 2	649 15 11	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	25813¼	3050¼	3482 13 1	0 15 3	..	.. .. ..	..	22122¼	40¾	21 1 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3563 14 7	2599 7 7	994 7 0	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	25813¼	3050¼	3482 13 1		..	.. .. ..	..	22122¼	40¾	21 1 6		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3563 14 7	2620 9 4	877 5 3	
1847-48	Dhakeeal, ...	2907¼	1304¼	1177 12 7	0 14 5¼	..	.. .. ..	..	1602¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1177 12 7	931 4 0	246 8 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	2907¼	1304¼	1177 12 7		..	.. .. ..	..	1602¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1177 12 7	931 4 0	246 8 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	2907¼	1326	1236 12 1	0 14 2	..	.. .. ..	..	1581¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1236 12 1	978 10 0	258 2 1	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	2907¼	1326	1236 12 1		..	.. .. ..	..	1581¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1236 12 1	978 10 0	258 2 1	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	2907¼	1326	1236 12 1		..	.. .. ..	..	1581¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1236 12 1	978 10 0	258 2 1	

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Assessed Area for the past five Years of the District of Seebsagur.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rentfree Land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Gireekhuttee or Timber Tax.	Washurage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1847-48	Mowkhon, ...	18926¼	1134¼	1015 3 11	0 14 2¼	..	.. .. ..	..	17792½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1015 3 11	788 3 4	227 0 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	18926¼	1134¼	1015 3 11		..	.. .. ..	..	17792½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1015 3 11	788 3 4	227 0 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	18926¼	1234	1156 0 6	0 15 0	..	.. .. ..	..	17792½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1156 0 6	891 13 2	264 3 4	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	18926¼	1238	1169 4 6	0 14 6	..	.. .. ..	..	17088¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1169 4 6	903 10 0	265 10 6	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	18926¼	1238	1169 4 6		..	.. .. ..	..	17088¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1169 4 6	903 10 0	265 10 6	
1847-48	Neej Mechamorah, ...	13197½	2264	2010 8 9	0 14 2½	..	.. .. ..	..	10801½	42	21 12 5	0 8 3½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2032 5 2	1570 4 6	462 0 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	13197½	2264	2010 8 9		..	.. .. ..	..	10801½	42	21 12 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2032 5 2	1570 4 6	462 0 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	13197½	2280½	2034 9 6	0 14 9½	..	.. .. ..	..	10875	42	21 12 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2116 5 11	1634 4 0	482 1 11	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	13197½	2280½	2034 9 6		..	.. .. ..	..	10875	42	21 12 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2116 5 11	1634 4 0	482 1 11	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	13197½	2280½	2034 9 6		..	.. .. ..	..	10875	42	21 12 5		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2116 5 11	1634 4 0	482 1 11	
1847-48	Rajabahar, ...	3019¾	1046¼	965 6 5	0 14 9	..	.. .. ..	..	1820½	147	75 10 0	0 8 2¾	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1041 0 5	822 10 0	218 6 5	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3019¾	1046¼	965 6 5		..	.. .. ..	..	1820½	147	75 10 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1041 0 5	822 10 0	218 6 5	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3019¾	1077	1026 7 0	0 15 3	..	.. .. ..	..	1795¾	147	75 7 0	0 8 2½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1101 14 0	840 11 2	261 2 10	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3019¾	1077	1026 7 0		..	.. .. ..	..	1795¾	147	75 7 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1101 14 0	840 11 2	261 2 10	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3019¾	1077	1026 7 0		..	.. .. ..	..	1795¾	147	75 7 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1101 14 0	840 11 2	261 2 10	
1847-48	Bur Gohain Chaporee, ..	2864¼	464¼	318 5 10	0 10 11½	..	.. .. ..	..	2383	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	318 5 10	258 9 5	59 12 5	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	2864¼	464¼	318 5 10		..	.. .. ..	..	2383	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	318 5 10	258 9 5	59 12 5	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	2864¼	331½	274 3 1	0 13 3	..	.. .. ..	..	2515¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	274 3 1	231 8 3	42 10 10	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	2864¼	461	389 12 0	0 13 6¼	..	.. .. ..	..	2386½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	389 12 0	313 5 4	76 6 8	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	2864¼	461	389 12 0		..	.. .. ..	..	2386½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	389 12 0	323 1 4	66 10 8	
1847-48	Roop Koolea, ...	2368	310¼	301 11 4	0 15 4½	..	.. .. ..	..	2057½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	301 11 4	211 7 11	90 3 5	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	2368	310¼	301 11 4		..	.. .. ..	..	2057½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	301 11 4	211 7 11	90 3 5	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	2368	336	333 2 11	0 15 4¾	..	.. .. ..	..	2032	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	333 2 11	240 4 5	92 13 6	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	2368	381	375 12 1	0 15 4¾	..	.. .. ..	..	1987	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	375 12 1	276 0 0	99 12 1	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	2368	381	375 12 1		..	.. .. ..	..	1987	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	375 12 1	276 0 0	99 12 1	
1847-48	Anhomegaon Senatullee, ..	5690	1535¾	1463 5 11	0 15 2¼	..	.. .. ..	..	4125¼	29	14 5 3	0 7 11	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1477 11 2	1126 15 6	350 11 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	5690	1535¾	1463 5 11		..	.. .. ..	..	4125¼	29	14 5 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1477 11 2	1126 15 6	350 11 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	5690	1505¼	1498 14 10	0 14 2	..	.. .. ..	..	4095¾	29	14 7 3	0 7 11¾	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1513 6 1	1144 9 10	368 12 3	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	5690	1505¼	1498 14 10		..	.. .. ..	..	4095¾	29	14 7 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1513 6 1	1144 9 10	368 12 3	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	5690	1505¼	1498 14 10		..	.. .. ..	..	4095¾	29	14 7 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1513 6 1	1144 9 10	368 12 3	
1847-48	Teeroowal, ...	4382¼	833¼	706 0 2	0 15 3½	..	.. .. ..	..	3549	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	706 0 2	619 7 0	176 9 2	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	4382¼	833¼	706 0 2		..	.. .. ..	..	3549	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	706 0 2	619 7 0	176 9 2	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	4382¼	993½	966 7 5	0 15 4¾	..	.. .. ..	..	3388¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	966 7 5	720 5 0	246 2 5	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	4382¼	993½	966 7 5		..	.. .. ..	..	3388¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	966 7 5	720 5 0	246 2 5	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	4382¼	993½	966 7 5		..	.. .. ..	..	3388¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	966 7 5	720 5 0	246 2 5	
1847-48	Dehingoea and Neekoree, ..	32742¼	878¼	796 13 3	0 14 6¼	..	.. .. ..	..	31864¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	796 13 3	598 12 10	198 0 5	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	32742¼	878¼	796 13 3		..	.. .. ..	..	31864¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	796 13 3	603 12 10	198 0 5	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	32742¼	908¾	833 4 0	0 14 8	..	.. .. ..	..	31833¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	833 4 0	641 6 6	191 13 6	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	32742¼	920	855 13 9	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	31822¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	855 13 9	698 4 0	158 2 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	32742¼	920	855 13 9		..	.. .. ..	..	31822¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	855 13 9	698 4 0	158 2 9	
1847-48	Kamargaon, ...	2623¼	415	418 5 10	1 0 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	2208¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	418 5 10	326 7 0	91 14 10	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	2623¼	415	418 5 10		..	.. .. ..	..	2208¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	418 5 10	326 7 0	91 14 10	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	2623¼	432¼	440 12 2	1 0 3¾	..	.. .. ..	..	2190¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	440 12 2	334 8 10	106 3 4	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	2623¼	444¼	450 7 2	1 0 3¾	..	.. .. ..	..	2179	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	450 7 2	348 0 0	102 7 2	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	2623¼	444¼	450 7 2		..	.. .. ..	..	2179	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	450 7 2	348 0 0	102 7 2	
1847-48	Buroosagaon, ...	3939¼	454	449 0 0	0 15 0¾	..	.. .. ..	..	3485¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	449 0 0	330 12 9	118 3 3	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3939¼	454	449 0 0		..	.. .. ..	..	3485¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	449 0 0	330 12 9	118 3 3	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3939¼	477¼	480 12 6	1 0 1¼	..	.. .. ..	..	3462	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	480 12 6	380 12 11	99 15 7	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3939¼	477¼	480 12 6		..	.. .. ..	..	3462	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	480 12 6	380 12 11	99 15 7	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3939¼	477¼	480 12 6		..	.. .. ..	..	3462	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	480 12 6	380 12 11	99 15 7	
1847-48	Koomtaee, ...	3445¼	319	315 5 9	0 15 10	..	.. .. ..	..	3126¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	315 5 9	260 1 10	55 3 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3445¼	319	315 5 9		..	.. .. ..	..	3126¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	315 5 9	260 1 10	55 3 11	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3445¼	371¾	370 10 5	0 15 11½	..	.. .. ..	..	3073¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	370 10 5	305 6 1	65 4 4	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3445¼	371¾	370 10 5		..	.. .. ..	..	3073¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	370 10 5	305 6 1	65 4 4	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3445¼	371¾	370 10 5		..	.. .. ..	..	3073¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	370 10 5	305 6 1	65 4 4	

Assessed Area for the past five Years of the District of Seebsagur.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rentfree land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Gireekhuttes or Timber Tax.	Vashurage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1847-48	Geeladharee and Nugorn, ..	37623¼	3435¼	3294 2 1	0 15 4	..	.. .. ..	..	34114¼	74	31 11 8	0 6 10½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3325 13 9	2322 9 8	1003 4 1	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	37623¼	3435¼	3294 2 1		..	.. .. ..	..	34114¼	74	31 11 8		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3325 13 9	2322 9 8	1003 4 1	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	37623¼	3453¼	3410 4 7	0 15 8	..	.. .. ..	..	34098½	71¾	32 1 9	0 6 2	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3442 6 4	2381 2 0	1061 4 4	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	37623¼	3571	3516 15 1	0 15 9	..	.. .. ..	..	33980½	71½	30 15 8	0 6 11	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3547 14 4	2476 0 0	1071 14 4	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	37623¼	3571	3516 15 1		..	.. .. ..	..	33980½	71½	30 15 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3547 14 4	2476 0 0	1071 14 4	
1847-48	Neej Mockrung, ...	10568¼	1245¾	1204 13 9	0 15 6	..	.. .. ..	..	9322¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1204 13 9	902 1 1	302 0 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	10568¼	1245¾	1204 13 9		..	.. .. ..	..	9322¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1204 13 9	902 1 1	302 0 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	10568¼	1184¾	1170 5 8	0 15 9¾	..	.. .. ..	..	9383¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1170 5 8	871 8 1	298 13 7	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	10568¼	1223¼	1216 4 0	0 15 9½	..	.. .. ..	..	9335	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1216 4 0	906 1 0	310 3 0	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	10568¼	1223¼	1216 4 0		..	.. .. ..	..	9335	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1216 4 0	906 1 0	310 3 0	
1847-48	Morabazar, ...	1721¼	1557¾	1469 9 3	0 15 0¼	..	.. .. ..	..	163¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1469 9 3	1169 11 0	299 14 3	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	1721¼	1557¾	1469 9 3		..	.. .. ..	..	163¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1469 9 3	1169 11 0	299 14 3	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	1721¼	1557¾	1469 9 3		..	.. .. ..	..	163¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1469 9 3	1169 11 0	299 14 3	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	1721¼	1557¾	1469 9 3		..	.. .. ..	..	163¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1469 9 3	1169 11 0	299 14 3	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	1721¼	1509½	1517 3 6	0 15 5¼	..	.. .. ..	..	152¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1517 3 6	1210 12 7	306 6 11	
1847-48	Khongeea, ...	17320	2719¾	2472 1 11	0 14 5¼	..	.. .. ..	..	14575¼	25	11 10 10	0 7 6	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2483 12 9	1942 5 8	541 7 1	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	17320	2719¾	2472 1 11		..	.. .. ..	..	14575¼	25	11 10 10		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2483 12 9	1930 11 0	553 1 9	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	17320	2542¼	2397 6 9	0 14 11¾	..	.. .. ..	..	14752¾	25	12 0 3	0 7 8¼	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2400 7 0	1916 2 0	493 5 0	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	17320	2949¼	2790 15 1	0 15 2	..	.. .. ..	..	14345¾	25	12 0 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2808 15 4	2138 3 8	670 11 8	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	17320	2949¼	2790 15 1		..	.. .. ..	..	14345¾	25	12 0 3		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2808 15 4	2214 9 8	594 5 8	
1847-48	Churaeebhee, ...	8926	2362¼	2242 4 8	0 15 2¼	..	.. .. ..	..	6592¼	31½	15 14 11	0 8 2	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2258 3 7	1710 13 4	547 6 3	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	8926	2362¼	2242 4 8		..	.. .. ..	..	6592¼	31½	15 14 11		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2258 3 7	1710 13 4	547 6 3	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	8926	2468¼	2389 15 10	0 15 0¼	..	.. .. ..	..	6431½	26½	13 4 8	0 8 1½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2403 4 6	1834 3 2	569 1 4	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	8926	2468¼	2389 15 10		..	.. .. ..	..	6431½	26½	13 4 8		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2403 4 6	1834 3 2	569 1 4	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	8926	2468¼	2389 15 10		..	.. .. ..	..	6431½	26½	13 4 8		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2403 4 6	1834 3 2	569 1 4	
1847-48	Dupdur and Churalgaon, ..	11570	977¾	942 3 4	0 15 5	..	.. .. ..	..	10592¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	942 3 4	731 13 2	210 6 2	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	11570	977¾	942 3 4		..	.. .. ..	..	10592¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	942 3 4	731 13 2	210 6 2	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	11570	977¾	942 3 4		..	.. .. ..	..	10592¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	942 3 4	731 13 2	210 6 2	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	11570	977¾	942 3 4		..	.. .. ..	..	10592¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	942 3 4	731 13 2	210 6 2	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	11570	1128¾	1108 7 2	0 15 8½	..	.. .. ..	..	10441¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1108 7 2	896 2 0	212 5 2	
1847-48	Chainogoorae and Namtedole, ..	7037¾	1104¼	1054 11 8	0 15 3½	..	.. .. ..	..	5933¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1054 11 8	807 14 0	246 13 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	7037¾	1104¼	1054 11 8		..	.. .. ..	..	5933¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1054 11 8	807 14 0	246 13 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	7037¾	1104¼	1054 11 8		..	.. .. ..	..	5933¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1054 11 8	807 14 0	246 13 8	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	7037¾	1104¼	1054 11 8		..	.. .. ..	..	5933¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1054 11 8	807 14 0	246 13 8	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	7037¾	1184¾	1143 5 6	0 15 5¼	..	.. .. ..	..	4748½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1143 5 6	905 12 6	237 9 0	
1847-48	Teenk, ...	8375¼	1010¼	933 1 4	0 14 9½	..	.. .. ..	..	8357¼	7¼	3 12 0	0 8 3½	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	936 13 4	693 11 8	243 1 8	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	8375¼	1010¼	933 1 4		..	.. .. ..	..	8357¼	7¼	3 12 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	936 13 4	693 11 8	243 1 8	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	8375¼	1144¾	1085 11 1	0 15 2	..	.. .. ..	..	7223¼	7¼	3 12 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1089 7 1	792 2 0	297 5 1	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	8375¼	1144¾	1085 11 1		..	.. .. ..	..	7223¼	7¼	3 12 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1089 7 1	785 15 11	303 7 2	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	8375¼	1144¾	1085 11 1		..	.. .. ..	..	7223¼	7¼	3 12 0		....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1089 7 1	785 15 11	303 7 2	
1847-48	Thowrah, ...	19877¾	570¼	508 3 10	0 14 0½	..	.. .. ..	..	19298¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	508 3 10	407 5 9	100 14 1	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	19877¾	570¼	508 3 10		..	.. .. ..	..	19298¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	508 3 10	407 5 9	100 14 1	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	19877¾	570¼	508 3 10		..	.. .. ..	..	19298¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	508 3 10	407 5 9	100 14 1	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	19877¾	570¼	508 3 10		..	.. .. ..	..	19298¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	508 3 10	407 5 9	100 14 1	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	19877¾	612½	574 14 1	0 15 0¼	..	.. .. ..	..	19265¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	574 14 1	476 7 0	98 6 4	
1847-48	Mybeleea, ...	3683¾	564¾	556 8 11	0 15 0¼	..	.. .. ..	..	3119	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	556 8 11	411 10 2	144 14 9	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	3683¾	564¾	556 8 11		..	.. .. ..	..	3119	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	556 8 11	411 10 2	144 14 9	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	3683¾	472¼	470 7 5	0 15 11¼	..	.. .. ..	..	3211¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	470 7 5	354 1 8	116 5 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	3683¾	502¾	497 7 0	0 15 10	..	.. .. ..	..	3181	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	497 7 0	333 3 8	164 3 4	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	3683¾	502¾	497 7 0		..	.. .. ..	..	3181	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	497 7 0	372 0 8	125 6 4	
1847-48	Gakhirkhwa and Gabroopurbut, ..	16469	2320¼	2115 1 9	0 14 7	..	.. .. ..	..	14130¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2115 1 9	1552 2 5	562 14 4	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	16469	2320¼	2115 1 9		..	.. .. ..	..	14130¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2115 1 9	1552 2 5	562 14 4	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	16469	1724¼	1673 3 1	0 15 6½	..	.. .. ..	..	14744½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1673 3 1	1264 0 7	409 2 6	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	16469	2210¼	2086 0 6	0 15 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	14258¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2086 0 6	1476 8 9	609 7 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	16469	2210¼	2086 0 6		..	.. .. ..	..	14258¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2086 0 6	1538 0 0	547 5 9	

Assessed Area for the past five Years of the District of Seebsagur.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rent free Land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Girewkhutte or Timber Tax.	Washmarge.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1847-48	Noh Kachareo, ...	5515½	1637½	1546 12 0	0 15 10½	..	.. .. ..	..	3878	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1546 12 0	1218 14 5	327 13 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	5515½	1637½	1546 12 0		..	.. .. ..	..	3878	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1546 12 0	1218 14 5	327 13 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	5515½	1848½	1765 4 10	0 15 3¾	..	.. .. ..	..	3667	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1765 4 10	1390 6 0	374 14 10	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	5515½	1848½	1765 4 10		..	.. .. ..	..	3667	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1765 4 10	1390 10 3	375 10 7	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	5515½	1848½	1765 4 10		..	.. .. ..	..	3667	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1765 4 10	1389 10 3	375 10 7	
1847-48	Ahutgooree, ...	30010	1382¼	864 9 2	0 10 0	..	.. .. ..	..	28627¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	864 9 2	715 11 4	148 13 10	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	30010	1382¼	864 9 2		..	.. .. ..	..	28627¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	864 9 2	715 11 4	148 13 10	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	30010	1384½	1003 4 6	0 11 5½	..	.. .. ..	..	28625½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1003 4 6	833 15 5	169 5 1	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	30010	1384½	1003 4 6		..	.. .. ..	..	28625½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1003 4 6	833 15 5	169 5 1	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	30010	1384½	1003 4 6		..	.. .. ..	..	28625½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1003 4 6	833 15 5	169 5 1	
1847-48	Batomurah, ...	8750	152	95 5 11	0 10 0¾	..	.. .. ..	..	8598	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	95 5 11	79 0 0	15 12 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	8750	152	95 5 11		..	.. .. ..	..	8598	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	95 5 11	79 0 0	15 12 11	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	8750	154¾	112 1 7	0 11 7	..	.. .. ..	..	8595¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	112 1 7	94 5 6	17 12 1	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	8750	154¾	112 1 7		..	.. .. ..	..	8595¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	112 1 7	94 5 6	17 12 1	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	8750	154¾	112 1 7		..	.. .. ..	..	8595¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	112 1 7	94 5 6	17 12 1	
1847-48	Bor Gohain Chaporee, ..	28647½	886¼	553 3 9	0 10 0	..	.. .. ..	..	27761¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	553 3 9	456 0 10	97 2 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	28647½	886¼	553 3 9		..	.. .. ..	..	27761¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	553 3 9	456 0 10	97 2 11	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	28647½	918½	666 14 4	0 11 7½	..	.. .. ..	..	27729	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	666 14 4	549 8 6	117 5 10	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	28647½	918½	666 14 4		..	.. .. ..	..	27729	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	666 14 4	549 8 6	117 5 10	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	28647½	918½	666 14 4		..	.. .. ..	..	27729	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	666 14 4	549 8 6	117 5 10	
1847-48	Khetree Chaporee, ...	2236	194½	121 2 11	0 10 0	..	.. .. ..	..	2041½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	121 2 11	101 0 7	20 2 4	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	2236	194½	121 2 11		..	.. .. ..	..	2041½	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	121 2 11	101 0 7	20 2 4	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	2236	194¼	140 10 9	0 11 7	..	.. .. ..	..	2041¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	140 10 9	116 9 8	24 1 1	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	2236	194¼	140 10 9		..	.. .. ..	..	2041¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	140 10 9	116 9 8	24 1 1	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	2236	194¼	140 10 9		..	.. .. ..	..	2041¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	140 10 9	116 9 8	24 1 1	
1847-48	Kundabaree, ...	43346	1105	741 3 8	0 10 9	..	.. .. ..	..	42241	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	741 3 8	504 5 8	236 14 0	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	43346	1105	741 3 8		..	.. .. ..	..	42241	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	741 3 8	504 5 8	236 14 0	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	43346	1172¼	878 13 9	0 12 0	..	.. .. ..	..	42173¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	878 13 9	599 14 10	278 14 11	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	43346	1172¼	878 13 9		..	.. .. ..	..	42173¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	878 13 9	599 14 10	278 14 11	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	43346	1172¼	878 13 9		..	.. .. ..	..	42173¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	878 13 9	599 14 10	278 14 11	
1847-48	Salmurah, ...	138976	2610¼	1956 10 6	0 11 11¾	..	.. .. ..	..	136365¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1956 10 6	1369 6 11	587 3 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	138976	2610¼	1956 10 6		..	.. .. ..	..	136365¾	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1956 10 6	1369 6 11	587 3 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	138976	2631	2149 6 5	0 13 1½	..	.. .. ..	..	136345	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2149 6 5	1552 15 8	596 6 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	138976	2631	2149 6 5		..	.. .. ..	..	136345	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2149 6 5	1552 15 8	596 6 9	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	138976	2631	2149 6 5		..	.. .. ..	..	136345	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2149 6 5	1552 15 8	596 6 9	
1847-48	Kokeela Chaporee, ...	8487	310	199 15 5	0 10 0	..	.. .. ..	..	8164	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	199 15 5	166 7 10	33 7 7	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	8487	310	199 15 5		..	.. .. ..	..	8164	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	199 15 5	166 7 10	33 7 7	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	8487	355	258 14 8	0 11 7¾	..	.. .. ..	..	8132	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	258 14 8	213 1 0	45 13 8	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	8487	355	258 14 8		..	.. .. ..	..	8132	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	258 14 8	213 1 0	45 13 8	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	8487	355	258 14 8		..	.. .. ..	..	8132	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	258 14 8	213 1 0	45 13 8	
1847-48	Korootoegaon, ...	29230	521¾	329 14 6	0 10 1¼	..	.. .. ..	..	28708¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	329 14 6	275 15 7	53 14 11	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	29230	521¾	329 14 6		..	.. .. ..	..	28708¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	329 14 6	272 15 7	53 14 11	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	29230	635¼	470 7 0	0 11 10	..	.. .. ..	..	28594¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	470 7 0	394 2 6	76 4 6	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	29230	635¼	470 7 0		..	.. .. ..	..	28594¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	470 7 0	390 5 4	80 1 8	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	29230	635¼	470 7 0		..	.. .. ..	..	28594¼	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	470 7 0	390 5 4	80 1 8	
1847-48	Seebsagur Town Tax, ..	.....	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	.....	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	.....	170¼	305 14 1	1 13 3	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	305 14 1	267 10 4	38 3 9	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	.....	250¾	391 2 11	1 5 6	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	391 2 11	341 0 10	49 0 1	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	.....	1715	1815 11 3	1 0 10½	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	43	21 10 11	0 8 0¾	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1837 10 2	1406 2 4	431 8 10	
1847-48	Golaghat Town Tax, ..	.....	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	.....	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	.....	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	.....	92¼	202 4 9	2 2 3	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	202 4 9	177 0 6	25 4 3	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	.....	135¼	236 4 9	1 12 0	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	236 4 9	206 12 0	29 8 3	
1847-48	Julkar, ...	.....	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	932 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	932 0 0	932 0 0	.. .. ..	
1848-49	Ditto, ...	.....	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	932 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	932 0 0	932 0 0	.. .. ..	
1849-50	Ditto, ...	.....	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	932 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	932 0 0	932 0 0	.. .. ..	
1850-51	Ditto, ...	.....	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	852 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	852 0 0	852 0 0	.. .. ..	
1851-52	Ditto, ...	.....	.....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	....	907 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	907 0 0	852 0 0	.. .. ..	

C. HOLROYD, *Collector.*

Abstract Assessed Area for the past five Years of the District of Seebsagur.

Year.	Names of District.	Total Area.	Land under Cultivation. Area.	Land under Cultivation. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable. Area.	Culturable. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Acre.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate. Jumma.	Average Rate per Acre.	Rent free Land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Gireklhutee or Timber Tax.	Vishurage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1847-48	Seebsagur, ..	1805679¾	150104	138406 6 4	0 14 9	..	.. .. ..	..	1652207	3248½	1014 4 2	0 8 0	....	992 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	140952 10 6	106190 9 7	34702 0 11	Of this balance has been disbursed as follows: Remitted by the Board's order, ... Rs. 727 12 4; Lakhiraj land suspended by *authority* of the Commissioners, ... „ 101 11 2; Pensions and Charitable Allowances and Naga Khats, &c., ... „ 2431 12 1; Lakhiraj land assessed half revenue on account of *deotro land*, ... „ 412 6 4; Remitted above 10 to 20 Rupees, ... „ 7316 13 10; Maun Mattee, ... „ 4980 7 1; Commission at 15 per cent of Mouzadars, „ 18731 2 1. Total, Rs. 34702 0 11
1848-49	Ditto, ..	1805679¾	150104	138406 6 4	0 14 9	..	.. .. ..	..	1652267	3248½	1014 4 2	0 8 0	....	932 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	140952 10 6	106157 7 7	34795 2 11	Of this balance has been disbursed as follows: Remitted by the Board's order, ... Rs. 732 3 2; Lakhiraj land suspended by *authority* of the Commissioner, ... „ 100 6 4; Pensions and Charitable Allowances, Naga Khats, &c., ... „ 2431 12 1; Lakhiraj land assessed half revenue on account of *deotro*, ... „ 412 6 4; Remitted above 10 to 20 Rupees, ... „ 7316 13 10; Maun Mattee, ... „ 4980 7 1; Commission, ... „ 18731 2 1. Total, Rs. 34795 2 11
1849-50	Ditto, ..	1805679¾	140415¾	141406 6 6	0 15 2	..	.. .. ..	..	1653091½	3172½	1588 10 6	0 8 2¾	....	932 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	143927 1 0	109052 2 1	* 34874 14 11	* Remitted by the Board's order, ... Rs. 288 2 9; Lakhiraj land assessed half revenue on account of *deotro*, ... „ 410 4 9; Lakhiraj land suspended by *authority* of the Commissioner, ... „ 173 15 8; Pensions and Charitable Allowances, Naga Khats, &c., ... „ 2080 1 5; Remitted above 10 to 20 Rupees, ... „ 7636 0 10; Maun Mattee, ... „ 4855 6 9; Commission on Fiscal Officers at 15 per cent., ... „ 19150 14 9. Total, Rs. 34874 14 11
1850-51	Ditto, ..	1805679¾	152289½	144139 11 9	0 14 11¼	..	.. .. ..	..	1650214½	3175¾	1587 3 2	0 8 0	....	852 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	146578 14 11	109804 6 2	* 36774 8 9	* Remitted by the Board's order, ... Rs. 1212 9 8; Lakhiraj land suspended by the *authority* of the Commissioner, ... „ 188 8 2; Pensions and Charitable Allowances, Naga Khats, &c., ... „ 2488 6 4; Lakhiraj land assessed half revenue on account of *deotro land*, ... „ 410 1 2; Remitted above 10 to 20 Rupees, ... „ 8402 15 11; Maun Mattee, ... „ 4557 5 2; Commission of the Fiscal Officers, ... „ 19454 10 4. Total, Rs. 36774 8 9
1851-52	Ditto, ..	1805679¾	154653¾	147344 8 11	0 15 2¼	..	.. .. ..	..	1647900¼	3125¾	1566 8 6	0 8 0	....	907 0 0	..	..	..	...	..	149818 1 5	114008 3 2	* 35809 14 3	* Remitted by the Board's order, ... R. 98 14 2; Lakhiraj land suspended by the *authority* of the Commissioner, ... „ 226 2 10; Pensions and Charitable Allowances, Naga Khats, &c. ..... „ 2380 8 10; Lakhiraj land assessed half revenue on account of *deotro land*, ... „ 410 1 2; Remitted above 10 to 20 Rupees, ... „ 8251 7 2; Maun Mattee, ... „ 4284 5 10; Commission of the Fiscal Officers at 15 per cent, ... „ 20928 6 3. Total, Rs. 35809 14 3

C. HOLROYD, *Collector.*

Assessed Area for the Year 1852-53 *of the District of Zillah Seebsagur.*

Year.	Name of Mehal or Division.	Area.	Land under Cultivation.		Average Rate per Acre.	Culturable.		Average Rate per Acre.	Waste or Jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rate.		Average Rate per Acre.	Rent free Land paying no Revenue.	Fisheries.	Gireekhuttee or Timber Tax.	Vaahurage.	Capitation Tax.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
			Area.	Jumma.		Area.	Jumma.			Acre.	Jumma.												
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1852-53	Seebsagur, ..	1805079¾	160612	152871 3 4	0 15 2¼	..	.. .. ..	..	1641742	3125¾	1560 8 0	0 8 0¼	....	967 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	155404 11 10	78380 14 2	77023 13 8	Of this balance has been disbursed as follows : Pensions and Charitable Allowances, Naga Khata, Kolookees, &c., ... 2422 4 2 Lakhiraj land assessed half revenue on account of *deotro*, 410 1 2 Remitted above 10 to 20 Rupees, 8290 13 5 Maun Mattee, ... 4423 12 3 Commission on Fiscal Officers at 15 per cent., ... 20825 0 0 Unrealized, ... 40651 8 2 Total, Co.'s Rs... 77023 13 8

C. HOLROYD, *Collector.*

Year.	Plough Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Jumma.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1852-53	..	..	155404 11 10	78380 14 2	77023 13 8	Of this balance has been disbursed as follows :
						Pensions and Charitable Allowances, Naga Khats, Kolookees, &c., ... 2422 4 2
						Lakhiraj land assessed half revenue on account of *deotro*, 410 1 2
						Remitted above 10 to 20 Rupees, 8290 13 5
						Maun Mattee, ... 4423 12 3
						Commission on Fiscal Officers at 15 per cent., ... 20825 6 6
						Unrealized, ... 40651 8 2
						Total, Co.'s Rs... 77023 13 8

C. HOLROYD, *Collector.*

Appendix E.

NATIVE PETITION.

List of Individuals holding Pension Land, assessed rent free, of the Collectorship of Zillah Seebsagur, for 1852-53.

	Names of Individuals.	Quantity of land.				Total Amount.			Date of Authority.	Remarks.
		P.	H.	C.	L.	Rs.	A.	P.		
1	Juggossur Borpatro Gohain, ..	90	2	1	12	119	2	4	20th January 1844,	A life grant.
2	Doorgessur Gohain, ..	100	0	0	0	123	5	7	17th May 1850,	Ditto.
3	Dumboordhur Gohain, ..	80	0	0	0	97	0	0	3rd April 1839 and 8th June 1844	Descendant of the late Raja of Assam during the Burma Sovereignty continued to his children.
4	Neelkunt Gohain, ..	20	0	0	0	25	0	0	23rd November 1842.	
5	Gobind, son of Khorasole Borpatro, ..	18	1	1	15	21	8	0	Government Order 14, and Sudder Board 22nd December 1841.	
6	Chukrodhur Gogoee, ..	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	Ditto Ditto.	
7	Raj Kowars, ..	307	0	3	14	360	14	9		
8	Pirthoo Bor, Kakotee, ..	29	2	1	13	27	0	6		
9	Nanoye, Kakotee, ..	24	0	0	0	25	9	6		
10	Joganund Phookun's Families, ..	31	0	2	1	36	7	0		
11	Buloram Phookun, heir of Bhola Phookun, ..	19	0	1	14	22	14	3	17th August 1827.	
12	Bungseedhur Pundit, ..	5	2	1	14	6	5	5	Government Order 14 December 1841, and Sudder Board 22nd December 1841.	
13	Sreedhur Pundit, ..	8	0	0	0	8	12	6		
14	Jadoo Sirma Pundit, ..	4	3	1	13	5	11	4		
15	Mitrodhur Sirma, ..	2	0	0	0	2	8	0		
16	Hurdeb Sirma, ..	2	0	0	0	2	8	0		
17	Holeeram Bez Buroora, ..	6	0	4	14	7	8	9		
18	Bissodhur Sirma Pundit, ..	4	0	0	0	5	0	0		
19	Gungagobind Sirma, ..	1	3	2	3	2	4	5		
20	Peejow Sirma Beedheo Patock,...	4	0	0	0	3	7	1		
21	Kolla Sirma, ..	1	0	0	0	1	4	0		
22	Soopurbha Bewa, ..	1	0	0	0	1	4	0		
23	Chundunnee Bewa, ..	3	3	0	0	4	4	4	10th April 1847.	
24	Fenee Bewa, ..	1	2	2	3	1	14	11	10th April 1843.	
25	Majoo Ideo, ..	26	3	4	15	26	11	10	27th July 1842	
26	Soroo Ideo, ..	431	1	4	2	512	11	5		
27	Naga Khats and Kotokees, ..	722	2	1	4	896	12	10	31st August 1844.	
28	Dukhinpat Gossain, ..	59	2	2	0	69	7	6	Order of the Special Commissioner, dated 8th of June 1850, releasing the land to be held free of revenue.	
	Lakhiraj Land.									
29	Aooneeattee Gosain, ..	477	0	2	18	289	10	1	Demand of this sum is suspended under order of the Commissioner, dated 21st of September 1840.	
30	Dukhinpat Ditto, ..	200	2	0	13	120	7	1	Ditto 16th of May 1842.	
	Total, ..	....	..	....		2832	5	4		

C. HOLROYD,
Collector.

Collector's Office, Zillah Seebsagur,
The 11th June 1853.

Appendix F.

PENSION LIST.

First Class.

Statement of Pensions and Allowances which form a Deduction from the Gross Revenue, or which have become obligatory in consequence of the acquisition of Territory payable from the Collectorship of Zillah Seebsagur, made up for the 1st May 1853.

Seebsagur, 4th May 1853.

Revised Sunnud No.	Number of Descriptive Certificates.	Date of Grant and by what authority confirmed.	Names of existing Pensioners.	Amount of Pension in Company's Rupees per Annum.	Quantity of Land granted rent free.	Remarks.
		Political Department.	*Life Pensions granted on State consideration.*		Poorah H. C. L.	
		18th Feb. 1848,	Exceeding 200 Rupees per annum, Chunder Kunthee Ranee, of the late Rajah Poorunder Sing, ...	960 0 0		
		17th May 1850,	Doorgessur Gohain, ..	720 0 0	100 0 0 0	
		27th Mar. 1839,	Indoonath Gohain, ..	600 0 0	.....	Held Government-situation as Sudder Ameen.
		Ditto, ...	Bhoobunnessur Tepam Rajah, ..	600 0 0		
		3rd Apl. 1839 and 28th June 1844, ...	Dumboordhur Gohain, ...	600 0 0	80 0 0 0	
		10th Sep. 1852,	Roopohee Ideo, ...	600 0 0		
		30th Jan 1844,	Juggessur Borpatro Gohain, ...	600 0 0	100 0 0 0	Do. do. 4 Mouzahs.
		11th July 1816,	Debojannee Ideo, ...	600 0 0		
		27th Mar. 1839,	Munjoor Gohain, ...	480 0 0		
		6th July 1842,	Majoo Ideo, ...	240 0 0	.....	Do. do. 1 do.
		19th Aug. 1825,	Ditto, ...	250 13 0	.....	
		27th Mar. 1839,	Sreemut Gohain, ...	360 0 0		
		Ditto, ...	Greedhur Gohain, ..	360 0 0		
		Ditto, ...	Narain Gohain, ...	360 0 0		
		3rd Apl. 1839,	Rajah Joggessur's three Queens, ..	360 0 0		
		Ditto, ...	Dhunneeram Gohain's two Wives,	600 0 0		
		4th Dec. 1841,	Oorbeedhur Sirma Pundit, ...	240 0 0	.....	Do. as School Pundit.
		Ditto, ...	Pulli Ideo, ...	240 0 0		
		18th Feb. 1848,	Naraonnee Ideo.	240 0 0		
		3rd Apl. 1850,	Malotee, Widow of the late Gopeenath Sering Phookun, ...	240 0 0		
		23rd May 1846,	Thakoor Gohain's two Wives, ...	420 0 0		
		30th Aug. 1841,	Ramshaha Sing Subadar, ...	240 0 0		
		14th Feb. 1852,	Kristo Kaunth Mojoomdar Boroos,	300 0 0		
			Total, Co.'s Rupees, ..	1210 13 0		

Appendix F.—(*Continued.*)

Revised Sunaud No.	Number of Descriptive Certificates.	Date of Grant and by what authority confirmed.	Names of existing Pensioners.	Amount of Pension in Company's Rupees per Annum.	Quantity of Land granted rent free.	Remarks.
					Poorah H. C. L.	
		Political Department.	*Not exceeding 200 Rs per annum. Life Pensions granted on State condition.*			
		29th Jan. 1839,	Oograsen Gohain, ..	180 0 0		
		9th Mar. 1840,	Peejolee Gohain, ...	120 0 0		
		25th July 1846,	Dhurmessur Isoo, ..	120 0 0		
		14th Dec. 1841,	Perthoo Bor Kukotee, ...	192 0 0	24 0 0 0	
			Nanye ditto, ...	192 0 0	24 0 0 0	
			Bapooram Bor Kotokee, ...	18 0 0		
			Oomessur ditto, ...	18 0 0		
			Bistoo Sirma ditto,	18 0 0		
			Myaram Khaond, ..	18 0 0		
			Bapeeram ditto, ..	18 0 0		
			Sorooram ditto, ...	18 0 0		
			Radhakant Pundit,	108 0 0	12 0 0 0	
			Sreedhur ditto, ...	72 0 0	8 0 0 0	
			Metrodhur ditto, ..	18 0 0	2 0 0 0	
			Pejo Beedhipatuck ditto.	18 0 0	4 0 0 0	
			Beesodhur Pundit,	36 0 0	4 0 0 0	
			Poorna Bur Sering Borooa, ...	144 0 0		
			Chuckrodhur Gogoe,	18 0 0	4 0 0 0	Holds 1 Mouzah.
			Lookenath Sencha Borooa, ...	120 0 0		
		11th Feb. 1850,	Turrabuttee Ideo.....	120 0 0		
		Ditto, ...	Puddabutee Ideo, ..	120 0 0		
		11th June 1852,	Shoroopahe Ideo, ...	120 0 0		
		Foreign Department.				
		4th Feb. 1840,	Jadoo Tewarce Jemadar, ...	72 0 0		
		Political Department.				
		14th Dec. 1841,	Holeeram Doz Borooa, ...	90 0 0	6 0 0 0	
		Ditto, ...	Sooperbha, Widow, ..		1 0 0 0	
		Ditto, ...	The Family of the late Joganund Phookun, ...		50 0 0 0	
			The Son of Khorasole Borpatro, ..		50 0 0 0	
		Ditto, ...	140 Raj Kowars, ...		500 0 0 0	
		23rd Nov. 1842,	Nelokunt Gohain, ..		20 0 0 0	
			Total, Co.'s Rs., ..	1968 0 0	....	
			Grand Total, Co.'s Rs.,	12178 13 0	989 0 0	

C. HOLROYD,
Collector.

Appendix G.

No. 2.

Statement of Lands under Cultivation for three Years, for 1849-50 *to* 1851-52, *distinguishing different descriptions of Land, in the District of Seebsagur.*

Years.	Total Land.				Roopeet.				Bawtullee.				Furringhattee.				Bustee.				Borree.			
	P.	H.	C.	L.	P.	H.	C.	L.	P.	H.	C.	L.	P.	H.	C.	L.	P.	H.	C.	L.	P.	H.	C.	L.
1849-50,	126123	3	0	14	91000	0	1	5	17	1	0	10	17690	1	2	4	13445	2	0	15	3970	2	1	0
1850-51,	128501	2	4	14	92485	0	4	4	16	0	4	5	17887	2	2	15	14509	3	4	5	3602	2	4	5
1851-52,	130414	3	1	18	93860	3	4	14	15	1	4	10	17312	0	0	8	14705	1	4	4	4520	3	3	1
1852-53,	135505	2	10	0	96665	1	3	3	10	3	4	19	19098	1	1	1	14792	1	1	5	4929	0	2	2

C. HOLROYD,
Collector.

Appendix H.

Statement showing the Settlement effected, and for what term of years since 1839-40 to 1852-53, and the Annual Increase of the Jumma during this period, together with the Collections made thereon.

Christian year.	Assam Suk.	Total Jumma. Rs. As. P.	Suspended and remitted. Rs. As. P.	Balance. Rs. As. P.	Wasil or Collection. Rs. As. P.	Terms of Settlement.
1839-40, ...	1761	70135 10 5	5702 6 10	64433 3 7	64432 15 7	A year's Settlement made of the whole District.
1840-41,...	1762	73330 6 0	1825 15 9	71504 6 3	71504 6 3	18 Mouzahs settled for 3 years, the remainder for 1 year.
1841-42, ...	1763	79689 13 10	1832 10 0	77857 3 10	77857 3 10	A Settlement of 2 years made in 96 Mouzahs, and 1 year in 49.
1842-43,...	1764	80843 2 11	2228 12 5	78614 6 6	78614 6 6	A Settlement of 1 year made in 49 Mouzahs.
1843-44, ...	1765	83184 1 10	1198 13 9	81985 4 1	81985 4 1	The whole District settled for 1 year.
1844-45,...	*1766	107174 3 8	498 9 11	106675 9 9	106675 9 9	32 Mouzahs settled for 7 years, 84 for 5 years, and 7 for 1 year.
1845-46, ...	1767	107123 15 5	868 12 0	106255 3 5	106255 3 5	4 Mouzahs settled for 4 years, and 3 for 1 year.
1846-47,...	1768	107038 13 11	881 8 3	106157 5 8	106157 5 8	2 Mouzahs settled for 5 years, and 1 for 1 year.
1847-48, ...	1769	107080 1 1	889 7 6	106190 9 7	106195 9 7	1 Mouzah settled for 2 years.
1848-49,...	1770	107080 1 1	922 9 6	106157 7 7	106157 7 7	No Settlement.
1849-50, ...	†1771	109514 4 6	462 2 5	109052 2 1	109064 6 7	59 Mouzahs settled for 5 years, and 31 for 1 year.
1850-51,...	1772	111205 7 11	1401 1 9	109804 6 2	109804 6 2	25 Mouzahs settled for 4 years, and 7 for 1 year.
1851-52, ...	‡1773	114463 4 2	455 1 0	114008 3 2	114107 1 4	1 Mouzah settled for 5 years, 2 for 3 years, and 41 for 1 year.
1852-53,...	1774	119032 6 4	0 0 0	119032 6 4	78380 14 2	10 Mouzahs settled for 7 years, 3 for 6 years, 4 for 5 years, 15 for 4 years, 1 for 3 years, 5 for 2 years, and 4 for 1 year.

N. B.—The 5 Mouzahs settled for 2 years are subject to inundations; and among the 4 Mouzahs settled for 1 year, 1 is a Chopree Mouzah, these being settled yearly, 2 are the sown lands of Seebsagur and Golahghat, and the 4th is the Bumnookh Mouzah, which requires inquiry before a Settlement for a term of years can be effected.

C. HOLROYD,

Collector.

* Roopeet assessed this year at 1-4 per poorah, and Bam at 12 annas.

† Bam lands, West of Jhazir, assessed at 14 annas this year.

‡ Ditto East ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Appendix K.

Return of Grants of Waste Tracts made in the District of Zillah Seebsagur, under the Orders of Government, dated the 6th March 1838.

1. Number of Register.	2. Name of Grants and place of Residence.	3. Date of Application for Grants.	4. Date of Pottah and Kubooleut.	5. In what Desh, Mehal or Pergunnah the Grant is situated.	6. Total Quantity by Assam Measurement of the Grants.	7. Description of Lands in each Grant. Forest.	Null and Khugrah Jungle.	Grass Jungle.	Pooteet.	8. Boundaries of Grants.	9. Periods and Rates at which the Grants will be liable to Assessment.
					P. A. C. L. C.	P. A. C. L. C.	P. A. C. L. C.	P. A. C. L. C.	P. A. C. L. C.		
1	Assam Company, Calcutta, ...	22nd Oct. 1839,	22nd Mar. 1847,	In Zillah Seebsagur, Mouzah Nazeerah,	145 0 0 0 0	145 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	.....	
2	Ditto ditto, ...	6th Feb. 1840,	22nd ditto, ...	Ditto ditto Dhopabur,	121½ 0 0 0 0	121½ 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	.....	
3	Ditto ditto, ...	15th July, 1841,	22nd ditto, ...	Ditto ditto Khalseghugra, ...	497½ 0 0 0 0	497½ 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	.....	
4	Ditto ditto, ...	24th Nov. 1839,	14th Oct. 1847, ..	Ditto ditto Nazeerah,	176 0 0 0 0	176 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	As per Map attached to Kubooleut.	From 24th Nov. 1839, for first 3 years, 12 Annas a Poorah; and for following 22 years, 1-8 per Poorah.
5	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	394 0 0 0 0	394 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
6	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	166 0 0 0 0	166 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
7	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1007 0 0 0 0	1007 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
8	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	In Zillah Seebsagur, Mouzah Galroopurbut, ...	102 0 0 0 0	102 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
9	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto Koroonasagur, ...	149 0 0 0 0	149 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
10	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto Gelekee,	108 0 0 0 0	108 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
11	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto Khalocighugra, ...	197½ 0 0 0 0	197½ 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	Ditto, ...	From 6th July 1861.
12	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	251 0 0 0 0	251 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
13	Ditto ditto, ...	25th Feb. 1850,	8th March 1850,	Ditto ditto Joktolee,	240 0 0 0 0	240 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	Ditto, ...	From 25th Feb. 1870, for first 3 years, 12 Annas a Poorah; and for following 22 years, 1-8 per Poorah.
14	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	120 0 0 0 0	120 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
15	Rev. N. Brown, Seebsagur, ...	6th May 1852,	9th June 1852,	In Zillah Seebsagur, Mouzah Seebsagur, Town Tax,	108 0 0 0 0	108 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	Ditto, ...	From 6th May 1862.

Collector's Office; *Zillah Seebsagur, the 7th June* 1853.

C. HOLROYD, *Collector.*

Appendix J.

Statement exhibiting the required Outlay for, Produce and Profit from, in 10 years, a made Barrie, consisting of 100 Poorahs = 400 Beegahs.

Seebsagur, 25th May 1853.

Dr.

Years.	Stock, Cattle, Tools, Pans, Sieves, Houses, &c., &c.	Clearances.—Forest Land cleared, hoed and sown, inclusive of Seed.	Cultivation Charges. Lands to be weeded and hoed six times a year.	Establishment, including Manager, at 100 Rs. per mensem.	Manufacturing Charges.—Picking, Firing, Sorting and Packing, inclusive of Boxes and Lead at 11-8 per munbox.	Boat Charges.	Insurance of Teas, valued at Rs. 1 per lb., at 8 per cent.	Agency and Commission Fees.	Contingencies at 10 per cent.	Total.
1st Year,	900	3000	1500	2000	.....	100	.....	82	758	8340
2nd "	....	.....	1500	2000	575	50	120	187	443	4875
3rd "	....	.....	1500	2000	2300	200	480	678	716	7874
4th "	....	.....	1500	2000	3450	300	720	988	896	9854
5th "	....	.....	1500	2000	5175	450	1080	1477	1168	12850
6th "	....	.....	1500	2000	5750	500	1200	1631	1258	13839
7th "	....	.....	1500	2000	6025	550	1320	1793	1318	14506
8th "	1000	.....	1500	2000	6025	650	1320	1810	1430	15735
9th "	....	.....	1500	2000	6025	550	1320	1793	1318	14506
10th "	....	.....	1500	2000	6025	550	1320	1793	1319	14507
Total,...	1900	3000	15000	20000	41350	3900	8880	12232	10624	116886
Interest on the Outlay @ 10 per cent.,....										11688
Total Expenditure,.....										128574
By Balance—being the excess of total receipts from the value of crops for 10 years over the total expenditure for the same period,.....										110026
										238600

Cr.

By produce of Tea, valued in Calcutta at 12 annas per lb., at 60 Rs. per maund.			
By 2nd Year's Crop,	50 mds. @ 60 per m.		Rs. 3000
" 3rd " "	200 "	"	" 12000
" 4th " "	300 "	"	" 18000
" 5th " "	450 "	"	" 27000
" 6th " "	500 "	"	" 30000
" 7th " "	550 "	"	" 33000
" 8th " "	550 "	"	" 33000
" 9th " "	550 "	"	" 33000
" 10th " "	550 "	"	" 33000
Total,..	3700 "	"	Rs. 222000
Interest @ 10 per cent. on the sum of Co.'s Rs. 1,66,000.	.....		" 16600
	Total Receipts,.....		Rs. 238600
			Rs. 238600

C. HOLROYD, *Principal Assistant Commissioner.*

Appendix J, A.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in several Bunds of Rivers in the District of Zillah Seebsagur.

Names of Bund.	Date of Expenditure.	Amount.			Total.			
Bhogdaee and Desaee Rivers, ...	June 1840, ...	911	14	6				This Bund, if not properly maintained, would entirely inundate the country around Joorhaut, and I have recommended it should be placed under the ex-officer of Upper Assam.
	Nov. 1852, ...	854	9	0				
	March 1849, ...	1289	3	6				
	Nov. 1852, ...	2184	14	9	5240	9	0	
Booreedeehing River, ...	June 1847, ...	2700	1	0				Not repaired since 1848. The Deehing has encroached on the left bank, and carried away entirely the bund in several places. To estimate the repairs, it would be necessary to survey the whole line.
	Ditto, ...	489	5	0				
	Jan. 1848, ...	1641	0	0	4830	6	0	
Dikho River, ...	Nov. 1842, ...	547	0	0				The last item of 108 rupees was expended from the Pound Fund, to preserve the station from the floods of the Dikho, which would entirely inundate the station, if this bund were not preserved. Three hundred rupees would put this bund in good order, after which a small sum would keep it in repair.
	Aug. 1849, ...	182	8	7				
	March 1842, ...	5	1	0				
	April 1842, ...	498	1	6				
	Aug. 1852, ...	108	0	0	1340	11	1	
Doreeka River, ...	June 1843, ...	525	8	0				This sum expended from the Pound Fund. The Doreeka inundates the station to the North and West, the bund ought to be extended and raised considerably. A survey would be required to form an estimate, which I would submit, if ordered.
	Aug. 1851, ...	93	6	0	618	14	0	
Brahmapootra River,.	Feb. 1846, ...	7173	15	2	7173	15	2	The whole of this has been swept away into the Brahmapootra. It is quite useless.
Jhazie River, ...	Nov. 1852, ...	992	12	4	992	12	4	This bund should be surveyed—broken in different places.
Namdong River, ...	Nov. 1848, ...	459	4	1				Repaired at a cost of 60 rupees this year on my responsibility, to protect the ryots' rice cultivation from the inundation of the Namdong.
	April 1853, ..	60	0	0	519	4	1	
Total, Company's Rupees, ...					20716	8	5	

C. HOLROYD,

Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR,
The 20th June 1853.

Statement of Business in the Office of the Collector of Zillah Seebsagur in the year 1852-53.

1. Description of Business.	2. Remaining from previous Quarter.	3. Brought on in this Quarter.	4. Total.	Disposed of: 5. By Collector.	6. By Assistant.	7. By Assistant.	8. By Mr. Thornton, Deputy Collector.	9. By Mr. Masters, Deputy Collector.	10. By Deputy Collector.	11. Total.	Remaining: 12. With Collector.	13. With Assistant.	14. With Assistant.	15. With Mr. Thornton, Deputy Collector.	16. With Mr. Masters, Deputy Collector.	17. With Deputy Collector.	18. Total.	19. Remarks.
1. Appeals of all sorts, heard and disposed of by Collectors,..	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. Summary Suits under Regulation VII. of 1799,.....	2	34	36	23	0	0	2	3	0	28	1	0	0	1	6	0	8	Less than 3 Months 7, and more than 6 Months 1. Transferred from the Collector's to the Deputy Collector's file on the 30th April 1853, since disposed of.
3. Summary Suits under Regulation V. of 1812,.....	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4. Execution of Summary Decrees, ...																		
5. Cases under Regulation II. of 1819, ...																		
6. Cases under Regulation III. of 1828,.....																		
7. Cases under Regulation IX. of 1825, ...																		
8. Sales for Arrears under Act I. of 1815,.....																		
9. Sales under Regulation VIII. of 1819 and Regulation I. of 1820,.....																		
10. Sales under Act VIII. of 1835, ...																		
11. Appeals against Sales referred by Commissioner for investigation and report, ...																		
12. Pleadings in Government Suit, ...																		
13. Cases under Section XXX. Regulation II. of 1819.....																		
14. Butwarah Cases, ...																		
15. Dakhilkharij Cases, ...	23	126	149	123	0	0	8	8	0	139	8	0	0	2	0	0	10	More than 3 Months 6, and less than 3 Months 4.
16. Pension Cases, ...																		
17. Abkaree Cases, ...																		
18. Stamp Cases, ...																		
19. Claims to Money in Deposit, ...	3	94	97	96	0	0	0	0	0	96	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	Less than 3 Months.
20. Refund Cases,.....																		
21. Compensation Cases under Regulation I. of 1824,.....	0	50	50	28	0	0	0	7	0	35	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	More than 3 Months 1, and less than 2 Months 14.
22. Inquiries relative to Securities, ...	417	858	1275	778	0	0	24	204	0	1006	207	0	0	6	56	0	269	More than 6 Months 3,* more than 3 Months 46, and less than 3 Months 220.
23. Miscellaneous, ...																		
Total, ...	445	1176	1621	1051	0	0	34	233	0	1318	232	0	0	9	62	0	303	

N. B.—Of course entries under the first heading will appear only in Columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12 and 18.

* Of these 3 Cases over 6 Months, 1 is delayed for final report of the Nazir and 2 remaining for the report from the Mouzadar.

Memorandum of Summary Suits.

	Pending more than a year.	Pending more than 6 months.	Pending more than 3 months.	Pending less than 3 months.	Total.	Remarks.
Suits by Zemindars for Arrears of Rent, ..	0	0	0	0	0	
Suits by Ryots, and other under-holders for exactions of Rent, ...	0	*1	0	7	8	* This case has been disposed of on the 5th of May 1853.
Execution of Summary Decrees, ...	0	0	0	0	0	

Memorandum of Resumption Suits.

	Decided in favor of Government.	Estimated Jumma.	In favor of Individuals.	Estimated Jumma.	Struck off.	Total disposed of.
Under Regulation II. of 1819, ...						
Under Regulation III. of 1828, ...						
Under Regulation IX. of 1825.						

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ZILLAH SEEBSAGUR,
The 11th June 1853.

C. HOLROYD, *Collector.*

APPENDIX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District.	Letters written and answered.	Proceedings written and answered.	Reports from Native Subordinates disposed of.	Petitions heard and Orders thereon passed.	Number of Drafts issued.	Number of Drafts cashed.	No. of Interest payment on Government Promissory Notes.	Number of Pension Certificates discharged.	Number of Malikana Certificates discharged.	Total.	Remarks.
Seebsagur,.	Letters written 162, .. Answered $\frac{178}{341}$	Proceedings, written 946. Answered $\frac{874}{1819}$	3386	1934	377	293	0	270	0	7818	

C. HOLROYD, *Collector.*

Appendix J, B.

List of Boys of the Government School, who have obtained Government Employ.

No.	Names..	In what Office employed.
		COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
1	Dhunneeram, ...	Mohurir.
2	Ghin Gagae,...	Omadwar.
3	Luckhilall	Ditto.
4	Denonath, ...	Ditto.
5	Hemkunt,...	Mohurir.
6	Bupee Sirma,...	Sadhooneedar of Seebsagur Town Tax.
7	Kristoram Dutt, ...	Mouzadar of Mouzah Gheeladharee.
8	Poornokaunt Dutt, ...	Ditto ditto of Bonegaon.
		DEWANNY OFFICE.
1	Treelochon Sirma, ...	Nazeer of the Moonsiff's Office.
2	Seebokaunt, ...	Mohurir at Golaghat in the Moonsiff's Office.
3	Indeebor Dutt,...	Mohurir of Dewanny Court.
		FOUJDAREE OFFICE.
1	Poornanunt Sirma, ...	Mohurir.
2	Bhoodhur Dutt, ...	Ditto.
3	Bungseedhur Dutt.	Ditto.
4	Sorooram Dass,...	Jemadar at the Thanna Jeypore.
		POST OFFICE.
1	Goonaram Doom,...	Dâk Hurkara.

C. HOLROYD,

Seebsagur, 13th June 1853. *Principal Assistant Commissioner.*

Appendix K.

Memorandum of the Miscellaneous Cases instituted from 1st to 4th Quarter of 1852-53.

No.			Cases.
No.	1	Arrears of Government Revenue due from Mouzadars, ...	242
„	2	Ditto ditto from Ryots, on part of the Mouzadars,...	100
„	3	Cases of Land Dispute, ...	63
„	4	Ditto Error of Mensurement by Ameens, ...	38
„	5	Ditto ditto by Mouzadars, ...	14
„	6	Ditto for Pottahs of Waste Land, ...	70
„	7	Ditto for the Commission of Mouzahs, ...	5
„	8	Ditto Boundary Disputes, ...	6
„	9	Ditto for granting twice Pottahs upon one Land,...	2
„	10	Ditto Inquiry of the Securities of the Mouzadars, ...	13
„	11	Ditto for Remission of Revenue on Putta and inundated Lands, ...	6
„	12	Cases of Negligence of Fiscal Officers, ...	25
„	13	Ditto Disobedience of Orders, ...	6
„	14	Ditto for not giving Pottahs, ...	7
„	15	Ditto regarding increase or decrease of Lands or Jumma, ...	7
„	16	Neglect in Duty and Complaints against Omlahs, ...	5
„	17	Cases for concealing Distraint Property, ...	1
„	18	Other Miscellaneous cases, ...	19
		Total, ...	629

C. HOLROYD,

Collector.

Appendix K, A.

No. 6.

Statement of Increase and Decrease of Establishment in Zillah Seebsagur.

As the Establishment stood on the 1st May 1839.		As the Establishment stood on the 30th April 1852.		Increase and Decrease.		Remarks.
Civil Court.						
Dewanny Establishment, ..	229 0 0	Dewanny Establishment,	221 0 0	None,	Rs. 8 0 0 Contingencies,	Deducted agreeably to *Government Gazette* of the 22nd February 1851.
Sudder Ameen's Establishment,	150 0 0	Sudder Ameen's Establishment,..	..230 0 0	Rs. 80 0 0	None, ...	Increase Rs. 50 to Sudder Ameen, and Rs. 30 to Amlah, agreeably to Orders contained in Bengal Govt. Secretary's letter, No. 407, of 5th September 1849.
Seebsagur Moonsiff's Establishment, ...	89 0 0	Sudder Moonsiff's Establishment, ..	..120 0 0	„ 31 0 0	Ditto, ...	Increase Rs. 30 to Moonsiff, and 1 Rupee to Amlah, agreeably to above Orders.
Golahghat Moonsiff's Establishment, ...	79 0 0	Sudder Moonsiff's Establishment, ..	..160 0 0	„ 81 0 0	Ditto, ...	Increase Rs. 40 to Moonsiff, and 1 Rupee to the Sherista, agreeably to the above Orders. A further increase of Rs. 40 to the Moonsiff, on being invested with powers of Sudder Ameen, by Sudder Dewanny's letter, No. 253, of the 26th Feby. 1851.
Total, ..	547 0 0		..731 0 0	.. 192 0 0	8 0 0	
Criminal Court.						
Foujdaree Establishment, ..	363 0 0	Foujdaree Establishment,	335 0 0	None,	Rs. 28 0 0 on account of Office Contingencies, and pay of a Gungajullee and Koranee Moollah,	Deducted Rs. 20 agreeably to *Government Gazette* of the 22nd Feby. 1851, and Rs. 8 agreeably to Ditto Ditto of the 23rd May 1840, page 418.
Jail Establishment, ..	25 0 0	Ditto ditto. ..	23 0 0	None,	Rs. 2 0 0 Contingencies,	Deducted agreeably to *Government Gazette* of the 22nd February 1851.
Jorehaut Thannah, ..	96 0 0	Ditto Thannah, ..	116 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	None, ...	Increase Rs. 20 to Darogah agreeably to Bengal Govt.'s Order of the 27th Feby. 1846.
		Seebsagur Ditto, ..	141 0 0	„ 141 0	Ditto, ...	Established by Govt. Orders of the 3rd July 1839, and 22nd Feby. 1848.
		Jaipore Ditto, ..	160 0 0	„ 160 0 0	Ditto, ...	Ditto Ditto Ditto 12th May 1840, and 27th Feby. 1846.
		Golaghat Ditto, ..	197 0 0	„ 197 0 0	Ditto,	Ditto Ditto Ditto 24th March 1842, and 14th May 1846.
		Medical Establishment,..	105 0 0	„ 105 0 0	Ditto, ...	Ditto Ditto Ditto 3rd July 1839, 11th March 1844, and 26th October 1847; also Superintending Surgeon of Dacca Circle's letter, No. 237 of the 19th April 1851.
		Civil Police Guard, ..	245 0 0	„ 245 0 0	Ditto, ...	Established by Govt. Order of the 17th Jany. 1848, conveyed in Mr. Secretary Elliott's letter, No. 53.
Total, ..	484 0 0		Rs. 1322 0 0	Rs. 868 0 0	Rs. 30 0 0	
Collector's Court.						
Revenue Establishment, ..	625 0 0	Civil Establishment,	Rs. 660 0 0	Rs. 65 0 0	Rs. 30*0 0 Contingencies,	Increase Rs. 20 to 5 Umadwars, agreeably to Orders contained in Bengal Govt. Secretary's letter of the 6th October 1840. Increase Rs. 30 to Naga Surburakar, agreeably to Orders contained in India Govt. Secretary's letter of the 17th July 1842. Also Increase Rs. 15 to Treasurer, agreeably to Orders contained in Board of Revenue's letter, No. 59, of the 23rd May 1851. * Deducted agreeably to *Government Gazette* of the 22nd February 1851.
Total, ..	625 0 0		Rs. 660 0 0	Rs. 65 0 0	Rs. 30 0 0	
Grand Total, ..	1656 0 0		Rs. 2713 0 0	Rs. 1125 0 0	Rs 68 0 0	

C. HOLROYD,
Principal Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix K, B.

TRANSLATION OF A PETITION FROM MONEERAM BORWAH DEWAN.

To

THE ILLUSTRIOUS SUDDER MEMBER JUDGE BAHADOOR, GREAT AND RESPLENDENT AS THE SUN.

THE Petition of your poor slave, Moneeram Dutt Borwah Dewan, Zillah Seebsagur, showeth that the ancestors of your poor servant, for 300 years, were Chang Kuguttees, being one of the four houses or families employed in that office. When the country fell into the hands of the Burmese, your petitioner's father was upheld in the office and dignity of a Bor Kaguttee, and on the conquest of the province by the British in 1825, Mr. David Scott, Colonel Richards, Captain *Nobeen*, (Nieufville?) &c., not only retained his father in that office, but availed themselves of his knowledge of the revenue system that prevailed under the former rulers, and ordered him to make a fresh peeal of the district, with the view of making a new settlement.

Your servant also was then consulted as to the internal resources of the whole province as well as its income and expenditure; and subsequently, the jumma of Upper Assam not having been properly settled under the administration of Colonels Richards and Cooper, I was appointed by Captain Nobeen, Sheristadar and Tuhseeldar of the District, the result of which was that while in the years 1825-26 and 27 the revenue did not exceed Rs. 35,000, after my appointment the country was made to yield a lac of Rupees per annum. At the same time, all respectable people were maintained in honor and affluence, and even the Hill Tribes, as of old, were duly provided for. Besides the above, for (5) five years I supplied russud, without any assistance from the Commissariat, to the Assam Light Infantry Regiment and (5) five Companies of *Mahput ka Pultun*; and during that time no loss occurred to Government. Furthermore, I acted in the Engineer's Department, by supplying coolies and building the Regimental Lines, as well as all the gentlemen's bungalows: the authorities in return gave me a decent livelihood and upheld my rank and respectability.

On the country being made over to Rajah Poorunder Sing, I was retained in the offices of Sheristadar and Tuhseeldar till about the close of his rule, when I resigned both offices. Nevertheless, even after the Rajah discharged me, I held under him twelve different *Beesoyas*, by which I earned a decent livelihood.

On the country being resumed by Government in 1838, Lieutenant Brodie abolished all the Beesoyas, whereby I lost those I held, except the Mouzadarship of (3) three Mouzahs and a Sheristadarship on Rs. 50 a month; and as these did not yield me a sufficient maintenance, I resigned them and entered the Assam Company's service as Dewan; and thereby lost a pension, which the offices enjoyed by me and my ancestors for four generations fully entitled me to.

Thus, after depriving me of nine Beesoyas, I received no compensation in return. In addition to which the new Military Hakim, immediately on his succeeding to the charge of this zillah, took away from me what I had, or in other words Mouzahs that I held for twenty-one years have been bestowed on others, together with my houses and lands, while I have been made a dependent ryot of a mean individual; and as I have hereby lost my rank, honor and livelihood, I appeal to your Honor for redress. Let me also add that the duties that were formerly performed by your humble servant alone are now done by nine Hakims.

Pious Ruler! During the administration of the province, from 1825 to 1838, if you will search the records of the Board respecting the income and expenditure, likewise those of the Political Agent as to the losses in life and money among the Abors, &c., and if your Honor will further inquire in the Military Commissariat and Engineer's Departments, the meritorious services of your humble servant will become sufficiently clear.

Faithful Investigator! From the first subjugation of Nuklow, Cherra Poonjee and the Garrow Country, I was employed in important offices, and it was in those cold regions that I first became subject to the pains of rheumatism; but at present, my former masters having departed, I am reduced almost to a state of beggary. This is a kind of stain on the fair fame of the god-like Sirkar Bahadoor.

Excepting Kamroop, in the four remaining zillahs, there is not another ryot who pays so much malgoozaree as your humble servant; consequently more worthy of your favor. Respected Sir! I find it very difficult to pay Rs. 500 as annual revenue to Government for my landed estates. In addition to this, having to feed and clothe 185 individuals, who comprise my family and household, I beg that your Honor will, after duly considering the above circumstances, reinstate me in my former condition of life as to rank and emoluments.

MONEERAM DEWAN BORWAH.

Dated 27th Bysakh 1775 A. S.

Certified the foregoing is a true copy of the translation made by Mr. Sub-Assistant Thornton of a Petition presented by Moneeram Mouzadar to Mr. Mills when at Seebsagur.

C. HOLROYD,
Principal Assistant Commissioner.

TRANSLATION OF A PETITION PRESENTED IN PERSON BY MONEERAM DUTT BORWAH DEWAN, ON ACCOUNT OF GHUNNOKANTH SING JOOBARAJ AND OTHERS.

To

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS JUDGE MEMBER OF THE SUDDER BAHADOOR.

THE Assam Rajahs, or *Sorgee* Deos, governed the country for 600 years, and treated with mercy and consideration all classes in Assam, from the most respectable down to the Abors and other Hill Tribes ; but by the mutual jealousies and dissensions of the Rajahs and *Muntrees* (Ministers), the former lost their throne as well as sovereignty ; while the country fell into the hands of the Burmese, and the people into twelve kinds of fire. After this the British Government, at their own cost, conquered the province, and drove out the Burmese. It was then found that the country was too poor to pay the expenses of Government ; consequently, agreeable to their instructions, conveyed in Mr. Secretary Swinton's letter, dated in April 1825, the Province was divided by Colonel Richards and Mr. David Scott into two Zillahs, styled Senior and Junior Khunds ; and in order to recover, if possible, the expenses incurred in conquering the Province, the Government reserved to themselves the Senior Khund ; while the Junior Khund, which included all Upper Assam from the Bhyrubee Nuddee upwards, was abandoned or set apart for the preservation of the name and title of a fallen monarch, and the rank, respectability and occupation of his nobility, the *Borwahs* and *Phookuns*. This latter arrangement was a source of extreme delight to the people of these parts, who hoped, thereby, to enjoy the blessings of a mild Government, and to live in a state of happiness and contentment under the beneficent sway of a poor Assam Rajah. By the departure, however, of the above-named gentlemen, the people have been reduced to the most abject and hopeless state of misery from the loss of their fame, honor, rank, caste, employment, &c.

1st. During the rule of Mr. Robertson, who succeeded Mr. David Scott in the superintendence of the Province, contrary to the advice of the latter, and agreeably to the suggestions of Military men, a settlement was made in the country on a jumma quite disproportioned to the capabilities of such a poor country. Nevertheless, when the confusion occurred, had strict inquiry been made, it would have been found, that there was no blame to be attached to the parties concerned, because, if we take into consideration the annual resources and outlay of the present administration, it will be seen that without supporting the different grades of *Mohuntos* (Priests), nor upholding the various ranks of nobility, the income of the Province is just adequate to cover the expenses of governing it, without leaving any profit. Illustrious Sir ! We are just now, as it were, in the belly of a tiger ; and if our misfortunes yielded any advantage to the Government, we should be content ; but the fact is, there is neither gain to the people nor the Government ; and so long as the present state of things continues, we can see no prospect of improvement in the future.

2nd. During the long-continued sovereignty of the Assam Rajahs, the Hill Tribes that border on Assam, *viz.*, Nagas, Duflas, Abors, Mishmees, Khomties, Singphos, Akas, Bhotes, Garrows, Meerees, Norrahs, Meekirs, Laloongs (Dooanceas) and Fakeeals (Dooanceas) were effectually kept in check, and the whole Province governed with a force of only nine companies of Sepoys. Besides this, all the different ranks of Assamese noblemen and Officers, from the Borahs and Sykeeahs to the three Dangureeas (Ministers of State) were honorably and respectably maintained ; the various grades of *Mohuntos* (Priests) comfortably provided for, the poojahs seasonably performed, and the offerings punctually made at the several Hindoo temples and places of worship, and all the expenses involved under such a Government, were duly met by the former Rajahs, without difficulty or failure, besides supporting the Royal family. But under the present administration, although revenue is collected from those who were formerly exempted, immunities and privileges (resumed or) removed, that had existed for 600 years without intermission, the Abors brought under taxation, and the sources of revenue increased

four-fold; yet the Government, in twenty-nine years, have derived no substantial benefit from the Province. This is indeed a source of great wonder ! !

3rd. Whether the increase of Zillahs and the Military forces, involving an extra outlay, be any source of profit or advantage to the Government, we cannot tell, but this we can testify to, that the establishment of Zillahs in every village has tendered only to the rise of deceitful and fraudulent characters, who delight in the institution of false suits ; while the people have imbibed such a love for petty matters, that they are perpetually devoting their time and money in the prosecution and defence of frivolous cases. Furthermore, the expense incurred by Government for the establishment of Dewanny Courts is quite useless, because neither are the Regulations, nor the established customs of the country adhered to therein, but instead thereof a system is pursued which resembles *Khicheree* to the great ruin of the people. The proof of this rests in the act, that decisions or decrees are given in favor of both plaintiff and defendant on the same written deeds. In addition to this, when Military Officers are first appointed to take charge of Zillahs, whether they are acquainted with their duties or not, will be ascertained on due investigation.

4th. Faithful Investigator ! The abolition of old customs and establishment in their stead of Courts and unjust taxation ; *secondly*, the introduction of opium in the district, for the gratification of an opium-eating people, who are daily becoming more unfit for agricultural pursuits ; *thirdly*, the making of this Province *Khas* and discontinuing the *poojahs* at *Kamykya* (temple), in consequence of which the country has become subject to various calamities, the people to every species of suffering and distress, and the annual crops to a constantly recurring failure. Under these several inflictions, the population of Assam is becoming daily more miserable. In proof of this, permit us to bring forward the fact, that during the days of the Boorah Gohain, and down even to the time of Mr. Scott, there were in every village two, three, four or five respectable ryots possessing granaries filled with grain ; but in these days, in the midst of 100 villages, it will be difficult to discover a couple of such ryots.

5th. Whether the present Mouzadars and other officers are not in a state of poverty, coupled with dissatisfaction, compared with the Borwahs, Phookuns and other officers of former times, will be ascertained on due inquiry ; besides this, the property of several individuals has been sold in satisfaction of Government revenue due on their houses and lands, not even excepting the Rajah, who has had occasionally some of his property attached, on account of small sums of revenue ; and with all this, the Government has derived no advantage. Furthermore, the *Besoyas* will all be found, on due inquiry, to be labouring under great dejection and deep sorrow, caused by the loss of all their substance. In addition to this, only one anna, out of sixteen annas of them, will be found to be free from debt, and even this it will perhaps be difficult to establish.

6th. It might be supposed that by having given pensions to some of the respectable Assamese, great benefit has been conferred on them, but the fact is that those who ought to have got pensions did not get any, while those whose services had been but of short duration, and their claims insignificant, proved most successful : such were the fruits of strict justice.

7th. By the stoppage of such cruel practices, as extracting the eyes, cutting off noses and ears, and the forcible abduction of virgins from their homes, and by the removal of all way-side transit duties, together with the old objectionable practice of keeping clear Military and Dawk roads by the forced labour of villagers, the British Government has earned for itself inestimable praise and renown ; but by the introduction into the Province of new customs, numerous Courts, an unjust system of taxation, an objectionable treatment of the Hill Tribes, the consequence of which has been a constant state of warfare with them, involving a mutual loss of life and money, neither the British Government nor their subjects have gained any benefit.

8th. Furthermore, in the midst of the cruel oppressions and wanton ravages committed by the Burmese, the ancient tombs, as well as bones of the former Assam Rajahs, were left untouched; but under the present administration those tombs have been desecrated, the bones defiled, and the wealth, sacredly deposited therewith, robbed! Thus have the relics of our deceased kings been dishonored and disgraced! This is worthy of deep consideration.

9th. Under the revenue settlement of Military officers, while a number of respectable Assamese are out of employ, the inhabitants of Marwar and Bengalees from Sylhet have been appointed to Mouzadarships; and for us respectable Assamese to become the ryots of such foreigners is a source of deep mortification.

10th. In the Shasters it is written, that Rulers ought to practice righteousness and govern their subjects with justice while studying their welfare. These are not now done, but the very contrary; and for such sins and negligences, due rewards will be meted out even in a future state. May we therefore pray that, after due investigation and reflection, the former native administration be re-introduced, and the old habits and customs of the people re-established in the country, with the exception of the power to commit those cruel acts noticed above, *viz.*, putting out eyes, cutting off ears and noses, and forcibly taking away young women from their parents. Such might easily be done by adopting the conditions and provisions contained in the Report submitted in 1827, and appointing a Civil Servant, with the rank and title of *Mohamuntree*, to superintend and control the affairs of the Province; and by placing a Regiment of Native Infantry under his orders for the preservation of peace. The funds necessary for the support of both might be taken from the revenues of the Province; and after paying all the necessary expenses of governing the country, a clear profit might be realized by the British Government of 2,00,000 Rupees per annum. Besides this clear profit, the ryots will derive therefrom true happiness and contentment; therefore it will not become that Government to refuse this splendid proposition. After every twenty years a new settlement might be made, entitling the Government to six-sixteenths of the increase.

11th For the preservation of peace among the Hill Tribes, one Regiment of Infantry will answer for the investigation of petty cases and suits among poor people who live without any traffic, a single court aided by jurymen or assessors will be amply sufficient; and for the settlement of trifling disputes about the products of the soil, the establishment of a Koomuttee (Committee) will suffice. The introduction of Government opium into the province will have to be put a stop to, and the people allowed to grow their own drug. But some method ought to be invented by the *Mohamuntree Sahib* for the eventual eradication of opium cultivation in the Province by a gradual reduction at the rate of one in twenty per annum, as the drug cannot be suddenly interdicted among those who have long been under its baneful influence.

Also the *Sat-ghureea Ahoms* the *Char-Shattro's Gohains* and the *Now-ruthus Sobhas* ought to unite in founding another *Shobha* or Punchait, to consist of five respectable persons, selected from different castes of people. If these salutary changes cannot be introduced, then the propositions embodied in the Report made to Government in 1827 ought to be enforced, and the old customs introduced into the country, whereby it will be found that the Government, the Rajah, and the people will be equally benefited. Should, however, neither of the above plans be adopted, it will then be necessary to make the Assam Courts decide cases according to the Government Regulations. Another point has to be considered. If the Government should be pleased to instal either of the two present descendants of former Assam Kings, the other will be left grievously disappointed. It will therefore be both necessary and reasonable to appoint the elder one as Rajah and the younger one as *Joobaraj*, making due provision for the rank, title and proper maintenance of the latter.

Faithful Dispenser of Justice! Ask the several Zillah officers and others under Government, and they will tell you that in the Rajahs and *Boorah Gohain's* days the Somwa Pykes had 1½ Poorahs of land only allowed to each of them and the Karee Pykes 2 Poorahs each; and in

return for this favor, they had to work at the Mool, Dewal and Tewal, that is, in three different ways. In addition to this, they were obliged to furnish the Rajah with cloths, bechgootee, murrapat, saltpetre, bullock hides and horns, as well as to submit to various kinds of exactions; or if exempted from the above, each man had to pay to the State Rs. 3 annually as revenue: the people nevertheless enjoyed great prosperity and had several granaries in each village; but under the present state of affairs, the villagers have no such duties to perform, nor exorbitant exactions to meet; on the contrary, those who are disposed to work as coolies, or menial servants, can earn Rs. 3 a month; yet they are labouring under the greatest distress. What is the cause of this? With all these exemptions and advantages, a man finds it difficult to liquidate 1 Rupee, 1 Rupee 14 annas or 2 Rupees 8 annas as Government revenue.

2ndly.—The upper and middle classes have seen those Offices abolished, which were most suitable for them, their *Logwas* and *Licksos* taken away, and their male and female slaves set free.

3rdly.—Those classes who had been exempted from the payment of revenue for 600 years are now brought under the assessment.

4thly.—Those again whose ancestors never lived by digging, ploughing or carrying burdens, are now nearly reduced to such degrading employments; while those even who are Mouzadars, or employed by Government, or receive pensions, are reduced to such deep distress, that they will be soon compelled to follow the above occupations; and if any one of them should happen at present to fall into any difficulty, he would find it impossible to get the loan of a single Rupee, even if he should give a bit of his own flesh in exchange. Also, if any of them should wish to borrow Rs. 10 from a Kyah, he would first have to deposit Rs. 20 worth of jewels as security; and then be obliged to pay interest at the rate of Rs. 5 per cent per mensem; yet, with all this, it is exceedingly difficult to get credit. This ought to meet with due consideration. Furthermore, it is worthy of note, that the villagers in *Bossah* and *Doyang*, down even to the time of Mr. Scott, used to cook their dinners and thatch their houses with paddy straw; but at present those tracts have become dense jungle, comprising many thousands of erah-barees, which have been turned into the abodes of tigers and other wild beasts. And as such has been the ruin in twenty or twenty-five years, it is reasonable to expect, that in another twenty or twenty-five years, the very names of places will become obliterated. Thou art the *Malick!* therefore must investigate these things and issue proper orders. Further communications will be made hereafter.

Description of Persons.	
Upper Classes,	1
Respectable People,	1
Middling Classes,	1
Somwa Pykes,	1
Kares ditto,	1
Dewaleeas,	1
All the Mohunts,	1
Hill Tribes Abors,	1
Total,	8

If these eight classes of people were to be questioned as to the present state of affairs in Assam, every circumstance would transpire; but there is no use.

By Ghunnokanth Sing Joobaraj's Order,

(Signed) MONEERAM DUTT BORWAH DEWAN,

*On account of those who have no Letah.**

* The meaning of this is not clear, but it is supposed to include "all those not in the employ of Government."

TRANSLATION OF PAPERS APPENDED TO THE PETITION OF MONEERAM DUTT BORWAH, &c.

List of Tribes inhabiting the Hills North of Assam.

1.	Singphos,	1
2.	Khamtees,	1
3.	Mishnees,	1
4.	Abors,	1
5.	Meerees,	1
6.	Duflas,	1
7.	Akuhs,	1
8.	Kopah Choras,	1
9.	Bhotes,	1

List of Tribes inhabiting the Southern Hills.

10.	Garrows,	1
11.	Meekirs,	1
12.	Laloongs,	1
13.	Nagas,	1
14.	Aytunneeas,	1
15.	Pannee Noras,	1
16.	Fakeeals,	1
17.	Tekeleea Nagas,	1

On account of these several Tribes, formerly an allowance was made by the Rajahs to the Kotokees, Choutangs and Bohoteeas, and in the shape of Khats and Beels, agreeably to the ancient customs of the Native Government, to the amount of Rs. 35,000.

List of Officers and Allowances necessary for the Rajah.

	Pykes.	Rs.	Besoyas.
Oojunee Namnee Doolias,	20	40	35
Hengdau Dhurahs,	8	12	5
Peekdan ditto,	2	3	0
Arwan ditto,	4	6	4
Tamboolees,	2	5	0
Passonees,	8	12	4
Kookoorasoas,	20	30	21
Chuodangs,	20	30	19
Dolukakhoreeas,	20	30	26
Dooaree Borwahs,	16	24	19
Bejsal,	4	8	12
Chanmaees,	6	15	15
Joradhuras,	8	12	8
Poojarees,	3	6	5
Poree Charuck,	4	6	0
Ligeerahs,	24	36	5
Ligeerees,	20	30	5
Likson Chourok,	20	30	5
Gayun,	35	52	7½
Dancers,	15	22	5
Jolah,	4	8	0
Katonee,	8	16	0
Tatee,	4	8	0
Joogee,	8	16	0
Durjees,	3	10	0
Dhobees,	3	9	0
Napiths,	2	4	0
Sonarees,	4	20	0
Kamars,	6	24	0
Mureeas,	2	7	0
Kuhars,	4	10	0
Dholoons,	1	2	0
Khuneekurs,	4	8	0
Koondars,	2	4	0
Naokhollees,	20	30	15
Khatwal,	20	60	20
Bareesoa,	11	17½	6
Goonl,	8	15	0
Hattee Ghahees and Mahoots,	30	60	25
Ghurasoas,	16	28	10
Hemoa,	20	30	8
Changroong,	10	15	10
Coolies,	100	225	25
Total,		1035	319½

Provisions required for the Dangurreeas, Borwahs and Phookuns Littles.

	No.	Rs.	Besoyas.
Boorah Gohain Dangurreea,	1	150	125
Bor ditto ditto,	1	150	125
Bor Patro ditto ditto,	1	150	125
Bor Borwah,	1	120	80
Chorar Phookun,	6	120	30
Choladhura ditto,	1	18	12
Khargureea ditto,	1	18	12
Dhekeeal ditto,	1	18	12
Naosulleea ditto,	1	18	12
Tamoolee ditto,	1	17	10
Bor Bhandar Burooa,	2	32	20
Chomwa Phoo Borwa,	4	32	0
Melduggeea Officers of State.			
Rydangeea Pheo Borwah,	2	15	0
Purbuteea ditto ditto,	2	15	0
Khungeea ditto ditto,	2	15	0
Charingeea ditto ditto,	2	15	0
Teeponeea ditto ditto,	2	15	0
Majoomelia ditto ditto,	1	7½	0
Pooranemeleea ditto ditto,	1	7½	0
Nohmeleea Borwah,	1	7½	0
Gabroomeleea ditto,	1	7½	0
Koleechang ditto,	1	7	0
Namroopeea ditto,	1	7	0
Enaghureea ditto,	1	7	0
Rajkhwas,	12	120	0
Cheteeapatro Borwah,	21	30	12½
Ghurfullea,	2	4	0
Koer Heelaeedhureeas,	10	15	12½
Grand Total,		1138	583

Provisions for the Sobha called the Nowruthno Sobha.

	No.	Rs.	Besoyas.
Bor Kuguttee,	8	160	0
Bor Kotokee,	6	45	0
Bor Dobee,	4	30	0
Sobha Pundit,	4	60	0
Juotissyos,	2	12	0
Shatropurrah,	2	8	0
Chang Khatuneeal,	4	12	0
Deodhuee,	4	23	0
Baeelong,	4	21	0
Chang Kuguttee,	4	60	0
Bhundar ditto,	10	80	0
Total Rupees,	..	511	0
Khawund,	6	36	0
Farsee Purrah,	2	10	0
Assamese Sepoys, together with the Sirdars,	..	350	0
Total Rupees,	..	360	0
For Private Expenses of the Rajah,	..	300	0
For Ditto's Shrauds,	..	60	0
Som Deo Poojahghur,	..	40	0
Temple Poojahs,	..	175	0
For Poojahs at the several Shattros (Aoneeutee, &c,)	..	225	0
Total Sum required, Rupees,	..	800	0

Abstract of the Expenses required for the Government of the Province.

	Per Mensem	Per Annum.
The Rajah's Expenses required for public purposes,	1354½	16254
For the Dangurreeas and other Officers of State,	1721	0
Nowruthno Sobha,	511	26784
Persian Reader and Assamese Sepoys,	360	4320
For the Rajah's private use,	800	9600
Grand Total,	4746½	56958

Estimate for the Extra or District Officers required in the Province from Hazeerah Chowkee to the Patkye Hills.

	No.	Rs.	Besoyas.
Morungee Khoa Gohain,	1	80	100
Sohal ditto,	1	80	100
Suddyakhoa ditto,	1	100	120
Bor Senaputtee of Mottuck,	1	300	400
Bor Phookun,	1	250	450
Carried over,	..	810	870
Brought forward,	..	810	870
Durrung Rajah,	1	150	200
Seesee Doonreeas,	1	15	25
Luckimpooreea Buru,	1	15	25
Bunskotta ditto,	1	15	25
Kollaburee ditto,	1	15	25
Gohpooreea ditto,	1	15	25
Now Doonreeas,	1	15	25
Duffahpoeea Phookun,	1	20	40
Total Rupees,	..	1070	1260
Char Dooaree Borwah,	1	50	70
Chooteea ditto,	1	30	50
Chatgureea Oojeer,	1	30	50
Kureeapureea,	1	25	50
Roheeal Borwah,	1	25	30
Juggeeal Gohain,	1	20	30
Leleessohuree Khola Gobha (Garrows) Kotokees Borah,	1	15	0
Ranee Lookee Now Dooar,	9	450	400
Myung, &c., Bor Phookuns Rajah Poalee,	9	120	0
Jaggeesat Rajah Poalee,	7	84	0
Topakoseea, &c., Jaggeea 5 Rajah Poalee,	5	60	0
Meekeer Borwah,	1	15	0
Former Chowdrees,	26	800	0
In the 26 Pergunnahs of Kamroop,	26	800	500
Purgunnee Rajkhoa,	4	80	60
Bungal Haut,	1	100	170
Total Rupees,	..	1934	1430

Dewal's Expenses.

	No.	Rs.	Besoyas.
Suddyas Tamur (Copper) Ghur, &c.,	..	130	0
Bishnath, &c.,	..	100	0
Kamykya, &c.,	..	150	0
Extra Expenses,	..	500	0
For the several Shuttros,	..	750	0
Total Rupees,	..	1630	0
Five Companies of Assamese Sepoys,	..	1980	0

Expenses necessary for the Police.

3 Thannahs,	@ 150	Rs.,	450
3 Ditto,	@ 135	"	405
3 Ditto,	@ 115	"	345
		Total Rupees,	1200

List of the Punchayets necessary and their cost.

3 Punchayets,	Rs.,	45
2 Mohurirs,	„	25
10 Burrahs and Teklas,	„	23
Total Rupees,..		93

Agreeably to Mr. David Scott's recommendation in 1827 A. D.

Dangurreeas,		3
Bor Burwah,		1
Political Agent Sahib,	Rs.,	600
Ditto ditto,		200

A Second Plan or Proposition respecting the expenses necessary for the Country to the East of Bhyrubee Nuddee (Upper Assam.)

4 Assistant Sahibs,	Rs.,	1700
Ditto Omlahs,	„	900
Total Rupees,..		2600

Required for one Zillah,	Rs.,	45000
Pay of a Civil Servant to be styled the Muhamuntree Sahib,	„	50000

Estimate of the Expenses that will be necessary under the proposed Native Administration.

Nos.	Description.	Plan No. 1. Required for a Civil Servant styled the Muhammuntree.	Plan No. 2. For the Assistants that may be employed.	Plan No. 3. For each Zillah.	Plan No. 4. By following the late Mr. Scott's proposition and making over Upper Assam to the Rajah.	Remarks.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
1	Expenses necessary to keep the Hill Tribes in order, ...	35000	35000	35000	14000	The Civil Servant, by travelling along the foot of the Hills, with intelligent Assamese to assist him, might easily perform all the necessary duties.
2	Ditto for the Rajah, &c., ...	30174	30174	29000	29000	This will be sufficient for the preservation of his dignity, &c.
3	Ditto that will be necessary for the Dangurreeas and other Officers of the Government, ...	26784	26784	25000	25000	The pensions paid to individuals at present will have to be stopped, and by giving each something additional, they might all be made to work for the State in some capacity or other.
4	Extra ditto for Managing the Country in the Mofussil from Hajeerah Chowkee to Patkye Purbut, ...	68328	68328	6000	0	This sum will be quite sufficient for the support of all respectable Officers, even including Darogahs, Moonsiffs and Punchayets. These latter would cost much.
5	Ditto for the Police Thannahs and Punchayet Establishments, ...	15000 1000	15000	15000	0	Only nine Thannahs will be required in the Province. These, with other Beesoyas, will be amply sufficient.
6	Ditto for the Priests, Religious duties and Poojahs in the Temples,.....	20000	20000	20000	*48000	By stopping the Poojahs at Kamykya which had continued for 600 years without intermission, such calamities as the cholera and extreme poverty have overtaken the people.
7	Ditto for the Assamese Sepoys, ...	21000	21000	21000	0	If the Light Infantry Sepoys be scattered over the Country, then this expense will not be necessary, but if kept in one place it will.
8	Ditto for the Agricultural Committee, ...	1000	1000	1000	0	The population being too poor to be able to pay cash, their revenue ought to be taken in Paddy, Cotton, Sealing Wax, Tea, Ivory, Red Pepper, &c., at a fixed price.
9	Ditto for a Political Agent with his Establishment, ...	84000	84000	84000	*84000	One Political Agent is necessary for the lower part of the Province, but this Office might be held by the Officer commanding the Force.
10	Ditto for a well-experienced Civil Servant and his Establishment, ...	5000	5000	5000	0	This will be amply sufficient. This Officer ought to be an old experienced zealous Civil Servant and one who has a married wife.
11	Ditto for the Assistants, ...	0	31200	0	0	This sum will be amply sufficient for four Assistants and their Establishments.
12	Ditto for one Zillah, ...	0	0	45000	0	This ought to be amply sufficient.
	Total Rupees,.....	294686	315886	318400	81200	
13	Ditto for the Assam Light Infantry, ...	170000	200000	200000	0	If supplied with provisions (rations) this Regiment will cost only Rs. 170000, but if not, then it will require Rs. 200000.
	Grand Total Rupees, ...	464686	515886	518400	281200	

This means I suppose that such expenses will be required if the Province is placed under a Civil Servant styled Muhammuntree.

This is the Estimate for governing the Country with four Assistants.

If the Province be turned into one Zillah.

If the Province be made over to the Rajah.

(Signed,) MONEERAM DUTT DEWAN BORWAH.

* In the original these two items are 4800 and 8400, but I believe they are mistakes and ought to be as now put; it is not likely that the Rajah would be satisfied with 4800 Rs. only for the Rajahs.

Statement detailing the various classes of individuals who were supported by the State according to the old customs in Assam.

Lakhiraj Bhoktas being Members of the Royal Family and others supported by the State, their Rank and Title.

Rajkoars,	3
Bor Gohain House or Family,	1
Boorah Gohain ditto,	1
Bor Patro ditto,	1
Lahon Deka Gohain,	1
Sundeekoee Deka,	1
Dourah ditto,	1
Deehingeea ditto,	1
Pathur ditto,	1
Bokoteeal ditto,	1
Lamakhroo ditto,	1
Chiring Phookun,	1
Hatteekoar,	1
Ghorah ditto,	1
Norrah ditto,	1
Pakheemooreea,	1
Rydungeea Phookun,	1
Lareng Deka,	1
Loothooree Cheteea,	1
Choral Borwa Deka,	1
Cheteens,	9
Deodhaees,	1
Byloongs,	2
Khamtee Rajah's house,	1
Bor Senaputtee's ditto,	1
Total,	36

Lakhiraj Bhoktas being Kayusts and others supported by the State.

Dooara (Kaguttee,)	1
Solia, ditto,	1
Kathar Ghur, ditto,	1
Gujpooreea, ditto,	1
Namteeal, ditto,	1
Sologoree, ditto,	1
Tokoreea, ditto,	1
Matteekhowa, ditto,	1
Boleea	1
Among the Barebhooeeas the Lushkuraes, &c.,	6
Tum Doloee,	1
Bej ditto,	1
Lep ditto,	1
Gayun Borwah,	1
Pasonee,	4
Tamoolee Dahdhuru,	1
Total,	24

Borardee Bhoktas among the Samwas.

Bor Borwahs Deka Somwa,	1
Beeluiteea ditto,	3
Buzeh ditto,	1
Sonaree Doloee,	4
Kammar Hazarikia,	1
Total,	10

Brahmuns supported by the State.

Kotokee,	8
Sobha Pundit,	6
Sooreetee (Shaster.)	
Parrah.	
Jotissyas.	
Changkhatoneeas.	
Raj Gooroo,	2
Kayteem (Priest,)	1
Deeleeal,	1
Seeromonee,	1
Laomoorah,	1
Bej Borwah,	2
Bidyamund,	1
Khawund,	8
Dooeesoongeea,	1
Bhelneegong Pasonee,	4

The above paid no Revenue and some of them were rewarded with Brimootur lands whenever they performed any meritorious services.

Gunnuks.

Kaguttees,	4
Doloees,	4
Bej,	2
Total,	10

Mussulmans.

Dewans,	12
Nubob Dekah,	1
Farsee Readers,	2
Engravers,	1
Total,	16

People or Classes who were exempted from the payment of taxes in the interior of the District.

Morungeea Somwa,	1
Solal ditto,	1
Khorungee Borah's Family,	1
Koral Borah's ditto,	1
Panee Gaya Bhooeea,	1
Bakhur Dekah,	1
Sindhooras' family,	1
Char Burwah's ditto,	1
Chooteea ditto ditto,	1
Oozeer (Mussulman) families, and the Rajkoars of Durrung, also the Burwah Dekas,	4
Purgunneea Booj Burwahs,	2
Bor Kutar's ditto,	2
Bor Kayst's ditto,	8
Ditto Bramuns,	12
Gowhatty Mojumdars,	1
Panee Kowrees,	1
Gowhatty Bor Borus,	8
Kotokees,	6
Doloee,	4
Jotissyas,	2
Now Khuleea Burwah,	1
Deka Somwa one khel,	1
Soodro Mohuntos,	1
Total,	57

*The following were entitled to Brimootur Lands. Total of those marked thus (*) in a former page.* 27

Khatoneeals of the 4 Shasters,	4
Various families of Bhuttacharjee Pundits,	1
Dewuleea Thakoors,	1
Puttek Dewuleeas,	1
Bramuns and Mohunts,	1
Gowhatty and Gherganug respectable Brahmuns,	1
Purbuteea Gossain,	1
Natter ditto,	1
Pohoomoreea ditto,	1
Mokooleemoreea ditto,	1
Seebacharjee,	1
Total,	14

The following were entitled to Dewuttur Lands.

Kamykya Devee,	1
Hajo ditto,	1
Gomanund Kedar,	2
Chokessur and other gods,	48
Tambessuree (at Sudya),	1
Bishnath and other Davees,	24
Namseekeswaree,	7
Carried over,	84

Brought forward,.....	84
Koleea Bor Kamykya Nagsunkur, together with Foolbaree, Koleeanee and other gods,.	2
Deworgnon ditto, ...	1
Joysagor Dewuttu,.....	5
Seebsagur ditto,.....	3
Goureesagur ditto, ...	3
Roodroosagur ditto, ...	1
Bor Poojah Ghur and Mohessur, ...	1
Bazeh Dewal, ...	1
Aoneeattee Shottro, ...	1
Dukhinpat ditto,.....	1
Garrowmoor ditto,.....	1
Koorwabahee ditto,.....	1
Horoo Gurromoor ditto,.....	1
Deepholoo ditto, ...	1
Phootookee Chaporee ditto,.....	1
Mahara ditto,.....	1
Bor Barojunneea Shottro, ...	6
Horoo ditto ditto,.....	5
Kalsunguttee Shottro, ...	6
Sree Soytunneeas (Mr. Satan's) followers or disciples, ...	2
Branch of Aoneeatee Shottro,.....	4
Ditto of Dukhinpat ditto, ...	4
B Total Hindoo Places of Worship,..	136

The following enjoyed the privilege of a very low Assessment.

Mohapooroos Than or Shottro,.....	48
Damooduree and Mahapooroosye Shottro in Kamroop, various in Number,.....	360
C Total of such Hindoo Places of Worship,..	408

Abstract of all those exempted from Revenue.

Those at the Durbar and marked thus (†) in a former page,.... 36 + 24 =	60
Ditto in the Mofussil and marked (‡)	57
Ditto who enjoyed the Brimootur Lands and marked..... *A* =	41
Ditto ditto Dewuttur ditto and marked *B* =	136
Ditto subject to light Assessment and marked..... *C* =	408
Gunnuks exempted and marked ..... *D* =	10
Mussulmans and marked ..... *E* =	16
Burathee Bhukuths, ... *F* =	10

List of the various advantages the inhabitants of Assam have derived by the introduction of British Rule into the Province—abolition of the old practice of cutting off Noses and Ears, ... 1

Ditto ditto extracting Eyes, ... 1

Ditto, of the forcible abduction of women against the will of their parents, ... 1

The abolition of wayside transit duties, ... 1

The establishment of a regular dawk, ... 1

The opportunity of making drafts to other countries, ... 1

Establishment of Schools—*although there is neither any good nor yet any evil derived therefrom*, ... 1

Setting free the people from forced labour whereby they are enabled to earn as Coolies from 2 to 2 Rupees 8 annas a month, ... 1

But the people by abandoning their cultivations and engaging as labourers have much weakened themselves in wordly circumstances, ... 1

Mode of administering Justice formerly, ... 1

If the Courts of Justice that Messrs. David Scott and Robertson recommended, be established, great benefit will be derived in the Province.

(Singed) MONEERAM DUTT DEWAN BORWAH.

List of disadvantages that the people are labouring under, by abolishing the old established customs and native administration of the Province.

Resumption of the Khats, Beels, allowances, &c., formerly given to the 17 Hill Tribes mentioned in another page and their Chowtangs, Kotokees, &c., the result of which is a constant state of warfare with them, ... 1

This Province belongs to Kamykya, and by stopping the Poojahs at the Temple of Kamyka, which had continued for 600 years and disregarding the religion of the Hindoos, the country has become subject to famines, pestilences and other calamities, ... 1

Although such misfortunes may be attributed to the want of rain and the sun, yet the people all believe them to be caused by the circumstances noted above, ... 1

Further Complaints or Grievances.

1*st*,—Respectable Offices abolished and the Logwas and the Liksos taken away.

2*nd*,—Those formerly entitled to privileges and immunities now made to pay revenue.

3*rd*,—Exemptions and prescriptive rights that had lasted for 600 years removed; the fame and honour of respectable people destroyed, and by making them pay revenue like other poor people they have been reduced to the greatest distress, ... 1

By the reduction of all castes to the same level, the people are labouring under the deepest grief and mortification, ... 1

The influence of the Hindoo Priests over their Sheshes (disciples) being undermined and their having no power to furnish commissions of fornication, drunkenness and others, since, the whole of the people have become exceedingly sinful, ... 1

This is a source of great dissatisfaction to all classes, ... 1

The bad temper of the young Military Officers appointed to the charge of districts, is a source of much tribulation, ... 1

Furthermore their youth and indiscretion prevent their discriminating between good and evil, or regarding with any consideration the manners and customs of the people, ... 1

The Khamtees and other Hill Tribes were disaffected on account of various oppressions such as depriving them of their slaves, making them work forcibly on the roads, and those led to the slaughter of Colonel White, ... 1

Mr. Scott sanctioned 50 Rupees per mensem as Pension for the Bheesah Gham Rajah, but when this was subsequently stopped, it was the beginning of the above-mentioned dissatisfaction and disaster, ... 1

Disastrous faction among the Namsang and Bor Dooar Nagas by the abolition of Bor Haut and other causes, ... 1

Taxing the Nagas with an annual payment of so much cloth per house and thereby causing the warfare at Deemapore, ... 1

Confiscating the territories of the Bhooteeas and imprisoning some of them, ... 1

Abolishing the Naga Phàts and thereby oppressing the Duphlas and Abors, ... 1

Great dissatisfaction in not following the provisions of former Report, ... 1

Another string of grievances are here appended, but as they are nearly in the same words as those expressed in the last paragraph of Moneeram's petition, they are here omitted by the translator.

The manner in which Mr. Scott's arrangements were upset and the Aoneeatee and Dukhinpat Gossains at present treated, will plainly show the true condition of the present management, and by collecting all the respectable classes and making inquiries of them, every thing will be fully disclosed.

Furthermore, what is the cause of so much jungle in the station (of Seebsagur)?

Causes of the ruin of the Province and neglect therein of Agricultural pursuits.

1. In Lukhmee Sing Rajah's days poppy seeds were introduced from Bengal and first cultivated at Beltullah, but during his reign Opium was used only by a few respectable people and not by the lower orders.

2. During the great calamities of 1704 A. S. (Moamoreea invasion) some burkundauzes introduced the practice of eating muddut *(bhang)* in paun. The practice afterwards became so common that the Boorah Gohain adopted severe measures to put a stop to it and partly succeeded.

Propositions for the future improvement of the Province.

1. First to stop the Government opium,.... 1

2. To call for a List of all opium-eaters from the Mouzadars,..... 1

3. To call for a similar List from the Gossains and Mohuntos of those to be found among their sheshes or disciples,..... 1

4. To issue a proclamation prohibiting the people under a penalty from enticing others into the above bad practice, ... 1

3. During the Burmese rule the old penalties against opium-eaters having been removed, the practice became universal, and now when the fresh opium comes in, (during the months of *Phagoon* and *Cheyt*) thousands of new opium-eaters from the lower orders are added to the previous number.

4. Moreover by the facilities afforded now-a-days, such low people as Doomnees, Gorionees and Meereeonees (wives of Dooms, Mahomedans and Meerees) have become inveterate opium-eaters, and by their allurements have spread the practice universally. Association with opium-eaters is the cause of the increase of such characters,..... 1

As opium-eaters cannot live without rich food, such as milk, curds, spiced curries, &c., they are obliged to be very expensive in their mode of living,..... 1

They become lazy and indolent in consequence, and quite unfit for hard-work,..... 1

If unable to procure opium, and good food, they are obliged to sell or give in servitude their wives and families,..... 1

And when women become opium-eaters they will sell their domestic utensils without the knowledge of their husbands, and even barter their chastity or forsake the path of virtue to get the drug,..... 1

5. To make the Gossains put all those out of caste or society who teach as well as learn the above bad practices.

6. To make an annual Report on the above subjects,..... 1

7. To compel all the Mouzadars to reduce the opium cultivation every year 1 in 16 (one-sixteenth,)..... 1

8. To punish with fines all those who attempt to increase the opium cultivation, ... 1

9. To stop suddenly the use of opium is impossible, because those who are addicted to it would die of dysentery and the petty dealers or *poharees* would have their livelihood or trade destroyed.

If the above-mentioned eight propositions be adopted there would be an end to the increase of opium-eating; and in 20 years the cultivation and use of the drug would be effectually eradicated.

Further Grievances.	*Remarks and remedies proposed.*
The former expounders of such Shasters as the *Byakara, Jotees, Geetah,* and *Bhagbut*,..... 1	The existing Government Schools are of no use. For the advancement of these two languages there should be Schools under a *Koomeet* (Committee) and annual rewards should be given to the most advanced scholars.
The knowledge of Persian has also gone out of the Country,..... 1	
All artizans have also disappeared, except Ironsmiths and Goldsmiths,..... 1	
By the entire neglect of the Mathaorees (bunds or embankments) the floods destroy the cultivation of the villagers annually, ... 1	For the construction and repair of these, half the expense should be taken from the villagers in the shape of labour, and half defrayed by Government.
In the Dewanny (Civil) Courts very great injustice is practised by receiving the evidence of opium-eaters through the bad influence of the Vakeels and Omlahs, ... 1	Every case should be settled by four Arbitrators. In their decision or opinion should one of them differ from the others, then only an appeal to higher authority ought to be permitted; but not otherwise.
In the Foujdaree (Criminal) Courts, excepting trivial cases, the heinous offences should all be tried according to the existing Regulations which are good,..... 1	Excluding all heinous offences or crimes, all petty cases of assault, abusive language, &c., should be settled in the Mouzas by the fiscal Officers with the aid of *Challees* or assessors.
The Convicts being made to eat in messes at present, is very objectionable, as it causes them to lose caste,..... 1	Due consideration should be given to this subject.

Respecting the Collector's Court and Office.

By taking Istefas, (resignation or abandonment of lands held under pottahs) from the villagers or ryots both they and the Mouzadars become great sufferers.

By allowing the ryots to give in Istefas of their lands, they lose all attachment to the same, and on experiencing the least trouble or difficulty they at once abandon their lands and thereby cause heavy losses to the Mouzadars.

Those ryots who are too poor to pay revenue in *cash*, should be permitted to pay in *kind*, and the following articles of produce at a certain rate per poorah and a fair valuation, *viz.:*

Paddy,	1
Rice,	1
Cotton,	1
Moongah Silk,	1
Majattee,	1
Lac,	1
Tea,	1
Peepul Pepper,	1
Ivory,	1

Thus the Jumma of Government never can remain permanent.

If, therefore, excepting in cases where the owners die without heirs should Istefas be disallowed; a fixed settlement be made for 20 years; and the villagers be allowed to make *new clearances* under the following conditions:—*first*, to be subject to no assessment for five years; *secondly*, after five years to pay 14 annas a poorah on all new lands cleared at the rate of one cottoh per poorah (one-twentieth) of their present holdings and *thirdly*, to pay only 10 annas a poorah on all new lands cleared at the rate of two cottahs in the poorah (one-tenth) of their present holdings; the increase in the revenue will be very great, notwithstanding the reduction proposed elsewhere in the opium cultivation.

Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements in the Province of Assam during the Boorah Gohain's rule under the Assam Rajahs 40 years ago.

Sairat Revenue including Commission, Dustooree, &c.

From Bungal Haut,	Rs.	60000
Buttakoochee Dooar,	„	6000
Solal Phat,	„	6000
Godah & Sonapoor Rahjagee	„	6400
Gowhatty and other Hauts,	„	12000
Namsang Haut,	„	5000
Jore hath,	„	11000
Teeneemoonee Phat,	„	3000
Panee Mussooree,	„	3600
Fisheries,	„	7000
Panee Phat Kucharee Haut and other Khoordan,	„	18000
Ferries, supposed amount,	„	5000
Total Rupees,		149000

Rajdhonee (Royal Revenue) Chengadsonhunee,	Rs.	4500
Chooteea, Chatgong Kurreeaparu,	„	6000
Autkooreeu,	„	2100
Chaee Dooar,	„	5600
Jumoonamookh,	„	5000
Cacharee, Sonwal and Sonwal,	„	21000
Murceas,	„	5400
Kullungeeu, &c., Moodhees,	„	5000
Jaeegeeree,	„	44400
Doours, &c.,	„	9000
Total Rupees,		107600
Grand Total Rupees,		256600

Annual Disbursements.

FOR THE MILITARY FORCE CONSISTING OF

9 Companies Bengalee Sepoys.
9 Ditto Assamese ditto.

For the above after deducting cost of *Russud*,	Rs.	92000
Expenses attending the Doorgapooja,	„	15000
Ditto ditto Falgooth ditto,	„	4000
Ditto of all the other annual Poojahs,	„	18000
Ditto of Churie Deo and other Ahom and Hindoo Temples for Poojahs,	„	21000
Shrads of deceased Rajahs,	„	2500

For the Royal Falcons.

Elephants and Horses,	„	3500
For Bejes or Doctors,	„	1200
For Cooks,	„	6000
For Rewards and Charities, supposed amount,	„	12000
Total Rupees,		175200

For the Royal Jewels, &c., no supposed amount is entered.

The account and distribution of the Land and Pykes during the Boorah Gohain's rule under the Assam Rajahs 40 years ago.

Pyke Mehal.

1. Out of 80000 Pykes under the Boorah Gohain, there remained only 43000, after the destruction *Lottak Kottak Run* (War), and the Civil Wars with the Morans or Moamurrans, Pykes 43000.
2. Lugoons Joganneeas, &c., various sorts of Pykes and Khatwals Burreesoas, &c., ... 1 kind
3. Meldugeea Pykes, ... 1 „
4. Bhundurooa and Kooars, ... 1 „
5. Beellutoea, ... 1 „
6. Dewuleea, ... 1 „
7. Meeree Dufla Bahooteea, ... 1 „
8. Kotokeea Chowtang, ... 1 „
9. Seonee Bebejeea, ... 1 „

Jummeen (land) Mehal.

10. A Bor Kaguttee for the tract of country lying to the East of Deekho Mookh, ... 1

Thence to Kajeerangah, one Bor Kaguttee's portion, ... 1

Thence to Kajulee Mookh, one Bor Kaguttee's portion, ... 1

Ootturpar or Luckimpore, one Bor Kaguttee's portion, ... 1

11. Surkar Kumroop, ... 1

Distribution or disposal of the Pykes.

1. Oopur Bhugun, that is, for the maintenance of the Rajah, Phookuns, Burwuhs, Hazarees, Sykeeas, Borahs, Sepoys, Dolakakareeas, Bor Kaguttees, Bareeks and Gahoreedhunees, Majoo Bhugun, for various purposes, such as keeping the Store Houses, &c., excepting six parts employed in war, building the Rajah's houses and the temples, and in digging tanks, making roads, &c., ... 1
2. Lugoons of various kinds for the Rajah, ... 1
3. Ditto for the *Ranees*, their Mothers, &c., ... 1
4. Watching Powder Magazine, &c., ... 1
5. For the 3 Dangoreeas and 3 Gossains, ... 1
6. Employed in assisting at the Poojahs, ... 1
7. For the Dufflas and Meerees, ... 1
8. For the Nagas, ... 1
9. Presents of articles and money, ... 1
10. Lands to real Pykes, at 2 Poorahs each, and to Somwa ditto, 1½ ditto.

The Beesoyas got various kinds of remissions, Nakhirajee, &c. Besides the above some grain, land and elephants were set apart for the Sepoys, ... 1

11. Excepting the Nakhiraj, Brimootur and Dewuttur revenue or income, all the expenditure was comprised in the above, ... 1

List of the Dhurmacharjeeos or Hindoo Priests, Worshippers of the Bhagbut Shaster.

Asoneeatee Gossain, ... 1
Dukhinpat ditto, ... 1
Guromooreeah ditto, ... 1
Koorwabahee ditto, ... 1

The above four are the Chief Priests of Assam.

Deepploo Gossain, ... 1
Horoo Guromoor ditto, ... 1
Footookee Chaporee, ... 1
Mahara Shuttro, ... 1
Bottar Gaon, ... 1
Nurrooa Shuttro, ... 1
Kolamarah ditto, ... 1
Deegullee ditto, ... 1
Sangooree ditto, ... 1
Sologooree ditto, ... 1

The above are all Brahmans.

The following Priests are Kyustus:—

Barejunneea Gossains.

Elengee 1
Lotoor Gaon, ... 1
Mudar Gooree, ... 1
Tokow Baree, ... 1
Bor Elengee, ... 1
Kukoreekotta, ... 1
Bhagutteejunna, ... 1
Pombheter, ... 1
Bogeenee, ... 1
Bah Jengunee 1
Deekhow Mookheea, ... 1
Neekamool, ... 1
Thookoobooleea, ... 1

Jer Elengee.

Charoo Bapoo, ... 1
Gonamoreea, ... 1
Khathpureea, ... 1
Bengmahatteea, ... 1
Soopoeeal, ... 1
Chutumeeal, ... 1
Gomotha, ... 1
Putteearee, ... 1
Sowkoochee, ... 1
Kathur Po, ... 1
Foolbaree, ... 1
Nepallee, ... 1
Pooneea, ... 1
Poharjee, ... 1
Beehimpooree, ... 1
Foeesoangeea, ... 1
Bon Gairjeea, ... 1
Tokoreeal, ... 1
Choongapara, ... 1
Kakoeemoreea, ... 1
Glarmorah, ... 1
Oollootollee, ... 1
Koohooathutte, ... 1
Ghooreea Gaon, ... 1
Dhap Kotta, ... 1
Srobonee, ... 1
Jorabaree, ... 1
Seelpottah, ... 1
Ahorn Bapoo, ... 1
Owgooreea, ... 1

Kalsungatee.

Deeling, ... 1
Moamura, ... 1
Poorunee Mattee, ... 1
Ahutgooree, ... 1
Korooteegaon, ... 1
Gajalah, ... 1
Kurdoeegoree, ... 1
Hamarbaree, ... 1
Bahbaree, ... 1
Chuklah, ... 1
Joserudee, ... 1
Kuttomee, ... 1
Sowknjan, ... 1
Kulyar, ... 1
Huldeeatee, ... 1

Sessah,	1
Soleea Bareeghung,	1
Katoneepar,	1
Boodbaree,	1
Moramarah,	1
Kuharpar,	1
Jokye,	1
Kolakotta,	1
Chekeratoleea,	1

The above Priests got Brimootur and Dewuttur lands, and in return always prayed to their gods to bless the Rajah and his subjects.

The doctrine of the Tuntro Shaster.

From Seebsing Rajah's days, taught by the Purbuteea Gossain,	1
From Rajessur Sing's reign, by Nathee Gossain,	1
From Lukmee Sing's reign Pohoomoreea Noh Gossain,	1
Previous to the above Rajahs it was taught by Mookhooleemoreea Gossain,	1

Under the Suturcea Borwah at Kamroop.

Damooduree Shuttros,	164
Mohapoorooseea,	201
Total,	365

Mohapoorooseea Thans or places of Worship.

Botodrabba or Burboah,	1
Belgoree,	1
Gangmow,	1
Kumlabureea,	1
Bor Joha,	1
Bor Petta,	1
Patboosee,	1
Gunakoosee,	1
Kamarkoosee,	1
Soondureedeea,	1
Common and Middling,	12
Superior,	27

Description of Castes in Assam.

Brahmun,	1
Khetree, Boisto and Kyusts,	1
Bor Koleeta,	1
Soroo ditto,	1
Keot,	1
Koch,	1
Koomar Koleeta,	1
Mattee ditto,	1
Hindoo Chooteea,	1
Ahom,	1
Boorook,	1
Kacharee,	1
Moran,	1
Chondal,	1
Toorook,	1
Gooreea,	1
Dom,	1
Haree,	1
Moreea,	1
Total,	19

Names of Hindoo Dewals or places of Worship.

Kamykeea,	1
Hajo,	1
Keddar,	1
Oomanund,	1
Bhobonesswar,	1
Sookreesswar,	1
Ausswakrant,	1
Moneekonick,	1
Oogrotara,	1
Sittra Sal, &c.,	14
Pandoonath,	1
Tamessuree,	1
Hurhee,	1
Kailanee,	1
Phoolbaree,	1
Dhonee,	1
Kakoo,	1
Bissonath,	1
Oomachundee,	1
Roodropud,	1
Hatteemoorah,	1
Settro Sunkur,	1
Doi Moonee,	1
Seelah,	1
Nugsurkar.	1
Nundeekessur,	1
Showbhaigo,	
Madhub,	1
Doolaul Madhub,	1
Feskooreea,	1
Punchanun,	1
Ambeekanath,	1
Moodhadole,	1
Shamdhura,	1
Seengooree,	1
Bhyrubee,	1
Deworgaon,	1
Joysagur,	1
Gowree ditto,	1
Seeb ditto,	1
Roodro ditto,	1
Rungnath,	1
Hurgouree,	1
Goureebullub,	1
Rajmondole,	1
Borpattro ditto,	1
Mohessurghur,	1
Bor Poojah ditto,	1
Remkhaha Dewal,	1
Hatteeghur ditto,	1

At Churaee Doe.

Ahom Dewals,	24
Total,	93

Certified the foregoing is a true copy of the translation made by Mr. Sub-Assistant Thornton of the Petition presented by Moneeram Mouzadar to Mr. Mills, on his visit to Seebsagur.

C. HOLROYD,
Principal Assist. Commr.

SEEBSAGUR, 19*th July* 1853.

NOTE.—A petition was subsequently received from the Rajah of Saring, and some of the Chief Native Gentlemen in Seebsagur, disavowing all connexion with, or fellow feeling in the purport of, the foregoing petitions.

Appendix L.

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS, Esq.,

Officiating Judge of the Sudder Court,
On special Duty in Assam.

Sir,

I am directed by the Medical Board "to communicate to you any suggestions which may occur to me, relative to the improvement of the public health in this station and district," and that I should "bring to your notice every thing that in my opinion affects the health of the prisoners in the jail under my medical charge."

The Medical Board have suggested that I should convey my opinion in writing, as well as orally, should you so require. I therefore beg, on the occasion of your visit to Seebsagur, to do myself the honor of most respectfully engaging your attention for such objects as appear to me to act prejudicially on the public health generally, as well as those which affect the prisoners in particular; and afterwards I would beg permission to offer most humbly some suggestions for the improvement of both classes of things. Before eliciting attention to points peculiar to this district, it may perhaps not be considered out of place here to allude briefly to the climate of Upper Assam; it will be the less so, since a consideration of the subject will include much illustrative of points affecting the public health around this place.

The climate may be described as mild and temperate. Though rarely a month passes without some rain, still the seasons may, with propriety, be divided into the dry and cold seasons, extending from October to the end of April, and the hot and rainy seasons, which embraces the remainder of the year, *viz.*, from May to the beginning of November.

It is usual for much rain to fall in May, and indeed in April also, but intervals of dry clear weather, for eight or ten days, are not unfrequent. During such the sky is bright, and the air dry and bracing. During the whole of May, though the days may be very hot, the temperature during the night and early part of the morning is low, cool and pleasant; the mean at sunrise for the month being usually 72°. Towards the middle of May, the temperature rises rapidly, and during an interval of dry weather, disagreeably so; but as yet the dew-point remains low and evaporation goes on rapidly. It is not till the rains of June have set in, that the atmosphere becomes thoroughly surcharged with moisture. From June to the end of September, the weather is very wet, the air calm and still, more particularly toward the latter part of this period; the days and nights are then close, sultry and oppressive; the air being already saturated, evaporation is suspended, and therefore the perspiration not being carried off, fails to bring relief. The sky, during the rainy season, remains, for the most part, clouded, but whether this be the case or not, exposure out of doors at this season is attended with injurious effects. Natives as well as Europeans suffer from a feeling of exhaustion during the latter months of the rains. The extreme humidity of the atmosphere, joined to the great heat, produces languor, loss of appetite and restlessness. From this cause the spirits are often depressed; slight exertion at such a time suffices to induce fatigue; even men of great mental energy I have seen similarly affected. It is well that this period is not of long duration. About the middle of October, the temperature commences to fall, first at night and then in the morning. This, with the rapid lowering of the dew point, brings relief to all not affected with any organic disease. So great is the change, that it is not unusual for Europeans to congratulate each other on the 1st of October, at having reached in safety the turning point of the seasons, looking on the day as their *jour d'au.* A thunder-storm seldom delayed beyond the 20th of the month, usually ushers in the welcome and anxiously-looked for dry season, which ordinarily becomes fully established by the 1st of November, and may be said to continue for six months. Not perfectly dry it is true, for rain commonly falls at Christmas, and heavy showers, with violent thunder-storms, are frequent in March and April. Rain also falls in January and February.

At the commencement, and at the end of the cold season, the noon-day heat is very great; it causes great suffering to persons of weakly habit; but the nights are throughout cold.

Dense fogs prevail during November, December, January and early part of February. They rise every night and continue till near noon next day. (At Debroghur, however, the fogs are not so dense; they are seldom longer in dispersing there than eight or nine o'clock.) In December and January the fogs are more dense, and are prolonged to a later period in the day than in any other of the foggy months. From October to April, the character of the sky is clearness and freedom from clouds.

The highest observation of the thermometer in shade is 94°, the lowest 44° giving 50°, as the range for the whole year; the mean daily range for the year is 8°8'; the maximum daily range is always, as a rule, experienced in the cold weather; the mean temperature for the year, deduced from observations for some years in upper Assam, is 72°.

Appended is an abstract from the meteorological observations made at Seebsagur from the 1st January to the 31st December 1852. The winds that prevail are North-east—these seldom rise above a mild breeze in strength. In March, April and May, North-westers are frequent, and in June, July and August, South-west winds are not of rare occurrence. These latter, when they do come up, usually commence about 10 A. M., and from that till 2 P. M. increase in force. After that hour they begin to die away, and by 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening are gone, to be succeeded after a lull by mild North-east airs, which setting in at sunset may perhaps continue blowing very gently throughout the night. These South-west winds are never high.

The fall of rain varies, in different places of Upper Assam, by only a few inches. The annual average fall at Seebsagur of 1849, 1850 and 1851, is 85·3 inches; in 1852, there fell 10 inches more than the average. The number of rainy days annually ranges from 180 the lowest to 190 the highest: this gives a large number of raw, damp, drizzling, rainy days.

The Valley of Assam, bounded on the North by hills composed of primary rocks, and on the South by the Naga and Garrow hills, chiefly built up by rocks of secondary formations, (lead, sandstone, shale, coal, &c.,) varies in breadth from 30 to 50 miles. Its extreme length from the spur of the Garrow hills below Goalparah to the Brahma Khoond above Seikwah, is about 400 miles. The valley is shut in on all sides, except towards the West, where it opens out into the plains of Bengal. The truly magnificent river, the Brahmapootra, runs through its length from North-east to South-west, receiving in its course, through the centre of the valley, the waters of the many tributaries to it, which rise in the hills and intersect the country in all directions on either side.

The country from the Dhunsiree River to Seikwah is one plain, unbroken by hills. From the Brahmapootra to the foot of the hills, on either side, the land, as might be expected, slopes upwards. The level of this part of Assam, above that of the sea, ascertained by the boiling point of water, is 300 feet.

The soil of Upper Assam is an alluvial stiff clay, overlying red sand along the line of the Southern hills. Where the country is more elevated, the clay is mixed more with underlying sand, which here begins to crop out. It is here too that the tea plant is found to thrive best.

This alluvial clay has a thin crust of mould formed by the decayed vegetable matter. The whole is absorbent, and as the clay prevents the water passing through to the sand below, the land is liable to remain wet and swampy. It is so in many places, and as such a large part of it is covered with jungle, grass, reed and forest, the place is well fitted for the production of disease of malarious origin. The extent of this jungle, and the comparatively trifling portion of land under cultivation are some of the causes of the diminished temperature of the valley, but the same causes also render the air damp, very close and oppressive. The heat is always high enough to generate

from such an abundant vegetation on a wet soil, filled too with insects, dead and alive, malaria of a kind prejudicial to animal life.

The form of the valley no doubt limits the points from which our winds proceed; these, it has been before remarked, are generally from the North-east; that Westerly winds do at times come up, but that high winds are rare. A hurricane, or any thing approaching to it, I have not experienced during my residence in Assam.

The prevailing diseases in Upper Assam amongst Natives are dysentery and other bowel affections: bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers they suffer much from also. As one of the *sequela* of fever, enlargement and softening of the spleen is common: this organ at times is found in such a state, that it resembles a mass of putrid blood, enclosed in a thin membranous bag; the slighest push will, in such cases, suffice to burst the spleen and cause almost instant death. I have seen two cases where death was so induced. Europeans also suffer from enlargement of the spleen after fever. Those, whose habits are intemperate, and who are much exposed in unhealthy places, are they who suffer most in this way. I once met with a case of enlarged spleen in a European, in whom the belly was as prominent from this cause as that of a woman in an advanced state of pregnancy.

Affections of the lungs, such as chronic catarrh and inflammation of their substance, are common. Opium-eaters, who are not accustomed to hard labour, when from altered circumstances they are obliged to do coolies' work, are very subject to engorgements of the lungs running into pneumonia: these engorgements resemble those of horses that have been overridden. Consumption is by no means of rare occurrence in Assam: several cases of the disease come under my observation every year.

Rheumatic affections are very common. As a sequel to rheumatism, disease of the heart is met with.

Elephantiasis and goitre are frequent, as endemic affections, all over Upper Assam. In Muttuck and along the right bank of the Brahmapootra, in the district of Luckimpore Proper, the numbers that are met with these slowly-consuming and ugly diseases are more numerous than through the Seebsagur Zillah.

Lepers are very numerous. All classes of the people are liable to leprosy. I have never met with a case of the disease in either a European or an Eurasian.

Affections of the lymphitics and the glands connected therewith, are very common. With disease of these in the lower extremity, elephantiasis is invariably found to commence. The lymphitics and some of the superficial veins of the leg become inflamed; the patient has a smart attack of ephemeral fever; one of the larger veins, as far as the groin, coursing along the inside of the leg and thigh, becomes swollen and hard: it resembles to the touch a hard flattened rod: the limb is red, hot and painful. Lymph is effused into the cellular membrane beneath the skin; on the third day pain subsides, and the patient gets up and fancies that he is well; till at the end of a month another paroxysm of pain, fever, &c. set in; then perhaps attention is roused, and he will tell you that after the first attack which he had just a month before, the leg did not return to its usual size, but remained a little bit swollen, and that it had a doughy feel. This state goes on month after month, each paroxysm adding to the size of the limb by the fresh effusion of lymph, which, like all that was previously poured out month after month, is not again absorbed. At length the leg becomes so large as well to deserve the name it bears, not only in the language of science, but in that of the people. In process of time the scrotum becomes attacked, and adds to the miseries of the poor patient. Though a hideous and truly unmanageable disease in the advanced stage, it is, when taken early, very tractable. Repeated scarifications, rest, bandages, frictions, attention to the general health, good food, good air if possible, with tonics, warm baths, &c., seldom fail, with a little patience, to remove the disease when used in the earlier months of its attack. But when nothing has been done till after some time has elapsed, all that can be effected is to palliate the more

urgent symptoms that arise. But to resume the thread of enumeration of diseases most frequently met with, I find there remains only one more that need to be mentioned particularly. Intestinal worms are so common, that scarcely a patient comes under observation, no matter for what disease, that these are not met with. This remark applies to many Europeans, but not to such an extent, I think, as about ten years ago. Itch and tettees, as skin diseases, are very common.

The valley is visited with cholera and small-pox, epidemically. The first named has visited Upper Assam three times as an epidemic since 1838. In 1839, it prevailed; again in 1847, and lastly in 1852. On each occasion its ravages have been great, but on its late visit to the district, it appears to have been more severe, both as to malignancy of character and the length of time it has remained than on any former occasion. Such is the impression amongst the people. As to the mortality, there may not be so much ground for this assertion, since men are always disposed to forget the evil of the former day, and to magnify that under which they happen at the moment to be suffering; but as to the duration of the epidemic, there is, I believe, no ground for a doubt. In 1847 the disease raged for about a month and then passed away entirely. In 1839, I am informed, its stay was about the same, but on the present occasion cholera has been prevailing off and on for six months. Throughout the Eastern and Northern part of Upper Assam, that is, from this to Seikwah, all the country along the left bank of the river has suffered less from the disease than this place, and the places to the West and North of Seebsagur. Seikwah, a military out-post, 60 miles East of Debroghur, has enjoyed a perfect freedom from its ravages during the whole time of its presence here and at Debroghur. The post is situated on the left bank of the Brahmapootra, where a small portion of the land was cleared partially of the forest for the station, which is about three quarters of a mile square. It contains one European Officer and two Companies of the 1st Assam Light Infantry, with camp followers, &c., in all perhaps about 1,000 souls. The place has little intercourse with other stations, but such as it always had, it continued to maintain as usual. Previous to the present visit of the epidemic to Assam, the Naga Hills had always escaped the scourge. During its prevalence along the foot of the hills this season, it visited the Nagas and committed much havoc amongst them. In former visitations of cholera to Assam, the Nagas always retreated to the hills and cut off all communication with the plains. They did not do so on the present occasion.

Small-pox is always present; the disease is kept up by the Teekadars, who come up from Bengal. At times the disease spreads epidemically. In the spring and summer of last year, it so prevailed around and in Seebsagur. It only disappeared as an epidemic from this a short time before the advent of cholera. At Jeipore, in 1846-47, it prevailed extensively; in 1850 Nazeeah, ten miles East of this, with its neighbourhood, was visited with epidemic small-pox; but at Seebsagur the cases of the disease there were very few; indeed, it may be said, that the disease has not of late years been very prevalent here. This immunity for Seebsagur is, I believe, due to the use of vaccine amongst the people here. During the last ten years, vaccination has been steadily and continuously, with but short intervals, kept up; the inhabitants know its advantages, and many of them now are solicitous for its use in their families.

European residents in Upper Assam, who are exposed out of doors and engaged in the more unhealthy parts, suffer from severe bilious remittent fevers, as well as from intermittents. Women do not suffer to the same extent from remittent fever, but the relaxing effect of the climate is shown in them by severe functional derangement. Young children of European descent thrive very well up to the fifth and sixth year of age; after that, they also suffer from fever and bowel complaints; they then also show decided evidence of hepatic derangement. Europeans of both sexes and of all ages suffer from dysentery.

Before closing this short notice of the diseases incidental to the natives and others resident in Assam, it will be necessary to allude to the effects which the habit of opium-eating induces, since it is one, albeit universally prevalent, amongst the young as well as the old of both sexes. I am, I believe, safe in stating, that 70 per cent. of the total population use opium

in daily quantities, varying from a few grains up to three tolahs weight and more each man; while there are, it is true, few who consume so large a quantity daily as that last mentioned; yet there are not many who only consume the minimum quantity. The average consumption daily by each for all is, perhaps, between one and two annas.

The habit acts very injuriously on the people: it renders them listless and apathetic; weakens their digestive system and produces congestions of the brain and other organs, particularly of the liver and kidneys. It has before been noticed the liability to severe congestive inflammation of the lungs, to which opium-eaters are liable after slight labour.

So long as the opium-eater is able to procure good and nourishing diet, suited to his system and to provide himself with proper clothing and comfortable lodging, the evil effects of the drug are not so speedily seen as in the case of his poorer brother, who, to obtain the means of indulging the vicious habit, is obliged to stint himself in wholesome food and to go badly provided as to lodging and clothes; but even in the more comfortable class, the evil day is only put off. At length, under the use of opium, the system gives way; the bowels become torpid; the liver and kidneys congested; the circulation of the blood sluggish, and the brain unfitted for the healthy performance of its functions; torpor of mind and body becomes established and go on increasing, till dropsy or some other disease comes to close the scene.

The offspring of such a race is a degenerate one, weak and sickly.

In a climate like that of Assam, human life is of less value than in that of a drier country. The evil effects of a moist and warm climate on man are increased by this pernicious habit of the people. I do not wish to offer any opinion on the question as to whether the use of opium in small and moderate doses, with good and generous diet, comfortable lodging, might act beneficially or otherwise. This, as regards the Assamese, is not the question, for amongst them opium is not so used. Under any circumstances, the good, which the use of opium as a luxury might be capable of effecting, is problematical. In Assam the evil it produces is obvious and tangible. It would, I believe, be well, if Government, in its wisdom, would determine to prohibit the growth of the poppy in this province under any circumstance.

I am given to understand that the unlimited growth, and unrestricted use of opium amongst the peasantry of Assam, are not of very old date. Formerly, under the iron sway of some of their Governors, the lower orders in Assam, I am informed, were not permitted to grow the poppy, or to use opium in any way. The present race of opium-eaters could not, it is probable, do without using opium, but now that the Abkaree drug has become known to the people and its use not objected to by them, those who must have it, could find no difficulty beyond the necessary one of providing themselves with the means for its purchase, (itself a healthy counter-irritant to the listlessness of opium), of supplying themselves with a substitute for kani. After a time, the present race of Kaniars will become extinct, and a new set of people will grow up, free from this vicious habit. Men, it is to be hoped, who will possess more energy and more stamina, more action and more of persevering industry, with resolutions and tempers determined to turn to the best account, the many, the abundant, the valuable and important resources for acquiring wealth, with which their rich and luxurious valley teems on every side of them.

Having endeavoured to point out the main features of soil, position, seasons, winds, &c., going to make up the climate of Assam, and the diseases most prevalent in the valley, it only remains to allude to those peculiar to Seebsagur.

The station is placed about 14 miles East of the Brahmapootra, equi-distant from it and the Naga Hills. A piece of low land, lying between the two rivers, Dheekho and Doreeka, was selected by a Rajah of former days, Rajah Seeb Sing, apparently on account of the place being very swampy, as a good position to dig a tank, one noble in its dimensions and fit to take rank amongst the first of the kind in India. On the banks of the tank (called after its maker Seebsagur),

are placed, it is almost superfluous to mention to you the public buildings and the residences of the officers attached to the station, as well as those of some American missionaries of the Baptist persuasion; the bazars and houses of the native officials being situated in the plain on the South side, near to the bank of the Dheekho River.

The soil of Seebsagur is similar to that over the whole of Upper Assam; the clay is deeper here perhaps; lying below the bed of clay is sand. From this to the great river the land is annually laid under water by inundations from the latter as well as from other rivers about. The country lying to the East of the tank up to the hills is not affected by inundations from the Brahmapootra, but when the Disang, the Doreeka, the Dheekho, and the Jazee overflow their banks, this is not the case. These occurrences are not very frequent near to the hills; and when they do take place, the inundations are partial and of short duration. From what is here stated, it will be seen that the station of Seebsagur is placed at the head of the swampy plain that stretches away from the left bank of the Brahmapootra. The bund of the tank is the only place that stands at all times above the level of the higher inundations that appear to recur once in six years, thus, in 1846, the country to the Northward and Westward was laid under water to a depth of five feet and more; last year again, a similar, but greater inundation took place, when this latter was at its height: seven, eight and nine feet of soundings were obtained on the pathar at the rear of the jail. The regular inundations that come on do not attain this height. In some years I have not seen the water higher than 1½ feet. Last year, at the end of July, I was returning from Debroghur, from the great river to my own house on the bund of the tank. My boat came across country, and landed me in my garden, a very short distance from the bungalow.

The inundations, on ordinary occasions, begin to appear, first, about the end of June, but in 1848, from the middle of August to the end of September, the land was under water to the depth of two and three feet. After the subsidence of the waters, the sun usually shines out brightly for some days; the weather being close and sultry at the same time, the clayey soil retains on its surface part of the water: this, under a tropical summer sun, aids in decomposing the vegetation which was killed by the inundation. A stench of a very unpleasant kind is experienced for some time after the waters go off; the atmosphere then becomes charged with moisture, and often the sensation induced as if one were moving about in a vast warm vapour bath. The air is not only filled with damp, but with the moisture, ascend such emanations as proceed from such a clayey soil, covered with decaying animal and vegetable matter During the latter months of the rains, the system becomes relaxed and the tone of all the vital powers reduced. It is at this season that severe remittent fevers and bowel complaints prevail. After the close of the rains, it was remarked before, that the weather became suddenly dry, the sky clear and the temperature pleasant and agreeable; but those, who are tempted by the beautiful weather of November, to travel then through the jungles, are liable to be attacked with bad remittent *alias* jungle fever. The very worst cases of the disease I have met with, during a residence of nearly eleven years in the Province, have been those contracted at the beginning of the cold weather.

Prisoners, I find, suffer from the diseases of the country much more than any other people around. As compared with sepoys, the sickness and mortality amongst them are very great, but soldiers are picked men, selected in the first instance for their good health. They are all men in the prime of life, or at all events, the large majority of any regiment is so. Since the aged, the sickly and the infirm, are annually weeded out, it is therefore easy to understand, that the health of sepoys should be better than that of convicts, who are, as bodies of men, in many particulars, entirely different. If the remark be true, that prisoners every where in India are more unhealthy than the people outside the prisons, it is still more so as applied to those in Assam.

The disease which these are most subject to, and under which they most frequently die, is dysentery. This unhealthy state of jails is, I am of opinion, attributable mainly to three

classes of causes, which predispose the men to fall into disease, excite the seeds of it into action, and lastly generate sickness of a specific kind, as an endemic in the prison, when once a case of it be established.

The convicts of Assam are generally opium-eaters. Many of the men come into prison with systems broken up by previous disease, by want, or by a bad course of life, or perhaps all three causes together have been in operation on the convict before his introduction to a prison. There is a smaller number proportionately to the strength, in jail, of able, active, healthy people, than amongst the inhabitants of the District. Such prisoners, weak and broken down as some of them are, have little nervous power, and when exposed to any of the noxious agents, incidental to the climate or place, they are therefore less able to withstand their poisonous influence. The habits of the men favour the secretion of watery and bloody discharges from the mucous surface. They are, therefore, for this reason also, predisposed to sickness, and to dysentery in particular.

Moral causes exercise of course, an injurious effect on the men. Even the most hardened villain (but I believe I am correct in saying that there are fewer of the men of that class amongst the convicts of Assam than amongst those of any other place ; the Assamese being a timid race and entirely wanting in that pluck necessary to make the hardened desperado) must feel the restraint of a prison, the privations of full liberty, and the change from home and its friends do no doubt exercise a depressing influence. We know, all of us, that the feelings and passions have an important effect on the health, when these are of the joyful and elating kind, they will enable men to resist the action of agents injurious to life, and when they are of the depressing kind, that they exert just the contrary effect. However be the influences of moral causes, much or little, they are inseparable from the punishment due to crime. They are alluded to as furnishing a cause for the greater unhealthiness of prisons, not with any view to suggest a remedy. But there are other circumstances peculiar to prisons, which are more within control. The men, it was stated, are prone to fall under diseases of the bowels even when placed in the most favourable state, but when collected into one building, this tendency to such affections becomes stronger. The secretions from the bodies of men (from those who are in good health as well as bad) who are gathered together into one place will, if retained and accumulated by any deficiency in construction of the buildings, become capable of generating disease. The dark races are particularly unfitted for being collected together into one building, as from the peculiar organization of their skins, matters are eliminated by cutaneous transpiration and secretion, which in white people are separated from the blood by other organs and are cast forth by other passages. The earthen floors of prisoners and hospitals absorb such of the secretions of a liquid nature as may happen to fall on them, and the kutcha walls retain the more volatile particles. Such matters, when accumulated will become sources of disease, actual disease for some, and sources of a poison calculated to taint the purity of the air around for all, and so tend to undermine and sap the vitality of the system. If from the accumulations of animal matter spoken of disease be once developed in places like the jails, this will, in its time, propagate new seeds, which falling in such a soil are sure to germinate and grow up and so spread sickness from one prisoner to others. Dysentery every year carries off very many of the men. I believe that it often arises and spreads itself in this way, at least in a manner very like infectious.

Another subject affecting the health of prisoners is diet. That given to convicts in Assam is, I believe, just as good as what is in ordinary use amongst the labourers of the Districts, yet, still I do not consider it as generous or as well suited to them as they require it to be for their perfect preservation of health. I believe convicts every where require a more nutritious diet to keep them in health while in jail, than the same men would out of doors. Men who are opium-eaters do so require it ; at all events, in my opinion, the digestive organs have been weakened by the use of opium daily ; imprisonment renders that debility of the stomach, &c. greater ; to this is added the want of their usual stimulus, which, while in prison, cannot be

obtained at all times with such regularity, the rules of the jail interfering with a systematic indulgence of opium : all these causes combined make the digestive organs less capable of eliminating a sufficient quantity of nourishment from their ordinary food.

Annexed is a table showing the quantities and description of the articles of diet supplied to the men.

A further source of unhealthiness for prisoners, is, I am of opinion, to be found in the system of employing the men at out-door labour: this, it is true, is never severe. No prisoners that I have ever had medical charge of, have at any time done more work (in general I believe less) than coolies, but out-door labour has this peculiarity for prisoners, that it must be carried on within certain hours, under all weathers, and continuously (except for Sundays,) from year to year, the necessary discipline of a prison requires this. At out-door labour too, the men are more exposed in unhealthy parts of the place than they would be in the jail, while at work also, they have access to the foul water to be found in the stagnant pools at the places they may be at work in, and this water they will drink under every condition of the body. It would be impossible to prevent the men indulging in such practices, as out of 100 burkundauzes that may be employed as guards, there would scarcely be found one who would attend to any order on the subject.

I have, I fear trespassed much too far on your attention in pointing out objects bearing on our sanitary condition. I shall beg to detain you for a very little longer, while offering a few suggestions for its improvement, and in doing this, I shall endeavour to offer them with the greatest respect.

A few words will suffice to convey my views, since in the indication of the sources of diseases, the remedy for the removal of each will at once suggest itself.

As to the effect of climate generally, there is little to say in the way of remedy, if the cultivation of this fertile and really beautiful valley be extended, and its jungle tracts brought into use: a confident hope may then be indulged that the climate will be much ameliorated and every part of the country be improved in its sanitary condition. As relating to Seebsagur, what is most required is the proper drainage of the land, and with this, some means for keeping off the waters that annually inundate the place around, the last object I apprehend may be very difficult to attain. The bunding in the waters of the rivers Dheekho and Doreeka may be a task of comparative ease, as to those from the Disang and other rivers, I am not competent to form any opinion about: indeed, I may not be correct in stating that the great inundations do come from the large rivers. The drainage of the station might be effected perhaps by a canal made to discharge the surface water it would carry off into the rivers Dheehko or Doreeka by means of a sluice-gate, or if the level of the country admit, by carrying the canal Westward, the water might be drained into the pathar called the Jarooah through which the Doreeka passes after it divides itself into three channels. Till some measures be taken for draining the lands, I believe it will be of no use, going on clearing away jungle, year after year. So far as the health of the residents on the banks of the Seebsagur tank is concerned, I am of opinion, the cutting down the jungle, without previously having drained the place from which it is cut, is rather injurious than otherwise. This may appear strange; yet I believe, that on examination of the subject, it will be found correct. Influenced by this impression, I shall suggest to the magistrate that such trees as will live in the water should be planted along the outer bund of the tank, so that their foliage may entangle as it were and detain the malaria generated in the low grounds beyond, and prevent the noxious effluvia passing over to the jail buildings, the sepoy lines and the residences of private persons.

With reference to improving the state of the prison, I would beg to recommend a new set of buildings entirely constructed with numerous wards, so that there may be only a few men at most in each ward. These wards might all open into one passage; but they ought to

be entirely separate in every other way. Provision would of course be made at the same time for the perfect ventilation at all times, of the wards, without exposure of the men to the influence of the night air. It would be well I believe to have all the buildings elevated, raised on arches, and the floors well above the level of the top of the bank: the floors at the same time composed of some material which would be proof against the absorption of any of the secretions. A new hospital is now in course of erection, the floor of which will, I am assured by the Executive Engineer, possess the required property. As new buildings have been estimated for the jail, which will accommodate all classes of prisoners, I would most respectfully request for my suggestion, relative to the change of place, that it be taken into consideration.

It would be, I am of opinion, well to employ the prisoners at in-door labour, if it should be decided so to carry out the sentence compelling convicts to do hard work, by substituting labour within the jail walls for that on the roads. Advantage might perhaps now be taken of the opportunity afforded by the erection of a new jail here. To make arrangements for the purpose, to pump up water from the neighbouring tank, would always be considered hard work, if a tread mill were used for it. This would afford a means of punishment for those who would refuse to learn any useful trade, but all kinds of labour, if carried on within the jail coupled with complete isolation from the world without, would be less popular, I believe, with most convicts than out-door labour. This consideration would rather be in favour of the former kind. The restraint of imprisonment would be felt more severely, and then an improvement in the diet table might be introduced without holding out a bait for the idle, the lazy and the man of bad character, the *budmash*, to resort to a prison for sake of the better fare to be obtained within its walls.

I would beg to advise, that the night privies attached to jails be done away with; they are constructed usually at one end of the dormitory or connected with it, having open cess-pools: they are calculated to act injuriously on the men's health. If the dormitories are to be multiplied, each prisoner might be allowed a utensil: thus every man on marching off to his cell, would take with him, and again next morning, the gangs as they turned out and marched off from their respective wards, would take with them, each man for himself, the night soil to a place for its reception at some little distance off. All this to be attended to by the guards, part of whose duty it would be to see that each vessel was immediately washed, scoured, and cleaned, fit for use the following night.

Before closing this report, I beg again to apologise for the length to which it has been drawn out, and to solicit your indulgence for the imperfect manner in which I have attempted to draw your attention to points bearing on our sanitary condition. If I have failed in doing this in every way the most respectful, it has not been from any want of a wish on my part to be so.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. Johnston Long,

Civil Surgeon, Seebsagur.

Seebsagur,
2nd June 1853.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Seebsagur for the year 1852.

Months.	Mean height of Thermometer-(Mercury.) In Shade. Sun-rise.	10 A. M.	4 P. M.	10 P. M.	Mean.	Range. For Month.	Maximum in one day.	Mean daily.	In Sun's Rays 4 P. M. Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain Gauge. Days Dry.	Wet.	Fall of Rain, Inches.	Remarks.
January,	54·	57·9	64.8	59·1	59·	23	17	10·8	105	80	92·5	25	6	·6	Foggy Mornings. North-eastern airs. Thunder once.
February,	62·14	64·8	70·5	66·6	66·	18	15	8·36	98	86	92·	20	9	1·86	Clouded Weather. Ditto. Earthquake on 9th.
March,	64·2	67·1	71·6	67·6	67·63	19	18	7·4	100	87	93·5	8	23	8·42	Ditto ditto. Breezes.
April,	68·4	72·4	78·2	72·6	72·94	23	17	9·76	119	100	109·5	14	16	9·35	Stormy North—North-western.
May,	75·7	78·3	82·	78·3	78·5	25	10	6·3	115	95	105·	10	21	8·7	Cloudy and Wet. Westerly breezes occasionally.
June,	77·5	83·76	84·9	81·1	81·825	15	12	8·	115	100	107·5	4	26	15·08	Cloudy and Wet. Ditto.
July,	78·2	81·1	84·6	81·3	81·3	15	10	6·4	120	106	113·	2	29	16·3	Ditto ditto. South-west frequent.
August,	79·8	82·3	87·	83·3	83·1	16	11	7·2	120	92	106·	8	23	12·3	Ditto ditto.
September,	77·8	79·9	83·4	80·6	80·55	17	12	5·93	133	85	104·	8	22	17·55	Ditto. Calm Weather.
October,	73·9	76·7	81·2	77·3	78·86	16	11	7·33	126	87	106·5	19	12	3·4	Ditto. North-eastern breezes.
November,	62·56	65·3	73·1	67·83	67·2	20	16	10·53	111	92	101·5	27	3	·55	Fogs. Clouds. Ditto.
December,	54·45	58·4	67·2	61·13	60·2	23	17	12·7	105	80	92·5	27	4	1·	Ditto Ditto. Ditto.
Total,	826·45	847 96	928·5	876·76	874·97							172	194	95·11	
Averages,	68·88	72·33	77·375	73·1163	72·914			8·8							

W. JOHNSTON LONG,
Civil Surgeon.

Appendix L, A.

No. 67 of 1853.

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. JENKINS,
Agent, Governor General,
North-East Frontier,

To

CECIL BEADON, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
In the Judicial Department,
Fort William.

Dated Gowahatty, 5th July 1853.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal, copies of two letters as per margin, from Captain Holroyd, Principal Assistant, with translations of letters from the four widows of the late Rajah Kamessur Sing, and also of a letter from the Saring Rajah, Kundurpessur Sing.

No. 10 of the 31st May 1853, marked confidential of the 4th June 1853.

2nd,—The Ranees are desirous of pensions, to enable them to live separately from the Saring Rajah, who lives, agreeably to all accounts, in a very disreputable manner, and treats the Ranees with much harshness, not allowing them sufficient means for their comfortable maintenance.

3rd,—The wealth left by his father will, I fear, be soon dissipated or stolen, as both Captain Holroyd and myself have failed in prevailing on him to place his valuables in safe custody with the Collector or respectable persons, or to invest his money in Government Promissory Notes; and as I am led to understand the Ranees are much distressed, I would beg to solicit the favorable attention of the Most Noble the Governor to their petitions for a small stipendiary support, as I believe they are quite destitute.

4th,—On the death of the Rajah Poorunder Sing,* the Government were pleased to allow his Ranees the following Pensions:

1. To the Bor Ranee, ...	Rupees	200	per mensem.
2. To the Poorannee Malia Ranee, ...	„	80	„ „
3. To Omabuttee, the Rajah's mother,	„	80	„ „
4. To the Parbuttiah Koonwaree, ...	„	50	„ „

Of these ladies, Nos. 2 and 4 are still alive and in receipt of their pensions.

* See Captain Brodie's letter, No. 31, of the 17th June 1847.
Adverted to in my letter of the 29th June 1847.
Replied to Mr. Secretary Elliot's letter, No. 374, of the 18th February.
The latter a pension allowed her before the Rajah's death.

I would beg now to propose, that the Ranees of the late Kamessur Sing be allowed as follows:

1. To the Saring Rajah's mother, the Bor Ranee, who has a young son to maintain, ...	Rupees	100
2. To Sri Madhobee Koonwaree, ...	„	35
3. To Sri Pudda Koonwaree, who has a daughter to support,... ...	„	50
4. To the Concubine, Roopotee Khatonia, ...	„	20

5th,—I beg to mention that I shall forward this letter through Mr. Mills, who has no doubt received petitions from the Ranees on his late visit to Upper Assam, and will be aware of their circumstances.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
FRAS. JENKINS,
Agent, Governor General.

No. 10 of 1853.

FROM

CAPTAIN C. HOLROYD,

Principal Assistant,

TO

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. JENKINS,

Agent, Governor General,

North-East Frontier.

Dated Seebsagur, the 31st May 1853.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward copies of three applications presented me by the widows and the favorite Shan Girl of the late Rajah Kamessur Sing, applying for pensionary support.

The Khut No. 1 is from Sri Madhobee Mujo Koonwaree, daughter of Bundroo Chundro Borbooroa. She at present resides at Jorehaut, within the Rajbaree, but is in great distress.

The second is from Sree Pudda Huree Koonwaree, grand-daughter of Borbooroa, who is at present living with her father. She has one child, a daughter, by the late Rajah, who is with her, and she also suffers much pecuniary distress.

The third is a petition from Sri Roopotee Khatonia, the favorite Shan Girl of the late Rajah. She resides at present within the Rajbaree.

I delayed making any report on this matter, in the hope the Saring Rajah would have, as he stated to me when at Jorehaut it was his intention to do, made arrangements in this matter and afforded them pecuniary aid; but having failed to do so, I consider it proper to bring the matter to your notice. These people are, I am given to understand, living in great distress, having pawned a great portion of what ornaments or property they were possessed.

On the death of the former Rajah, Poorunder Sing, his widows were granted respectively a pension of 100 and 80 rupees each, and as the late Rajah never drew any pension from Government, I deem it fit to bring their case forward for your favorable consideration. Whether the third party, Mussumut Sree Roopotee, can look for any pecuniary aid from the Government, I am not aware; yet I believe the case of parties similarly situated has been taken into consideration.

The other widow of the late Rajah, and mother of the present Saring Rajah, lives with her son at Jorehaut, and is not, I am of opinion, in need of any assistance from the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. HOLROYD,

Principal Assistant.

Demi-official.

Confidential.

TO

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. JENKINS,

Agent, Governor General,

North-East Frontier,

Gowahatty.

Dated Seebsagur, 4th June 1853.

SIR,

I BEG to bring to your notice the enclosed copies of letters from the Saring Rajah and his mother, and solicit the favor of your instructions with reference thereto. * * * * * *

—And I think it not at all improbable that the whole of his property will be wasted in the course of a few years.

I have &c.,
(Signed) C. HOLROYD,
Principal Assistant.
(True Copies)
FRAS. JENKINS,
Agent, Governor General.

No. 1.

FROM

SREE MADHOBEE MUJO KOONWAREE,
Widow of the late Maharajah Kamessur Sing,

TO

CAPTAIN HOLROYD,
Principal Assistant Agent, Governor General.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.

I WAS the second queen of the late Maharajah Kamessur Sing. I am unable to express the extent of the distress I have suffered since the death of the Maharajah. The fact is, I am unable to obtain the expenses of my clothes and subsistence. My late husband retained the charge of all my jewels and property, which, since his death, have been withheld from me by his son, the Charing Rajah. Looking to you as to my father and mother, I beg to submit this application to you, in the hope you will put me in possession of my property and obtain for me a suitable pension.

Dated 21st Assar 1774.

No. 2.

FROM

SREE PUDDA HUREE KOONWAREE.

TO

CAPTAIN HOLROYD.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.

YOU are well aware of the family from which I am descended, and that I was married to Maharajah Kamessur Sing. Being vexed with the Maharajah, I went with my young daughter and put up temporarily with my mother; in the meantime the Maharajah became very ill, and I was myself also unwell and unable to go and see him; and in these circumstances he died, and all my property remained in his possession. Looking to you as to my father and mother, I hope you will take steps to put me in possession of my property and to procure for myself and young daughter a pension.

Dated 1st Sawun 1774.

No. 3.

FROM

MUSSUMUT ROOPOTEE KHATONIA.

TO

CAPTAIN HOLROYD.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.

THE late Maharajah Rajessur Sing made a Bur Konwaree* of my old grand-mother, and under this consideration Maharajah Poorunder Sing entertained me as Chomonah Ranee.† After him I was maintained very comfortably by the late Kamessur Sing Maharajah. Since the death of this latter,

* Married her.

† Took her as a Concubine.

I have been excluded from the Rajbaree by his son Kundurpessur Sing, and now am in great distress for common necessaries, I therefore beg you will use your interest to procure for me a pension, by which I may be able to support myself compatible with the dignity of a Ranee.

Dated 31*st Assar* 1774.

No. 4.

THE PETITION OF THE BOR RANEE OF JOREHAUT.

To

THE PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT OF SEEBSAGUR.

The Charing Rajah's mother.

BEING alone in the world since the loss of my parents and husband, with two young children depending upon me, I throw myself on you for protection, in the hope that you will take care of my rank and my property.

My son, the Charing Rajah, is already under the influence of ill-advisers, who are endeavouring to get possession of his property; I therefore beg you will have him sent to school for his education, which will also be the best means of saving him from the machinations of those wicked people.

I find that my property is gradually decreasing already, and I am afraid it will continue to do so, I therefore hope you will soon visit Jorehaut and make some arrangement for me as my late husband wished you to do, otherwise I am afraid all will soon be lost. If you can neither visit Jorehaut nor make any arrangement for me, I must, with my youngest son, flee the country.

Having no person but yourself to look to, I trust you will make such arrangements for the support of my youngest son and myself, that we may be maintained in our usual rank and dignity.

Dated 21*st Phagoon* 1774 *Summut.*

No. 4.

FROM

THE BOR RANEE OF JOREHAUT.

To

THE PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT, SEEBSAGUR.

YOU are well acquainted with the circumstances in which I am now placed. I have addressed two or three letters to you lately, but had no reply from you. I have no other person to whom I can make known my cases; wicked people have ruined my son; my property has been reduced to one-half, and I am now driven to the greatest extremity. Those who have any rank, it is acquired from the late Maharajah Poorunder Sing. None have received any since his time. To those on whom he conferred the honor of being allowed to carry a soolaram or a large punka in front of them in the streets, he also presented them with a good hookah. My person has now been persuaded to give a gold hookah to the daughter of the Sudder Ameen. When remonstrated with him against this, he attempted to cut me down with a sword, but was prevented by the Soroo Gohain. I am afraid one of these days he will succeed in carrying out his threats to murder me. I trust you will soon give me an answer to the three subjects I brought to your notice some time ago. I hope you will quickly arrange about my pension. The bad character given to me by the Charing Rajah has been sent to you by the ill advice of my enemies, as you can ascertain by reference to respectable parties here at Jorehaut. If there should be any great delay in your visiting Jorehaut, I am afraid I shall be murdered.

Dated 10*th April*, 1853.

FROM

KUNDERPESSUR SINGHOSO, CHARING RAJAH OF JOREHAUT,

TO

THE PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT OF SEEBSAGUR.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.

THE son of the Nubussiah Phookun, Peullee Gogoe, with several others, have, by misrepresenting my character to my mother, induced her to part with her property to them, and still give out hopes of being able to do her out of more. They advise her to leave Jorehaut and myself, and take a pension from Government and go and settle out of the Town. Hearing this, I have made the Peullee Gogoe leave the Town himself. I have taken every care of my mother, and if she should ever be persuaded to apply to you for a pension, and succeed through you in getting one, she will go away and live separate from me in the company of bad people. I therefore hope you will not assist her in her views, as it will only be the means of ruining us altogether.

(True Translations,)

FRAS. JENKINS,

Agent, Governor General.

Dated 1st Bysakh 1775.

No. 371 of 1853.

FROM

THE AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL,

North-East Frontier, Gowahatty,

TO

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS, ESQ,

Judge of the Sudder Court,

On Deputation to North-East Frontier.

Dated Gowahatty, the 5th July 1853.

SIR,

I BEG to enclose a letter to Mr. Secretary Cecil Beadon of this date, No. 67, recommending small pensions for the Ranees of the late Rajah Kamessur Sing, and I shall be obliged by your forwarding the same with any remarks you may think proper to make.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRAS. JENKINS,

Agent, Governor General.

LUCKIMPOOR.

Revenue.

1. THIS Zillah is composed of three divisions, Luckimpoor on the North bank of the Bhramapootra, and Muttock and Suddyah on the South bank. Luckimpoor is the residence of a Junior Assistant, and is bounded on the North by a chain of mountains, inhabited by Abor, Meree and Dufflah tribes, on the South by the Bhramapootra, on the East by the Dehing river, on the West by the Kaboojan, which separates it from the Jeypore District.

Luckimpoor.

2. I was unable to visit Luckimpoor, and I am indebted to Captain Dalton for the following description of the country. The sub-division of Luckimpoor is a long narrow plain, insensibly declining from the hills to the banks of the Bhramapootra or Lohit river, with an area of 2,071 square miles or about 13,25,636 British acres, of which the revenue survey made in 1843-44 gives only 37,726 as under cultivation.

3. Skirting the foot of the hills a broad belt of forest extends nearly from one extremity of the District to the other.

4. The line of villages occupy a central space between the hills and the Bhramapootra, the population being massed on several points on this line with long intervals between the masses of forest, grass, wastes and morasses. The remaining tract between the line of villages and the Lohit is an alluvial flat covered with long grass and reed jungle, and used for the cultivation of opium, oil-seeds, pulses and spring rice.

5. The soil is alluvial, a light loam from six inches to two feet in depth, on a bed of sand, and generally very productive, yielding good crops to little labour. The country is bisected by the Sabinsiree, and watered by numerous streams and mountain torrents, and Captain Dalton states, " the strength of these torrents during the rains, and the obstructions occasionally formed by the debris of forest and rocks they bring down with them from the hills acting on a very light soil, cause frequent changes in their courses, and for this reason there is no part of the sub-division except just under the hills which does not appear at one time or another to be subjected to the action of rivers.

6. This District was made over to Poorunder Sing, with a nett Revenue of Rs. 18,456, and was resumed from him in 1839. During the first period of our rule it was entirely managed by native agents, the system being merely

a modification of that which formerly existed, *viz.*, the revenue was taken in money instead of being for the most part paid in personal service. The exactions of these agents and the misrule of Poorunder Sing (who continued the same revenue system) and the aggressions of the frontier tribes, added to the ravages of the Burmese, combined to make this District almost a wilderness, from which it will take years to recover.

7. Muttock is divided into Upper and Lower Muttock. In the margin I have inserted a brief history of this country drawn up by Captain Dalton. Upper Muttock including Saikwah, which was not considered a portion of the Burra Seenaputtee's possessions, contains an area of 21,600 acres: it is described as high and undulating, having little ground suited for paddy, but a soil which is admirably adopted for cotton (which is of a superior quality), sugar, opium, tea and the early rice, on which the Morans, as they are designated, chiefly subsist.

UPPER MUTTOCK.

The Muttocks Mosmoreeahs were a rude tribe who early become proselytes to Hindooism as taught by two great Sudro sectarians, Sunkni and Madhit, who inculcated Vishna-Viano doctrines and denied the supremacy of Brahmins. Under the Ahoms they were allowed the free exercise of their religion till the reign of Seah Sing, when an attempt was made to force them to worship at the shrine of Doorga and the persecution that ensued drove them into a revolt which was for a time successful but was eventually suppressed. Again in the reign of Gourinath which commenced in 1780 they broke out into open rebellion, drove the King from his capital, and divided the Government of the country between two of their own leaders, one of whom they placed on the throne of the deposed King, and the other Surbanund, they established as ruler of Moran or Muttock, who assumed the title of Burra Seenaputtee.

With the assistance of a detachment of British troops under the command of Captain Walsh, furnished by the Governor General, Sir J. Shore, at the earnest solicitation of Gourinath, that Rajah recovered possession of Rungpoor, but neither he nor his successor were able to make any impression on the forces of the Burra Seenaputtee, and the struggle ended in the Ahom King agreeing to acknowledge him as chief of Muttock, on condition of his paying an annual tribute of elephants and silk; on the death of Surbanund, his son, Muttoebur, was allowed to succeed to the Chieftainship on the same condition.

When the Burmese invaded the country the Burra Seenaputtee at their requisition afforded them supplies in labour and provisions but no aid in troops, and they made no attempt to conquer his country, on the conquest of Assam by the British in 1825. The Burra Seenaputtee acknowledged the supremacy of that power, and bound himself to obey its orders. He further engaged himself to maintain an armed and equipped force of 300 men whose services were at the disposal of the Government whenever required: as however it was found that little dependence could be placed on this force it was in 1835 commuted to a payment of 1,800 rupees, but it does not appear to have been even then disbanded. About this time the propriety of enforcing from the Chief of the Muttocks a tribute more commensurate with the share of the expenses of the protecting and governing power, that should devolve on this tribe and their ruler, was canvassed, but during the life-time of the old Seenaputtee nothing was settled.

The population of Muttock under this Chief was estimated at 60 to 70,000 souls, and the revenue at 20,000 Rupees. The Government is then represented as being of a very patriarchal character. The Chief had seven sons grown up, to each of which a portion of the District was assigned, but he exercised control over the whole, and the beneficence of his rule and comparative lightness of the assessment appear to have attracted great numbers of settlers from the adjoining territory, who were less happily governed and more heavily taxed by Rajah Poorunder Sing.

The assessment imposed was a capitation-tax of two Rupees for each grown-up male, which was one-third less than the lowest rate in Poorunder's territory. This too appears for the most part to have been paid in produce or labor. The Muttocks were scarcely taxed at all.

8. The revenue is collected by a capitation tax of two Rupees; the payment of this tax by each male cultivator entitles him to cultivate as much land as he pleases for which he receives a pottah from the Collector. The assessment for last year was fixed at 3,012 Rupees on 1,506 able-bodied men, and the nett revenue amounted to 2,150 Rupees. The difference is made up of remuneration to the heads of khels for collecting the rents, of pensions conferred by former Government on superannuated head men, and of the share of the head priest of the tribe, a person who is said to exercise vast influence over them. The expense of collection is about 19½ per cent. The political position and the peculiarities of these people have rendered it advisable to maintain their ancient usages.

In A. D. 1838, the old Seenaputtee proposed to resign in favour of his second son, the Majoo Gohain. This arrangement appears to have been suggested in order to obtain a recognition of the succession in his family; it was acquiesced in by his elder brother, called the Burra Gohain, but the British Government did not commit themselves to any acknowledgment of it.

The death of the Burra Seenaputtee occurred shortly after, and in 1839 Captain Vetch was authorized to propose to his chosen successor certain conditions in substance as follows:

Proportion of what is exacted in service or money, claimable by British Government, to be fixed on the basis of former agreement after a new census, liable to revision every five years.

Wastes and Tea bareas to be at the disposal of the British officers.

Severation of Upper Muttock, the inhabitants of which did not wish to be under the Gohains.

The Majoo Gohain and other sons of the Burra Gohain firmly declined continuing in authority on these conditions, and accordingly in November 1839 it was notified by Captain Vetch that he had taken the management of the country into his own hands.

The territory thus acquired is comprised between the Bhramapootra and Dehing rivers, which by their junction form its Northern, Western and Southern boundaries, and a line, connecting the two, separating Muttock from the Singphoo country, which bounds on the East.

9. With regard to the character of these people and the future management of the country, Captain Dalton has favoured me with the following pertinent remarks: "The population have decreased in numbers since our occupation of their territory, owing to migration to Lower Muttock and Saikwah of many who found they would not have so much to pay in the mehals where they were assessed according to the quantity of land they had under cultivation. The population that remains is now nothing, as compared with the extensive tract that is called after them. It is not easy to discover their small hamlets, detached as they are, and concealed by dense rank bamboo jungle. It has occurred to me that it would be desirable for many reasons to offer to them inducements to settle permanently by the side of a high road which traverses their country and connects the Military posts of Saikwah and Dum-duma. They would greatly aid in keeping the road (an important military one) clear, and a saving would thus be effected that would be an offset to the remission made in consideration of their thus locating themselves. In disturbed times it would be easy by patrols to protect villages so situated, whilst in their present positions no Military force could afford them efficient protection against marauders.

10. "The clan is said to have been once a hardy temperate race, with more physical energy and courage than the generality of the Assamese; exposed to the danger of constant attacks from their marauding neighbours, the Singphoos, they were obliged to be on the alert and were able to protect themselves.

11. "They have sadly degenerated; universally addicted to opium, the cultivation of the drug is all they devote themselves to with any zest. They look to us for protection, and have become indolent, improvident and apathetic.

12. "Their migrating habits and the dispersion this causes in the khels, who however mixed and scattered dislike paying to any but their own head man or kheldar, have hitherto been obstacles to the effecting of a land settlement with them, but it is a very bad system, and I am anxious to change it as soon as possible.

13. "To break up the khels, divide the population into defined circles, paying from two to five hundred Rupees each, reduce the number of head

men accordingly, and then introduce a land-rent in supercession of the present tax, are the objects I have in view, but this cannot be effected in one year."

14. The suggestions of Captain Dalton seem to be most judicious. He is an officer who takes the liveliest interest in the hill tribes, and is much beloved by them, and I am of opinion that the introduction of a land-tax into this country may with all confidence be left entirely to his discretion. The present system should undoubtedly be altered, it does not answer at all, but the change should be gradual and tentative, and it will perhaps be better to defer making it till some restriction has been placed on the cultivation of poppy and manufacture of kanee.

Lower Muttock.

15. Lower Muttock lies between the Bora Dehing and Bhramapootra rivers and contains an area of 432,124 acres, exclusive of churs of the Bhramapootra, not surveyed: Captain Dalton thus speaks of its agricultural resources and populations. Its agricultural resources are different from those of Upper Muttock, as it contains a "large proportion of fine rice in addition to the high lands adapted for other cultivation; the mass of the population is therefore not quite so migratory as that of Upper Muttock. It is composed chiefly of Ahoms and other classes of Assamese, who have adopted the same doctrines of the Upper Muttocks, but are under a different priest, and of emigrants from other parts of Assam, who, because they have not adopted the Muttock creed and hold to Bhraminical doctrines, are called Bamuneahs."

16. The capitation tax was abolished and commuted into an assessment on the land in 1841-42.

Suddyah.

17. Suddyah is a spacious level plain, and previous to the insurrection in 1839, contained a population of 3,367 souls, of whom 2073 were Assamese and 1,281 Kamptees, who emigrated from Burro Kamptee in Upper Burmah: the quantity of cultivation is very small; beyond Suddyah to the foot of the hills is one vast jungle. I did not visit Suddyah, but the river is navigable for steamers to that place. Captain Dalton gives the following history of Suddya: "Under the older kings of Assam the officers of Suddyah which included the relations of the Government with the frontier tribes, were administered by an Ahom nobleman called the Suddyah Khowah.

18. "When the Burmese occupied Assam this office was conferred on one of the Kamptee Chiefs, and on the accession of the British Government this innovation was confirmed by the Govenor General's Agent.

19. "The relations of our Government with this Chief were placed on the same footing with those that were contracted with the Chief of Muttock.

20. " The Suddyah Khowah contributed to the expense of the State a military contingent of one hundred men. His own revenue appears to have been derived from voluntary or forced contributions.

21. " This officer was suspended from office in 1835, and the Assamese Ryots of Suddyah were placed under the officer commanding the troops at that post, who was also Assistant to the Political Agent.

22. " They were assessed at one Rupee per head, and this produced a rent of four hundred and fifty-five Rupees.

23. " In 1839, the Kamptees heading an insurrection of the border clans attacked and partly destroyed the military station of Suddyah, cut off and killed the Commandant and Political Agent, Colonel White, a Subadar of the corps and several sepoys; they were however repulsed with great slaughter, and driven out of the country.

24. " In 1840, after this catastrophe, the rent which was derived from the Assamese alone, and was not therefore affected by the expulsion of the Kamptees, amounted to Rupees 308 nett."

Saikwah.

25. Saikwah was always retained under British management. The population is made up of refugees from beyond our frontier, and is likely to become of some importance ; last year it was augmented by four hundred souls, mostly from Upper Burmah.

26. The poll-tax in 1835 was eight annas ; this was raised to one Rupee, and produced in 1840-41 ; rental of 536-4 last year Captain Dalton substituted a land-tax, excluding the Merees from its operation. The area of cultivation was found to be 2,178 acres, and the nett rent is Rupees 1,085, but the mehal contains many new settlers who have not yet been assessed.

27. The total area of this large District is estimated at about 5,000 square miles, and has a population of only 85,296 souls, as per Appendix A. The area is 10,33,763¼ acres,* land under cultivation, 84,580 ; Lakhiraj land assessed at half and quarter rates, 1,691¾ ; land rent-free, 1,037¼ ; jungle, 9,56,454¼.

* Including cultivation of poll-tax payers, which is not known, but is assumed at the rate of 3¾ acres for each cultivator.

28. In 1847-48 the census gave a population of 81,917 ; there has been a decrease in Lower Muttock and Upper Muttock, which is attributed to the fact of many families having returned to Seebsagur, from which District they emigrated in the time of Poorunder Singh.

29. The area in acres is stated in Appendix A. at 10,33,763¼ acres, of which the land under cultivation from 1850-51 to 1852-53 amount as per Appendix B. to 61,842½ acres in 1850-51, to 63,311½ acres in 1851-52, and to 65,778 acres in 1852-53, exclusive of the lands cultivated by the payers of the poll-tax.

30. Captain Dalton remarks that the stagnant state of the population, numerically, best explains the small increase of cultivation ; he believes that

the addiction of the people to opium, and the frequent occurrence of epidemic disease which is generated by the rank vegetation of this vast wilderness, are the chief causes that operate to retard the increase of population, but adds, "the present population should cultivate more than they do, for in some parts of the District they do not raise *sufficient grain* for their *own consumption.*" The enervating effects of opium is doubtless one reason for this, but there is another in the fact of their being in that primitive state of society under which the talents and industry of every family are taxed to supply everything required home made.

31. Thus every family has its looms for weaving, and its implements for cleaning and spinning cotton thread and silk. From the returns of imports it would appear that the quantity of piece goods imported would not furnish a rag to each individual in the District, and yet the people are comparatively well clad. They are their own weavers, their own rope-makers, their own tailors, their own carpenters, and if a man is a cunning worker in ivory, precious metals, or in iron or pottery, he and his family perform between them all the other arts besides.

32. There is much truth in these remarks. I was particularly struck at seeing the people clad so generally in clothes manufactured in the country; this is not all; if rent is in arrears and must be paid, or debts press, it is the produce of the loom worked by the females of the family that the debtor looks to for raising the requisite funds. It appears to me that the cultivators of this District, and I may say in Assam generally, are too indolent and apathetic to extend cultivation in any considerable degree.

33. The value of the imports and exports, as ascertained from the Marwaree merchants, who monopolize the trade, is given in the margin.

34. The most valuable exports of this District, and which should receive every encouragement it is within means of Government to afford, are tea, muga silk, flax rhea, bobimina; mustard-seed and cotton are also exported in considerable quantity.

35. The poll-tax for the year 1852-53 is rated at Rupees 5,177, it is paid by the people of Upper Muttock as noted above, by the Meree tribes on the both banks of the river, and by a colony of Kamptees and Doaniahs in Lower Muttock, who are recent settlers and cultivate like the Merees only new

EXPORTS.

		Quantity.	Value.
Muga Silk, ...	mds.	385	51,850
Mustard Seed, ...	"	7,000	6,000
Eria Cloths, pieces, ...		3,000	6,000
Muga do. "		1,050	1,050
Gold Dust, ...	seers	7	8,000
Pulses, ...	mds.	2,000	2,475
Cotton, ...		600	1,800
Wax, ...		100	2,500
Ivory, ...		25	3,750
Rhinoceros' Horns, ...		4½	2,200
Rice, ...		4,250	3,378
Country Opium, ...		135	20,500
Goor, (Molasses,)		"	1,080
			1,29,583
Munjeet from the Hills, Rupees,		500	8,000
Rupees, ...			1,37,583

IMPORTS.

Salt, ...	mds. 7,910	35,000
English and Foreign Piece Goods,		24,441
Valuation of Brass, Pewter, &c., ..		22,072
Oil, ...		6,467
Iron and Steel, ...		4,395
Ghee, ...		7,200
Rice, ...		10,000
Sugar, ...		9,050
Rupees, ...		1,18,825

lands; Captain Dalton thus describes the system, "The settlements are annual: at the commencement of the year the heads of villages or khels furnish returns of births, deaths, desertions, and of the number of youths who have become adults since the last settlement. Officers of the establishments or Mouzahdars are deputed to test these returns the best way they can; they frequently amongst the Merees find able-bodied males not returned or assessed, as this tribe are continually receiving additions from the neighbouring hills. The Merees, originally refugees from the Abor hills, are under Chiefs called Gaums, chosen by themselves, but the office is generally considered hereditary.

36. "These Gaums collect the poll-tax, receiving as remuneration a commission of 10 per cent., very little, considering the trouble they have to collect, often, from a widely scattered community; however, they pay very well. This tribe have with few exceptions confined their cultivation to the alluvial flats bordering on the large rivers; where it is forest jungle they cut down the trees, but do not remove them, and then cutting and burning the brushwood, they hoe up the ground between the trees and plant in it everything they grow, rice, opium, a little cotton, maize, millet, &c., for two or three years in succession, when they think the soil is exhausted, and then they leave it and go over the same process elsewhere." The commission should, I think, be raised to 15 per cent.

37. Such is the migrating disposition of the Merees that I doubt the expediency of commuting the poll-tax into a land assessment at present. They are an industrious people; they reclaim lands, cultivate them for two or at the most three years, and then go to another place, where they employ themselves in a similar manner. Captain Dalton tells me that he is endeavouring to induce them to congregate at one or two selected spots on the banks of the Bhramapootra where forest lands abound, and form a colony. This plan is an admirable one, and would tend more than any other to reform and improve their habits.

38. The system of land settlement is on the same basis as that adopted in other parts of Assam.

39. Luckimpoor and Lower Muttock were partitioned off into mehals, and the mehals into mouzahs; the lands were measured and the accuracy of the measurement tested, but not in a strict and systematic manner. Captain Dalton says he frequently does this by having measured in bulk a portion of what the Mohurrir has measured in detail. Pottahs are given to the Ryots, and a settlement is made with the Mouzahdar on the ascertained assets. The mofussil fiscal officers are a Mouzahdar, a Gong Khagottee and a Chowkeedar (who is the Mouzahdar's peon) to each mouzah. The first has 10 per cent., the second 5 per cent. including 1 per cent. for stationery, and the third is allowed four poorahs of land. In Lower Muttock the Mouzahdar gets an additional 2

per cent. in land, so that the mofussil management costs in Luckimpoor and Suddyah 15 and in Lower Muttock 17 per cent. exclusive of the Chowkeedar's jagheer. The duties and responsibilities of the Mouzahdar are the same as those of the Chowdrees of Kamroop, and the Khagottee is his accountant. The system of collection is also for the most part similar, but without the delay and expense incident to that followed in Kamroop. Here on filing a list of the defaulters, the Collector deputes a peon with an order to collect the revenue, and to bring up the defaulter if he has any objections to offer, which are at once inquired into and disposed of.

40. Luckimpoor was divided into six mehals which were subdivided into twenty-eight mouzahs. Lower Muttock was divided into eleven mehals, subdivided into sixty-five mouzahs: some of the mouzahs are small; they were purposely made so in order to conciliate the large fiscal staff of the former Government, many of whom notwithstanding this were thrown out of employ and compensated by receiving for life small rent-free tenures. The quantity of land assigned to these officers, who number sixty-five, amounts to one hundred and sixty-five poorahs, representing in rent and poll-tax 174-5-2, and is included under the head of rent-free in Appendix A. The poll-tax on fishermen and gold-washers was also abolished, and the right to catch fish and wash the sands for gold is now leased out to the highest bidder.

41. Suddyah is a single mouzah, and so is Saikwah. The Ryots pay to the heads of clans, the same who were in office when a poll-tax was levied. This system is not conducive to improvement: Captain Dalton will on the expiration of the present leases endeavour to break it up by dividing both mehals into mouzahs, retaining where necessary the head man to manage the tract assigned to him. This arrangement should, if practicable, be carried out.

42. Appendix C. shows the number of mouzahs, the number of the Mouzahdars and their subordinate officers, and the number of villages, area of cultivation and population in each circle. There are eighty-seven Mouzahdars, forty-seven Khagottees and eighty Chowkeedars. Some Khagottees keep the accounts of two or more villages.

43. The rate of assessment in Luckimpoor was one Rupee on roopit and eight annas on other kinds of cultivation. The assessment on the roopit included four annas remitted to the cultivators for black-mail, claimed as a right by the hill clans. The rates adopted in Lower Muttock were twelve annas per poorah, and for other lands eight annas, and in Suddyah and Saikwah they were fixed in the former at one Rupee for roopit and eight annas for other lands, and in the latter at one Rupee for roopit and twelve annas for other kinds of land. The rates in North Luckimpore have during the last three years been raised as leases expire to one Rupee and four annas for roopit and twelve annas for other lands, and in a part of Suddyah to the same standard.

44. The only other changes that have been introduced are :—

Within the last three years the claims of the hill Chieftains to black mail have been scrutinized and valued, all collections by them from the Ryots put a stop to, and the sums each Chief appeared by ancient custom to be entitled to annually paid him as a stipend from the Treasury.

The remissions to the Ryots to meet this demand amounted in the aggregate to Rupees 5,217-0-8, the black-mail commutation allowance to the hill clans to Rupees 3,000, so by the new arrangement under which the Ryots receive no remission but are exempted from the degradation of paying a tax to these savages, there is a saving to the State.

Firstly,—The abolition of the remissions on account of black-mail in Luckimpoor, as shown in the margin.

Secondly,—The supercession of the Assam poorah by the Bengal beegah in new settlements by which the two classes of land are taxed at five annas and three annas per beegah, or one Rupee and four annas and twelve annas per poorah.

45. Captain Dalton states that he found almost universally that the beegah measured with the chain or long rod of thirty feet was not more than the doon or quarter poorah, obtained according to the former mode of measuring the land with a short tar or measuring rod of 11½ feet, and consequently that was no ground for imposing an extra assessment to make up the difference.

Thirdly,—The adoption of the system introduced by Captain Dalton into Kamroop, by which a Ryot is allowed to break up as much waste as he pleases in his mouzah rent-free on his binding himself to pay the assessment on his cultivated land for the period the mouzah is leased. Captain Dalton states that the Mouzahdars of Luckimpoor District approve of this settlement with the Ryots as it lessens their risk of loss; I have received no complaints from them on the subject, and those I have conversed with expressed no dissatisfaction with the arrangement.

Fourthly,—The granting of waste land for gardens rent-free for twenty years, to be assessed at half current rates for ten more to every applicant with the view of encouraging the planting of fruit-trees. It appears that only three individuals have taken advantage of these terms, to whom fifteen acres of land have been granted.

	Poorahs.
Revd. Mr. Higg's forest land for twenty years rent-free, ...	430
Mr A. . . ampbell's Kugra or reed jungle land for twenty years, ...	81
Major Hannay, the same kind of land ditto,	111
Mr Fitzgerald, ditto ditto, ...	50
Mr. Jenkins, grass and forest trees rent-free for ten years, ...	275
	962

46. The statement in the margin shows the quantity of land which has been taken up for tea plantations. The Assam Tea Company obtained under the orders of Government, dated the 11th of August 1840, the use of all the tea plantations in the tract of country lying between the Dehing and the Tingre rivers; Captain Dalton states that they have not extended their cultivation on this side of the Dehing, but on the contrary have allowed the plantation they had formerly taken up to run to jungle. He suggests that the Assam Company should be requested to apply for pottahs for such plantations as they wish to retain, as the orders above quoted preclude the grant of tea tracts within the above limits to other applicants. The suggestion appears to me judicious, and should be carried out.

47. *Fifthly,*—The granting to cultivators small parcels up to eight or or ten poorahs of waste land rent-free from two to four years. Captain Vetch did not consider the fact of a mouzah being settled on lease for a term of years to have been any bar to the accordance of such grants. Captain Dalton has not followed this system, as he conceives such an interference would be an infringement of the engagement entered into with the Mouzahdars; he has provided in the engagement entered into by the Mouzahdars for the granting of waste lands to capitalists and speculators; but when a Ryot applies he refers his petition to the Mouzahdar. Captain Dalton has in my opinion adopted the proper course. I shall enter upon this point more fully in my general Report.

48. *Sixthly,*—The assessment of the Luckimpoor Soom forests, in which alone the muga worm is reared, at three annas a beegah. This assessment, says Captain Dalton, arose in Luckimpoor from disputes in regard to the occupancy of soom forests. In Muttock the Ryots have free use of these forests. In extending the assessment to Muttock, Captain Dalton says he is inclined to propose that each village be allowed to take up as much soomun as the community require, and to pay a very light rent for the whole, with the double object of providing against the wanton destruction of trees and preventing disputes. If the boundaries of the mouzahs have been properly laid down, no disputes should occur, and as it is most desirable to promote the manufacture of muga silk, I do not think that the imposition of a tax on the trees is at present either polite or expedient.

49. The settlements were at first made annually; they are now made on leases from five to ten years, except in some cases where there are some reasons for a shorter period. The marginal statement shows the number of mouzahs and for what period leased.

Period.	Number of Mouzahs.	Jumma.		
For 10 Years.	1	1,017	..	8
„ 7 ditto	7	5,894	15	11
„ 6 ditto	15	7,235	15	..
„ 5 ditto	36	7,436	11	6
„ 4 ditto	29	2,536	6	9
„ 3 ditto	13	3,319	7	4
„ 2 ditto	7	1,9 3	8	2
„ 1 ditto	5	11,308	6	10

50. The nett revenue of Luckimpoor, Lower Muttock, Suddyah and Saikwah under the poll-system immediately previous to the substitution of the land assessment, compared with that produced by the first, second, and present land assessment respectively, is shown in the margin.

	Net revenue under the poll-tax system for the year immediately to the introduction of the land assessment.			Net revenue of first land assessment.			Net revenue of second land assessment			Net revenue of present land assessment			And exclusive of poll-tax still retained on the Mehal amounting to Rs. 322.
Lower Muttock,	13220	8	8	12781	11	9	13524	1	5	12363	10	11	
Luckimpoor,..	18742	4	9	14104	0	0	10654	6	0	20299	6	10	
Suddyah,..	381	0	0	969	0	0	0	0	0	1063	3	6	
Saikwah,	1534	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1058	11	10	

51. The increase of revenue in Luckimpoor is considerable, but the increase of cultivation has not kept pace with it. It has been obtained more from raising the rates than from assessing new lands.

52. The total demand for the year 1852-53, including Rupees 11-2-4, the balance on account of 1851-52, amounted to Rupees 46,922-1-11, and of this sum Rupees 8,816-4-3 remained unrealized on the 30th of April 1853; out of this amount Rupees 5,393-0-11 have been since collected. The result is satisfactory, and evinces a desire on the part of the Mouzahdars to meet the demand against them with punctuality, forming a striking contrast with the backwardness or inability of the Kamroop Chowdrees to discharge their dues.

53. The excise laws are not in force in this District, and the Principal Assistant does not advocate their introduction; he is of opinion that it would not produce a revenue worth the trouble of collecting, while it would give annoyance to the settlers from the hills, who make spirits and drink it; he says the duty on gunja might be imposed, but it would realize something very insignificant. I concur with him, it would be inexpedient to introduce a duty on spirits and gunja at present.

54. The Government opium has been sold in the District since 1848-49. The revenue derived from it is shown in the margin, but the introduction of the drug has not had the effect of diminishing the cultivation of the Native drug. The quantity of land sown with poppy for the last three years (for which years returns are only forthcoming) is stated at 1,276¾ acres for 1850-51, 1,676 for 1851-52, and 1,566½ for 1852-53, but the accuracy of the statement is open to question, as the Merees cultivate it in the densest jungle, and it is difficult to find out the cultivation, but Captain Dalton reports that he has ascertained that last year 153 maunds of native opium passed from the cultivators into the hands of the merchants, who retailed it again into the District.

1848-49	929	15	9	This is the nett proceed of the sale after deducting the price of opium at 5-8 per seer.
1849-50	3,705	4	9	
1850-51	11,412	0	0	
1851-52	6,952	0	0	
1852-53	10,552	0	0	
Total,..	33,552	4	6	

55. The amount expended in embankments in this zillah since they came under our management is Rupees 10,809-12: the following embankments have been constructed: Bhramapootra near Debroo Mook cost Rupees 7,771-4-6; it has been of some service in protecting from inundation a village and cultivation representing about three hundred Rupees of annual rent.

56. The Tentgakhath cultivation suffered greatly from flooding from the Dehing previous to the restoration of this old bunds, and this was assigned as the chief reason for the migration of a body of Ryots from this mouzah.

Dehing cost Co.'s Rs. 1,836-15-3.

Dawkwakhanna cost Rupees thirty-three and eight annas. This bund has been of great service, the increase of cultivation from its restoration has already amounted to upwards of two hundred Rupees of annual rent.

Pathaleepoon cost Rupees 385-6-8. This embankment was made to resist the Soorunsheree. The river has made several breaches in this embankment, and it does not appear to be expedient to expend more money upon it, as the Ryots have abandoned the lands that were injured, and taken up other land in lieu.

57. Comlabaree cost Rupees thirty,—has been of service, but to what extent cannot be ascertained till next settlement. Coyara cost forty-six Rupees and eight annas. This has been of service; it has checked a migration of Ryots from this mouzah which had been going on for some time previous to its restoration,

Colabaree cost Rupees 483-8-11. This has been of service since its Construction; there has been an increase of about two hundred and sixty-three Rupees in the revenue, which may be attributed to the work.

58. Gowpore cost Rupees 82-11-8, Bramajan cost Rupees 140-2-8, and Cullungpore cost Rupees 140-2-8. These bunds are stated to have been of service.

Schools.

59. Five schools have been established in this District, in which Bengallee is taught, and the opening of another at Denjoy has been sanctioned. The statistics of the school will be found in Appendix D. The schools in this District have done some good, and might be made susceptible of doing a great deal more. I examined some of the classes of the Debrooghur school; they are not so advanced in their studies as they should be, which is owing to the want of a higher order of books and the incapacity of the teachers. They receive only rudimentary instruction. The Collector states that prior to the institution of the school at Debroo it was difficult to find a man even amongst the better classes who could write his name: sixty-six lads have received situations under Government, a large proportion filling the humble office of kagottee or village accountant. I shall notice the subject of the school more fully in my general Report.

60. I have received numerous petitions from members of the family of the Burra Seenaputtee, the former rule; they form Appendix E. I would invite attention to the remarks of Captain Dalton recorded on each petition. A statement of the persons and allowances to the members of the Burra Seenaputtee family, to the son of the late Suddyah Khowah, who was ruler of Suddyah and to another Kamptee Chief called Chowtang Gohain, who receives an allowance of Rupees two hundred and forty per annum,* in consideration of which he and his followers protect the Ryots of Sessee from marauding expeditions of the Abors, is also forwarded.

61. With reference to the petitions of the Seenaputtee's relations, I see no grounds for further indulgence. It appears to me that the family has been

* Appendix E.

liberally and generously treated by Government. The eldest sons receive pensions of 1,800 Rupees per annum, and the stipends bestowed on the whole come to Rupees 7,094-5, while the revenue of the entire District is only 12,363-10-11.

62. The Majoo Gohain was appointed a Sudder Ameen on a reduced salary in addition to his pension, and on his death the present incumbent, another member of his family, was appointed on the same salary, besides his pension.

63. The Malliah Gohain, another of the family, has lately received an honorary appointment as Punchayet, and is allowed one Rupee per diem for his attendance at office.

	Remaining from previous years.	Brought on in this year.	Total.	Disposed of			Remaining.	
				By Collector, Capt. Dalton.	By Assistant, Lieut. Bivar.	Total.	By Collector, Capt. Dalton.	Total.
Summary Suits under Reg. VII. of 1799, ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Do. do. V. of 1812, ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Dakhil-kharij cases, ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Claims to money independent, ...	4	35	39	37	..	37	2	2
Inquiries relative to security, ...	26	80	106	88	3	91	15	15
Miscellaneous, ...	291	1374	1664	1002	460	1522	143	143
Total, ...	321	1492	1813	1190	463	1652	160	160

64. The statement given in the margin shows the business in the office during the year 1852-53, and Appendix F. is a classification of the miscellaneous suits entered in the statement; two summary suits were only instituted; the claims for rent founded on the bakeejais given in by the Mouzahdars are properly entered in the Collectorate under the heading "Miscellaneous." The Regulation V. of 1812 suit belongs also to that heading; it is a complaint against a Mouzahdar for refusing to grant receipt for rent paid.

65. There pended one hundred and sixty cases at the end of the year, of which one hundred and forty-three were miscellaneous, and relate for the most part to zemindaree matters: no Ryots' tenures in this District have been sold for arrears of rent; four tenures were sold in satisfaction of decrees of court this year, but such tenures have never been sold before.

66. The records have been arranged mehalwarree and mouzahwarree, and a register of the papers relating to each mouzah has been prepared, but the general register of the whole contents of the records, as enjoined by the Board's Circular Order of the 15th June 1849, has not yet been completed. There are also many useless papers which should be destroyed. The register books of cases are carefully kept up.

67. The checks and precautions for the security of the public money under the charge of the Treasurer are duly observed, but they are multifarious and entail useless labour; for instance, the Sheristadar as well as the Jummanuvees and the Treasurer keep a book in which each payment is registered. It is sufficient for the former to countersign the Treasurer and Jummanuvees' accounts. Then the dakhilas or receipts, though a duplicate of the chellan is returned to the payer, which of itself is a good receipt, are registered

in three departments in the English office in the mohafez record keeper's office, and in the treasury, in books kept for that purpose. The only defect in the system which I observed was that the Potdar omits to date the receipt of the money and the Treasurer and Jummanuvees to countersign each others' accounts; the rule is a salutary one, as it makes them mutually responsible for their correctness.

68. There is no deficiency of copper coin in the District. The Principal Assistant reports that the bazars are well supplied, double pice even finding circulation; no batta is taken in exchanging a Rupee in any of the shops.

69. In the revenue department the Principal Assistant is assisted by a Junior Assistant, Captain MacDonald, stationed at Luckimpoor, where a branch Treasury is established.

Debrooghur.
Luckimpoor.
Dewkowakhanna.
Saikwah.
Makoom.

70. There are markets established at the localities noted in the margin.

71. The jungles of this part of Assam abound in wild elephants of every kind and description. They are caught at very little expense, in traps made round the salt-wells, which they frequent for the medicinal salt contained in them.

72. Lieutenant Eden, Adjutant of the 1st Assam Light Infantry, brought the subject to the notice of Government last year, and proposed to superintend the catching of elephants for Government. His offer has been accepted, and he intends to commence operations this season. Passionately fond of elephants, Lieutenant Eden takes the liveliest interest in the project, and if it should be attended with the success expected, I would recommend the withdrawal of the permission which seems to have been tacitly given to Bengallees and Natives of the Province to entrap these animals. It has been already notified to the public by orders of Government that the exclusive right to entrap or destroy elephants is vested in Government alone.

73. I received many petitions from the inhabitants of Debroo, but none relate to subjects of general interest, whether as regards the administration of justice or the revenue system, but are chiefly applications for pensions or remission of revenue; they form Appendix F. Captain Dalton's explanatory remarks on each petition are full and sufficient: there are three complaints which call for comment; one is that of the Dooms, or fishermen, who pay to be relieved from carrying the dawk. The dawk is conveyed in boats, and the only persons who ply boats are three colonies of Dooms who reside in and near Debroo. Not another boatman is to be procured in the country. It is a strike for higher wages. The duty is taken in turns by the boatmen of each village, who are paid at the rate of two annas each per diem; Captain Dalton thinks they are paid sufficiently high. If they should positively refuse to do the work, the remuneration must be raised, or boatmen be procured from Bengal at greatly increased rates.

Petition of Oling Sing Bora and others.

74. The other is that of the Merees, who complain of being made to pay both a land assessment and a poll-tax. It appears that they cultivate opium largely, and Captain Dalton states that as they paid as a poll-tax only half the sum paid by the Merees of Upper Muttock, an additional assessment of three annas per beegah has been imposed on their opium cultivation. Further, it is stated that Captain Vetch required them to pay for roopit lands which they have taken up in the mouzahs. It is, I think, a breach of their agreements to subject them to both land and capitation-tax ; they should be taxed for one or the other only.

Oling Gong Bora and others.

75. The third is the petition of the merchants, who pray for the remission of one per cent. premium which they have to pay for drafts drawn by the Collector on other treasuries in their favour. This is a subject of general complaint with the traders throughout the Province.

76. The duties of the Political Agent consist in the management of the Singhpoos and Shan clans settled within our frontier, who acknowledge the paramount power of the British Government, and are bound to obey its orders in keeping a watchful eye on the proceedings of all the clans on the frontier, on mediating in quarrels and keeping peace between the several clans. His establishment consists of one mohurrir at twelve, a jemadar at ten, and seven hurkaras at five Rupees, and an interpreter. To aid in the defence of the frontier is a company of militia force. I shall notice in my general Report the state of our relations with these tribes.

Political Department.

77. Captain Dalton is assisted in the administration of criminal justice by a Junior Assistant, who is in charge of the District and Sub-division of Luckimpoor, by Komul Gohain, Sudder Ameen, and by Habbeeram, Moonsiff with the powers of a Sudder Ameen.

Criminal justice.

	Years.	Number of Crimes committed.	Under trial at the close of 1851.			Number of cases brought to trial during the year.		Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Acquitted.	Pending.
			Cases.	Persons in Jail.	On Bail.	Cases.	Persons.					
Heinous offences,	1852	136	2	6	..	98	156	162	76	8	78	..
Miscellaneous,	..	236	..	..	..	252	371	371	294	..	77	..
Heinous offences,	four months 1853	25	..	..	..	25	38	38	11	1	20	..
Miscellaneous, ..		46	..	..	..	78	127	127	91	..	29	..

78. The amount of crime is not great in 1852 ; no murders, dacoities or highway robberies were committed, and only one case of homicide, sixty-five burglaries and fifty-seven thefts form the catalogue of heinous offences. In the first four months of 1853, two cases of murder, ten burglaries and thirteen thefts are reported. The results are shown in the marginal statement.

79. It will be observed that the business is well brought up, and I have much gratification in stating that it is conducted in an efficient manner, especially by the covenanted Officers. The diary of witnesses in attendance, as given in the margin, is not I think, with reference to the paucity and the trifling nature of the cases and to the circumstance of three quarter of them, being the complaints of persons residing at or in the immediate vicinity of the two stations, Luckimpoor and Debrooghur, so satisfactory a return, as with a little more attention it might be made, especially as I found, on referring to the records of several cases, that its accuracy was not to be depended on. The Sudder Ameens are not empowered to receive complaints, and I observed that there was not only much unreasonable delay in transmitting the petition or report of the police officer made over to them for trial, but also in examining the complainant in petty cases before summoning his witnesses and the defendants when the record did arrive, while in many instances it could not be ascertained from the papers when the witnesses were reported to be in attendance.

Witnesses discharged during the month, with specification of the time they were detained previous to dismissal.

Section 1st.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	8 Days.	9 to 15 Days.	Total.
Magistrate, ...	44	..	7	..	..	51
Junior Assistant, ...	43	5	..	9	2	59
Sudder Ameen, ...	185	..	..	..	..	185
With power of S. Ameen,	39	..	..	..	..	39
Total, ...	311	5	7	9	2	334

80. The statement given in the margin shows the number of cases disposed of under Clause 6, Section II. of the Assam Rules, a summary manner by *vivâ voce* examination; Captain Dalton has fully carried out this system, and with good effect. He remarked in his Criminal Report for 1852, "The cases are more rapidly disposed of than they were before, as the returns will show, and the necessity imposed on the prosecutor of lodging tulubana and subsistence before his case can be proceeded with, is found a better check on frivolous litigation than the old system of examining witnesses to the case before the summons was issued." But I find that the evil complained of by Captain Rowlatt does not exist in this court. A prosecutor is not debarred from bringing up his own witnesses without lodging subsistence money and tulubana.

Names of Officers.	Number of cases.	Cases disposed of between 1 day.	Cases disposed of from 2 to 5 days.	Cases disposed of more than 5 days.
Magistrate, ...	4	1	2	1
Junior Assistant, ..	5	3	1	1
Sudder Ameen, ..	39	6	5	28
With powers of ditto,	13	8	1	4
Total, ...	61	18	9	34

81. There are four thannahs and three out-posts in the District; the strength of the Police establishment at each is given in the margin.

	Names of Thannahs.	Duffadar or Neog.	Boat and Crew.	Tecklahs at 3 per each.	Darogah.	Mohurrir.	Jemadar.
Thannahs.	Debroo, ...	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Saikwah, ...	..	1	..	1	..	1
	Luckimpoor, ...	1	..	8	1	1	..
	Chudwar,..	..	1	8	1	..	1
Out-posts.	Dhokowakhannah, ..	..	1	5	..	1	..
	Teenchookea, ...	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Tengree, ...	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Total, ...	1	3	21	4	5	5

82. There is also a local militia force composed of well-drilled men chiefly Nepalese and Dooanceehs under the orders of the Political Agent for guarding the frontier passes and protecting our subjects from the inroads of the wild mountaineers, and it is gratifying to report that the peace of the District has not been disturbed in the slighest degree for the last ten years: the force consists of one Subadar, two Jemadars, seven Havildars, seven Naicks, two Buglers, and one hundred and sixty Sepoys, and is distributed as shown in the margin.

	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.
Debrooghur, ..	..	..	1	1	..	25
Makoom, ...	1	..	2	2	2	50
Dum-Dum, ...	..	1	1	..	..	15
Saikwah, ...	..	..	..	1	..	9
Gowpoor, ...	..	..	1	..	..	7
Kullingpoor,.. ..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Gummeeroe,.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	8
Lolookdalone, ..	..	..	..	1	..	7
Luckimpoor, ..	..	1	1	1	..	30
Kungsalli, ...	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total,.. ..	1	2	7	7	2	160

83. There is no village police; aggrieved persons report occurrences of robbery and theft to the police, and the Mouzahdars aid the police in tracing and apprehending offenders.

84. The jail at Debrooghur is in a dilapidated state, and it is proposed to build a new one of brick; an estimate was submitted for a new jail with ktcha-pucka walls and thatch roof at a cost of Rupees 12,285. This was rejected, and the executive officer was directed to draw out a new plan, with pucka walls and roof and iron beams, which (exclusive of iron work) amounted to Rupees 28,509. The plan was again altered, and a revised one exclusive of iron work was submitted on the 16th of May last. It appears to me that the proposed building is of too costly a description for a small frontier station like Debrooghur, and too large for present requirements, especially as it is proposed to build a jail at Luckimpoor. The number of prisoners in the jail for the last three years does not average more than eighty per mensem, and without a largely increased population, which I fear is too remote a prospect to take into consideration, is not likely to be exceeded.

Estimated cost, Rupees 35,194

85. Three criminal wards, with two smaller wards for civil prisoners under examination, with out-houses for the Darogah and Moodee, would suffice

for all purposes. The present temporary jail will not last much longer, and if the permanent jail or a portion of it be not soon completed, a new temporary jail will be required. Under these circumstances, I beg to recommend early attention to the subject. If the proposed plan be approved, of permission should be given to Captain Reid to commence at once on the portion of the jail containing the criminal wards, in order that the prisoners might be sent into it when finished, whilst the remainder is being built: if on the other hand it be determined to build a jail on a reduced scale, no time should be lost in revising the estimate. I would adhere to the general plan, as Captain Reid informs me the expense of repairing kutcha buildings is very great, and there is always fear of their catching fire.

86. The present Luckimpoor jail is a temporary building; the walls are of bamboo, and the roof of thatch. The jail hospital measures 25 by 16, the walls are kutcha-pucka with a thatched roof; it was only lately built, there are also a guard-room; and a cook-room attached to it. As the jail was found to be too small, the Commissioner proposed the erection of a new one on an enlarged scale, at a cost as per estimate of Rupees 2,657, the walls to be pucka, with iron bars to the windows, and a thatched roof. Luckimpoor is on the North-east side of the Bhramapootra, distance of eighty miles, and is most difficult of access, the communication between it and Debroo being always tedious, and oftentimes for days impracticable; as it is necessary to have a jail at Luckimpoor capable of holding thirty persons, I think the recommendation of the Commissioner should be complied with.

87. The jail of Debrooghur contained, when I visited, fifty prisoners, who were employed in the manner noted in the margin. The branch jail at Luckimpoor I have not seen, on the 30th of April last it contained fourteen prisoners; who were employed on the roads of the station. The messing and dietary system enjoined by the orders of Government of 24th November 1851 have been fully carried out, and the Magistrate is of opinion that the quantity is sufficient; and in regard to quality, the articles of food in the tables are well adapted to the circumstance of the District. The use of opium and tobacco have been prohibited. The Magistrate states that the friends of the prisoners are in the habit of clandestinely supplying them with the drug. The prisoners complained to me of not getting enough to eat, but I do not see any ground for complaint; they appear healthy, and have not been less healthy since the reduction of the food. The feeding of each labouring convict costs one Rupee nine annas and two pie, and each non-labouring convict one Rupee four annas and six pie per mensem. The prisoners under examination receive nine pie per diem.

Employed in making Bridges,	6
" as Potters,	5
" as Mehters,	2
" in pounding Soorkey, (females,)	2
" in clearing Jail,	5
" as Blacksmiths,	1
" in making Roads,	16
Without labour,	4
Hajut,	5
Sick,	4
Total,	50

88. There are three roads in this District under the executive officer, Captain Reid. The first is from Debrooghur to the Dehing river, from thence to Seebsaugur and Golahghat. The Military Board have in their letter of the 17th of December 1852, No. 8392, proposed to improve the road by bridging it and heightening and widening the earth-work at a cost of Rupees 14,958, and recommended the grant of an assignment of 5,000 Rupees to put the road in fair condition for travellers, pending the taking of levels and the making of plans for the bridges. The annual repairs have since been given to the road, and the line has been so greatly improved by partial raising and clearing the jungle well away from the road and road sides, that the Executive Officer is of opinion that for 5,000 Rupees a very fair road might be made; this sum would also cover the amount expended last year in excess of the annual estimate. I would strongly recommend that this be done, and the bridges be made pucka, as temporary wooden bridges cost a large sum and last a very short time; the road will then answer every purpose in view. This District in its present uncultivated and depopulated state, and possessing not even a wheel-carriage, does not want large broad and extensive roads.

Roads.

89. The second road is from Debrooghur to Jeypore, distance thirty-five and half miles. There are thirty-four wooden bridges on this road; it is proposed to construct twenty-nine drain bridges and two large bridges, and to widen and strengthen the earth-work, at a cost of Rupees 48,749, but this road has also been put this year in such good repair that Captain Reid is of opinion that the estimate for the earth-work might be cancelled; the road is quite wide enough, and for the reasons above stated I would recommend that the estimate for the pucka bridges be passed only.

90. The third road is from Debroo to Saikwah, the head-quarter station of the Suddyah District, distance sixty-one miles. The road has this year been cleared of jungle, and slight repairs have been given to the bridges; sixty-one small and five large pucka bridges are required for this road; plans have been sent in, and should be passed. Bridges in Upper Assam are sadly wanted. They cannot all be made in one year, and I would suggest that sufficient money be given annually to build fifteen or twenty bridges. The above three roads are of the highest importance in a military point of view, and cannot but be productive of much general good.

MUTTOCK.

Road from Jeypore to Muttock, 18 miles, this is a mere pathway; which opens a communication between Makoom, a frontier post, and its support Jeypore, a similar pathway has been opened between Dum-Dum and Makoom, another frontier post.

LUCKIMPOOR ROAD.

Dhokowakhannah to Luckimpoor, 18 miles, it requires clearing.

Luckimpoor to Pohomarah Ghaut, 3½ miles, connecting the station with the nearest navigable stream, the Ranganuddee, and a continuation of this road to the Western boundary of the District joining into the road from Jeypore, a distance of about 60 miles, is in progress. The Magistrate states that the sum allowed for the whole line will not do more than pay for the necessary clearing

Luckimpoor to Pathaliparra; this is a road much used by the hill people

91. The roads noted in the margin were opened and are repaired by the Magistrate. They have been made at a trifling expense to connect the different villages and thannahs, which are generally separated by large tracts of jungle, and should be kept in good order. They are now in a state of dis-repair in consequence of no reply having been received to the Magistrate's applica-

tion, dated the 15th of January 1853, to expend additional sums for the purpose of making them passable.

92. The Principal Assistant has the aid of a Junior Assistant, a Sudder Ameen, a Moonsiff, and a Punchayet consisting of three Members who sit singly and exercise the powers of a Moonsiff. They owe their appointments to political grounds.

CIVIL.
Hood Gohain.
Sindoo Hazaree.
Nogga Hazaree.

93. The subjoined statement shows the state of the Civil business as it stood on the 1st January:—

Statement of the Civil Business of the Courts of Zillah Luckimpoor for the year 1852.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.		Decided on trial.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Pending more than one year.
Principal Assistant, ...	Appeals, ...	4	4	2	...
	Original Suits,...	2	4	4	...
	Miscellaneous, ...	2	5	7	...
Junior Assistant, ...	Appeals, ...	34	40	1	...
	Original Suits,...	7	8	2	...
	Miscellaneous, ...	36	56	4	...
Komul Gohain, Sudder Ameen,	Appeals, ...	8	11	4	...
	Original Suits,...	5	12	5	...
	Miscellaneous, ...	5	8	...	...
Habbeeram, Moonsiff, ...	Original Suits,...	79	125	66	...
	Miscellaneous, ...	47	68	12	...
Hood Gohain,...	Original Suits,...	5	10	20	...
	Miscellaneous, ...	1	1	...	...
Sindoo Hazaree, ...	Original Suits,...	26	43	13	1
	Miscellaneous, ...	14	23	2	...
Nogga Hazaree, ...	Original Suits,...	31	39	7	...
	Miscellaneous, ...	22	26	2	...
Total,... ...	... ...	328	483	151	1

On the 1st *of May* 1853, *there pended before the under-mentioned Officers the following Cases.*

	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Principal Assistant and Junior Assistant,...	6	5	15	26
Komul Gohain, Sudder Ameen,...	7	...	1	8
Habbeeram, Moonsiff, with the powers of Sudder Ameen, ...	17	1	18	36
Hood Gohain, of Muttock Punchayet, ...	19	...	3	22
Sindoo Hazaree, ditto, ...	43	...	3	46
Nogga Hazaree, ditto,...	27	...	6	33

94. The Civil business is extremely light and very trifling, both as regards the nature of the litigation and the value of the suits, as shown in the classification noted in the margin, but in the native courts it is not transacted with requisite despatch. The cases I examined displayed little knowledge of law or of the practice of the court, but much cannot be expected from officers who have no previous training whatever. It was made a subject of general complaint that the special appeal from the decision of the Sudder Ameen confirming or revising that of the Moonsiff or the Punchayet does not lie to the Principal Assistant upon facts as well as upon points of law.

Number of Cases disposed of in 1852.

Under 1 Rupee,	1
From 1 to 5 Rupees,	27
„ 5 to 10 „	69
„ 10 to 20 „	50
„ 20 to 50 „	68
„ 50 to 100 „	53
Above 100 „	30
Total,	278

For Landed Property,	2
„ Bond Debts,	39
„ Trust Property,	5
„ Balance of Account,	44
„ Advance of Produce,	73
„ Moveable Property,	35
„ Breach of Promise of Marriage and Recovery of sums,	13
Expended thereby for Cattle,	8
For Hire and Wages,	14
„ Rent,	6
Mortgage,	2
Amount of Security,	3
Damages on account of loss of Castes,	4
Conjugal Rights,	16
Total,	264

95. Twenty-four suits regarding disputes about marriage, and three suits regarding castes under Clause 5, Section II. were disposed of, and six suits for debt under Clause 6, Section II. of the Assam Code were summarily decided, during the year ; twenty-eight cases were only tried with the assistance of assessors, and were all decided in accordance with their award. Captain Dalton is sensible of the satisfaction which this mode of proceeding affords to the community, and gives every encouragement to it.

96. The Criminal, Judicial, and Revenue and Political Establishments, as they stood on the 1st of May 1842 and the 1st May 1853 respectively, are shown in Appendixes G. H. The nett decrease amounts to two hundred and thirty-two Rupees, seven annas and ten pie. The native Judicial Officers are too numerous, but employment seems to have been given to four out of the five, more for the purpose of making a provision for them than because their services were required.

A. J. MOFFATT MILLS,
Offg. Judge, Sudder Court.

LUCKIMPOOR,
The 9th June 1853.

Appendix A.

Assessed Area for the past five years of the District of Luckimpoor, or from the year 1848-49 to the year 1852-53 inclusive.

Year.	Name of Mehal.	Area in acres.	Land under Cultivation. Area in acres.	Land under Cultivation. Gross Jumma.	Average rate per acre.	Culturable. Area in poorahs and acres.	Culturable. Gross Jumma.	Average rate for beegah, poorah and acres.	Waste and jungle.	Lackhiraj Land Assessed at low rates. Area.	Lackhiraj Land Assessed at low rates. Jumma.	Average rate per acre.	Rent free land.	Fisheries.	Capitation Tax.	Gold Washings, Miscellaneous.	Total gross Jumma.	Commission at 15 per cent for Mouzadars and Kagodes and remission to heads of villages &c.	Remission on account of Meerí or Diuffa Pocha or Black Mall.	Total deductions and Remissions.	Net Jumma.	Collections.	Balance.	Remarks.
1848-49,	Seesee Dhamajee,	139650	3005½	2041 5 11	0 10 10¾	0	0	0	136644½	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	29 9 0	2070 14 11	247 0 7	422 8 11	669 9 6	1401 5 4	1365 5 5	a36 0 0	Mehaul settled on lease for 3 years by Captain Vetch.
1849-50,	Ditto,	0	3355½	2259 3 4	0 10 9¾	0	0	0	136279½	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	39 2 0	2298 5 4	292 3 11	349 1 5	641 5 4	1657 0 0	1621 0 0	a36 0 0	
1850-51,	Ditto,	0	3358½	2262 3 4	0 10 9¾	0	0	0	136274½	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	42 8 0	2304 11 4	289 7 3	349 1 5	638 8 8	1666 2 8	1630 2 8	a36 0 0	
1851-52,	Ditto,	0	3358½	2287 3 4	0 10 10	0	0	0	136274½	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	36 9 0	2323 12 4	293 3 3	349 1 5	642 4 8	1681 7 8	1645 7 8	a36 0 0	
1852-53,	Ditto,	0	3572	2888 10 9	0 12 11½	0	0	0	136061	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	33 8 0	2922 2 9	426 5 8	116 3 7	442 9 3	2479 9 6	2000 8 3	0 0 0	Settled on leases with Ryots and Mouzadars for 7 years, by Captain Dalton.
1848-49,	Burdolonee,	38260	2101	1523 2 2	0 11 7 1/10	0	0	0	36159	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	34 0 0	1557 2 2	167 12 0	419 14 4	587 10 4	969 7 10	940 6 6	b29 1 4	Lease for 3 years at Roopeet one Rupee, other kinds eight annas.
1849-50,	Ditto,	0	2204	1602 14 3	0 11 9 1/10	0	0	0	36256	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	1607 14 3	177 10 6	433 15 3	611 9 9	996 4 6	967 3 2	b29 1 4	
1850-51,	Ditto,	0	2204	1602 14 3	0 11 9 1/10	0	0	0	36056	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 5 0	1608 3 3	177 10 6	433 15 3	611 9 9	996 4 6	967 3 2	b29 1 4	
1851-52,	Ditto,	0	2154	1564 11 8	0 11 7 1/10	0	0	0	36056	50	4 8 7	0 1 5½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0	1575 4 3	177 10 6	424 14 0	602 8 6	972 11 9	970 14 9	b1 13 0	
1852-53,	Ditto,	0	1890	1631 15 11	0 13 9½	0	0	0	36349	51	4 10 9	0 1 5½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15 8 0	1652 2 8	247 1 11	40 0 0	287 1 1	1365 0 9	1192 4 0	c172 12 9	Settled for 3 years, rates per beegah Roopeet five annas, other kinds three annas.
1848-49,	Dhokwakhanna,	192446	5139	3129 12 8	0 9 8	0	0	0	187291	116	41 6 6	0 5 8½	0 0 0	41 0 0	6 0 0	0	3218 3 2	461 0 1	0	461 0 1	2757 3 1	2757 3 1	0 0 0	Rates increased, Roopeet one Rupee and four annas, other kinds twelve annas.
1849-50,	Ditto,	0	5139	3129 12 8	0 9 8	0	0	0	187291	116	41 6 6	0 5 8½	0 0 0	26 0 0	6 0 0	0	3203 3 2	461 0 1	0	461 0 1	2742 3 1	2668 6 5	d73 12 8	
1850-51,	Ditto,	0	4889	3987 12 1	0 13 1½	0	0	0	187441	116	53 9 11	0 7 4½	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	0	4045 6 0	590 14 8	0	590 14 8	3454 7 4	3308 14 7	d145 8 9	
1851-52,	Ditto,	0	5442	4241 5 5	0 12 8½	0	0	0	186788	116	53 9 11	0 7 4½	100 0 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	0	4298 15 4	644 9 4	0	644 9 4	3654 6 0	3585 2 0	d69 4 0	
1852-53,	Ditto,	0	5899	4516 7 8	0 12 3	0	0	0	186131	116	53 9 11	0 7 4½	400 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	4570 1 7	691 2 2	0	691 2 2	3878 15 5	3491 0 4	e397 15 1	
1848-49,	Luckimpoor,	141782	11877	8232 9 5	0 11 1½	0	0	0	129592	239	119 1 1	0 7 10	74 0 0	81 8 0	32 0 0	182 6 0	8647 8 6	1001 2 7	1883 1 1	2884 3 8	5763 4 10	5727 12 10	f35 8 0	Rates one Rupee and eight annas per poorah, close of a lease for 5 years.
1849-50,	Ditto,	0	11877	8232 9 5	0 11 1½	0	0	0	129591½	239½	119 1 1	0 7 10	74 0 0	50 4 0	32 0 0	180 10 0	8614 8 6	1001 2 7	1883 1 1	2884 3 8	5730 4 10	5632 9 6	f97 11 4	Settlement for 6 years. Except two mouzahs at rates per poorah one Rupee and four annas and twelve annas.
1850-51,	Ditto,	0	11611	10272 15 2	0 14 2	0	0	0	0	385	143 15 8	0 5 11½	0 0 0	42 4 0	12 0 0	259 12 0	10730 14 10	1495 0 7	1074 8 1	2500 8 8	8230 6 2	8230 6 2	0 0 0	
1851-52,	Ditto,	0	12066	10504 11 1	0 13 11 1/10	0	0	0	129330	347	92 6 10	0 4 3½	39 0 0	52 12 0	12 0 0	252 0 0	10913 13 11	1448 12 4	1097 0 1	2545 12 5	8368 1 6	8322 11 3	f45 6 0	
1852-53,	Ditto,	0	11919	10322 14 9	0 13 10½	0	0	0	129477	347	92 6 10	0 4 3½	39 0 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	217 8 0	10674 13 7	1605 4 0	36 0 0	1641 4 0	9033 9 7	7133 5 6	g1900 4 1	
1848-49,	Banskotta,	98912	3866	2708 2 3	0 11 2½	0	0	0	94953	72½	33 7 1	0 7 5½	20 0 0	20 8 0	0 0 0	95 14 0	2857 15 4	220 13 11	690 10 1	1011 8 0	1846 7 4	1846 7 4	0 0 0	Rates per poorah, Roopeet one Rupee, other lands eight annas.
1849-50,	Ditto,	0	3866	2708 2 3	0 11 2½	0	0	0	94953	72½	33 7 1	0 7 5½	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	101 0 0	2842 9 4	320 13 11	690 10 1	1011 8 0	1831 1 4	1831 1 4	0 0 0	The land assessment leased for 5 years ending with 1849-50.
1850-51,	Ditto,	0	2934	2651 4 1	0 14 5½	0	0	0	22956	22	6 3 4	0 4 6½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	99 4 0	2756 11 5	344 12 2	465 8 8	810 4 10	1946 6 7	1946 6 7	0 0 0	Lease for 2 years at increased rates, *viz.* per poorah, Roopeet one Rupee four annas, other kinds twelve annas.
1851-52,	Ditto,	0	3009	2699 10 1	0 14 4¼	0	0	0	95881	22	6 3 4	0 4 6½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	95 0 0	2800 13 5	352 9 0	465 8 8	818 1 8	1982 11 9	1977 4 8	h5 7 1	
1852-53,	Ditto,	0	2980	2671 2 0	0 14 4	0	0	0	95910	22	6 3 4	0 4 6½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	89 12 0	2766 1 4	413 1 4	30 0 0	443 1 4	2324 0 0	2271 15 1	i52 0 11	Land assessment leased for 4 years, from 1852-53 to 1856-57.
1848-49,	Chehdwar,	316080	12854	8881 4 4	0 11 0¾	0	0	0	302778	395	187 3 6	0 7 7	53½ 0 0	42 4 0	8 0 0	85 14 0	9204 9 10	1050 4 2	2276 1 4	3326 5 6	8878 4 8	5801 7 11	j76 12 5	Four mouzahs for 7 years and two for 1 year, and rates per poorah one Rupee four annas and twelve annas.
1849-50,	Ditto,	0	12727	8838 15 4	0 11 0½	0	0	0	302904½	395	187 3 6	0 7 7	53½ 0 0	115 0 0	8 0 0	107 12 0	9251 14 10	1042 13 0	2273 9 0	3316 6 0	5935 8 10	5826 2 8	j109 6 2	
1850-51,	Ditto,	0	11634	10292 6 7	0 14 6¾	0	0	0	304112	214½	59 8 11	0 4 8	49½ 0 0	35 0 0	0 0 0	103 8 0	10490 7 6	1372 2 3	1460 7 9	2832 10 0	7657 13 6	7592 0 7	j65 12 11	
1851-52,	Ditto,	0	11988	10620 9 4	0 14 2 1/10	0	0	0	303767½	264	64 8 11	0 3 10 5/5	60½ 0 0	58 0 0	4 0 0	95 0 0	10842 2 3	1434 1 5	1476 4 6	2910 5 9	7931 12 6	7929 3 3	j2 9 5	
1852-53,	Ditto,	0	11988	10623 11 6	0 14 2½	0	0	0	303767½	264	64 8 0	0 3 10	60½ 0 0	63 8 0	4 0 0	95 0 0	10850 12 5	1649 6 3	37 8 0	1686 14 3	9163 14 2	8320 11 11	4843 2 3	
1848-49,	Meeria of North Bank,	0	4095	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1092 0 0	0 0 0	1092 0 0	108 7 0	0	108 7 0	983 9 0	983 9 0	0 0 0	Annual settlement.
1849-50,	.. .. ..	0	4181	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1115 0 0	0 0 0	1115 0 0	110 12 9	0	110 12 9	1004 3 3	1004 3 3	0 0 0	
1850-51,	.. .. ..	0	4140	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1104 0 0	0 0 0	1104 0 0	109 13 0	0	109 13 0	994 3 0	987 15 9	f6 3 3	
1851-52,	.. .. ..	0	4335	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1156 0 0	0 0 0	1156 0 0	115 3 3	0	115 3 3	1040 12 9	1040 12 9	0 0 0	
1852-53,	.. .. ..	0	4620	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1232 0 0	0 0 0	1232 0 0	123 0 0	0	123 0 0	1109 0 0	693 9 0	m415 7 0	
1848-49,	North Luckimpoor,	927130	42937¼	26516 4 9	0 9 10½	0	0	0	883222¼	823	381 2 2	0 7 5	147½ 0 0	185 4 0	1138 0 0	427 11 0	28548 5 11	3356 8 4	5692 3 9	9048 12 1	19599 9 11	19422 4 1	n117 5 9	
1849-50,	.. .. ..	0	43348½	26766 9 3	0 9 10½	0	0	0	882793½	823	381 2 2	0 7 5	165 0 0	191 4 0	1161 0 0	433 8 0	28533 7 5	3406 9 7	5630 4 10	9036 14 5	19396 9 0	19550 10 4	n345 14 8	
1850-51,	.. .. ..	0	40778½	31069 7 6	0 12 2	0	0	0	885547½	737½	263 5 10	0 5 8½	66½ 0 0	77 4 0	1120 0 0	510 5 0	33049 6 4	4310 12 5	3783 9 2	8094 5 7	24946 0 9	24603 6 6	n382 10 3	
1851-52,	.. .. ..	0	42352½	31918 2 11	0 12 1	0	0	0	883763½	799½	221 5 7	0 4 5½	216½ 0 0	110 12 0	1176 0 0	484 9 0	33919 13 6	4466 1 1	3812 12 6	8278 13 7	25635 15 11	25471 8 7	n160 7 4	
1852-53,	.. .. ..	0	42791½	32600 4 0	0 12 2 1/10	0	0	0	883111½	799½	221 7 9	0 4 5½	436½ 0 0	93 8 0	1248 0 0	451 4 0	34614 7 9	5155 5 4	159 7 7	5315 0 11	29299 6 10	21538 11 7	7760 11 3	
		0	0	148870 12 5	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	1468 7 6	0 0 0	1032 0 0	658 0 0	5843 0 0	2307 5 0	159147 8 11	20695 4 9	19078 9 10	39773 14 7	119373 10 4	110647 9 1	8727 1 3	

a Balance remitted for Chokeedars in Political Department. b Suspended year by year and remitted under decree of Special Commissioner. c In Demand. d Remitted under orders of Special Commissioner and Board of Revenue. e In Demand. f Remitted by Special Commissioner and Board of Revenue. g In Demand. h Remitted as irrecoverable assessment. i In Demand. j Remitted. k In Demand. l Remitted. m In Demand. Remitted.

Assessed Area for the past five years of the District of Luckimpoor, or from the year 1848-49 to the year 1852-53, inclusive.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal.	Area in acres.	Land under Cultivation. Area in acres.	Land under Cultivation. Gross Jumma.	Average rate per acre.	Culturable. Area in poorahs and acres.	Culturable. Gross Jumma.	Average rate per bigga, poorah and acre.	Waste and jungle.	Lakhiraj land Assessed at low rates. Area.	Lakhiraj land Assessed at low rates. Jumma.	Average rate per acre.	Rent-free land.	Fisheries.	Capitation tax.	Gold Washings, Miscellaneous.	Total gross Jumma.	Commission at 15 per cent. for Kanungoes and Kapoleen and remission to heads of villages, &c.	Remission on account of Meeri or Duffla Pocha or Black Mail.	Total deductions and Remissions.	Net Jumma.	Collections.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Muttock.																							
1848-49.	Rungagorah,	38560	816	587 10 4	0 11 6½	o	o	o	37624½	38	11 11 8	0 4 11½	81½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	599 6 7	98 9 8	o o o	98 9 8	500 12 11	500 12 11	o o o	Rates per poorah, Roopeet one Rupee, other kind eight annas.
1849-50.	Ditto,	o	886	645 1 3	0 11 6⅞	o	o	o	37551	38	11 11 8	0 4 11½	85 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	656 12 11	108 8 11	o o o	108 8 11	548 4 0	548 4 0	o o o	Settlement for 3 years on above rates, on measurement by Captain Vetch.
1850-51.	Ditto,	o	886	645 1 3	0 11 6⅞	o	o	o	37551	38	11 11 8	0 4 11½	85 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	656 12 11	108 8 11	o o o	108 8 11	548 4 0	548 4 0	o o o	
1851-52.	Ditto,	o	886	649 1 9	0 11 8¾	o	o	o	37551	38	11 11 8	0 4 11½	85 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	661 3 5	109 3 5	o o o	109 3 5	552 0 0	552 0 0	o o o	
1852-53.	Ditto,	o	936	638 9 5	0 10 11	o	o	o	37525½	12	6 1 2	0 8 1½	86½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	644 10 7	106 8 8	o o o	106 8 8	538 1 11	538 1 11	o o o	Rates per Bengal biggah Roopeet four annas, other lands two annas. Settlement for 5 years by Captain Dalton.
1848-49.	Tingrye,	87310	866	609 5 2	0 11 3½	o	o	o	86444	o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	609 5 2	110 0 2	o o o	110 0 2	499 5 0	499 5 0	o o o	Lease of 5 years terminated.
1849-50.	Ditto,	o	391	289 9 3	0 11 10½	o	o	o	86919	o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	289 9 3	52 5 10	o o o	52 5 10	237 3 5	237 3 5	o o o	Rates, Roopeet one Rupee, other kinds eight annas. Decrease by migration to Seebsaugur.
1850-51.	Ditto,	o	358½	256 7 2	0 11 5½	o	o	o	86951½	o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	256 7 2	46 1 8	o o o	46 1 8	210 5 6	210 5 6	o o o	Settlement made by Captain Vetch for 3 years.
1851-52.	Ditto,	o	358½	256 7 2	0 11 5½	o	o	o	86951½	o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	256 7 2	46 1 8	o o o	46 1 8	210 5 6	210 5 6	o o o	
1852-53.	Ditto,	o	358½	256 7 2	0 11 5½	o	o	o	86951½	o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	256 7 2	46 1 8	o o o	46 1 8	210 5 6	209 9 6	a0 12 0	
1848-49.	Lypoolee,	18355	1449	1069 8 7	0 11 8¾	o	o	o	16676½	o	o o o	o o o	229½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1069 8 7	288 6 0	o o o	288 6 0	781 2 7	781 2 7	o o o	
1849-50.	Ditto,	o	1645	1148 0 11	0 14 2	o	o	o	16480½	o	o o o	o o o	229½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1148 0 11	310 6 5	o o o	310 6 5	837 10 6	837 10 6	o o o	Settlement by Captain Vetch of most of the Mouzas for 3 years; at per poorah, Roopeet one Rupee, other kinds eight annas.
1850-51.	Ditto,	o	1528	1133 8 5	0 11 10½	o	o	o	16597½	o	o o o	o o o	229½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1133 8 5	193 0 5	o o o	193 0 5	940 8 0	940 8 0	o o o	
1851-52.	Ditto,	o	1442½	1068 7 11	0 11 11¼	o	o	o	16686½	o	o o o	o o o	226 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1068 7 11	182 9 11	o o o	182 9 11	885 14 0	885 14 0	o o o	
1852-53.	Ditto,	o	1274	898 11 10	0 11 3⅜	o	o	o	17633	o	o o o	o o o	248 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1898 11 10	160 0 7	o o o	160 0 7	738 11 3	719 9 3	a19 1 0	
1848-49.	Dujoin.	30100	900	658 2 8	0 11 8¾	o	o	o	28938½	187	38 0 8	0 3 3¼	74½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	696 3 4	114 10 0	o o o	114 10 0	581 9 4	580 2 0	b1 7 4	
1849-50.	Ditto,	o	937	673 2 1	0 11 5¾	o	o	o	28942½	146	32 11 5	0 3 6½	74½ 0 0	o o o	13 0 0	o o o	718 13 6	118 14 10	o o o	118 14 10	599 14 8	599 14 8	o o o	Settlement for 3 years by Captain Vetch. Rates, Roopeet per poorah one Rupee, other kinds eight annas.
1850-51.	Ditto,	o	929	668 11 0	0 11 6¼	o	o	o	28941	158	37 8 4	0 3 9½	72 0 0	o o o	13 0 0	o o o	719 3 4	118 15 5	o o o	118 15 5	600 3 11	600 3 11	o o o	
1851-52.	Ditto,	o	947	682 10 2	0 11 6½	o	o	o	28923	158	37 8 4	0 3 9½	72 0 0	o o o	11 0 0	o o o	731 2 6	120 11 7	o o o	120 11 7	610 6 11	607 1 3	b3 5 8	
1852-53.	Ditto,	o	1122	774 13 9	0 11 ¾	o	o	o	28740½	107	37 6 10	0 3 7¾	70½ 0 0	o o o	11 0 0	o o o	823 4 7	136 11 5	o o o	136 11 5	686 9 2	686 9 2	o o o	Rates per bigga, Roopeet four annas, other kinds two annas. Settlement for 5 years by Captain Dalton.
1848-49.	Dinjoy,	50429	4479	3178 2 0	0 11 3⅜	o	o	o	46506	489	81 2 7	0 2 8½	255 0 0	o o o	95 0 0	o o o	3354 4 7	578 11 3	o o o	578 11 3	2775 9 4	2747 4 4	c28 5 0	Rates, Roopeet one Rupee per poorah, other kinds eight annas.
1849-50.	Ditto,	o	4624	3266 7 9	0 11 3¾	o	o	o	45209½	337	58 13 11	0 2 9¼	258½ 0 0	o o o	87 0 0	o o o	3412 5 8	600 1 9	o o o	600 1 9	2812 3 11	2812 3 11	o o o	Leased for 3 years at above rates by Captain Vetch.
1850-51.	Ditto,	o	4661	3246 6 6	0 11 3⅜	o	o	o	45232½	337	58 13 11	0 2 9¼	258½ 0 0	o o o	90 0 0	o o o	3395 4 5	596 15 0	o o o	596 15 0	2798 5 5	2798 5 5	o o o	
1851-52.	Ditto,	o	4637	3278 14 2	0 11 3¾	o	o	o	45197	521	91 2 1	0 2 9¾	74 0 0	o o o	94 0 0	o o o	3464 1 0	606 3 3	o o o	606 6 3	2857 10 9	2857 4 8	c0 6 1	
1852-53.	Ditto,	o	5186½	3459 2 8	0 10 8½	o	o	o	44696½	521	91 6 4	0 2 9 7/16	55 0 0	o o o	87 0 0	o o o	3537 9 0	638 0 7	o o o	638 0 7	2999 8 5	2995 1 2	d4 7 3	Leased for 5 years by Captain Dalton. Rates per bigga Roopeet four annas, other kinds two annas.
1848-49.	Bhashara,	14240	913	671 6 9	0 11 8¼	o	o	o	13542½	14	2 12 1	0 3 1 5/16	70½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	674 2 10	302 8 10	o o o	302 8 10	371 10 0	371 10 0	o o o	Half rent in lieu of pension granted to Mallseburr, son of late Burra Seemputtee. Settled for 5 years by Captain Vetch. Roopeet one Rupee, other kinds eight annas.
1849-50.	Ditto,	o	952	690 11 0	0 11 7½	o	o	o	13293½	14	2 12 1	0 3 0 5/16	70½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	693 7 1	303 6 9	o o o	303 6 9	390 0 4	390 0 4	o o o	
1850-51.	Ditto,	o	968	697 0 4	0 11 6¾	o	o	o	13187½	14	2 12 1	0 3 1 5/16	70½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	699 12 5	303 6 9	o o o	303 6 9	396 5 8	396 5 8	o o o	
1851-52.	Ditto,	o	968	697 0 4	0 11 6¾	o	o	o	13167½	14	2 12 1	0 3 1 7	70½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	699 12 5	303 6 9	o o o	303 6 9	396 5 8	396 5 8	o o o	Rates per bigga Roopeet four annas, other kinds two annas. Settled for 5 years by Captain Dalton.
1852-53.	Ditto,	o	1025	729 5 5	0 11 4¾	o	o	o	13130½	14	2 8 0	0 2 10¼	70½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	781 13 8	308 14 1	o o o	308 14 1	422 15 4	422 14 0	d0 1 4	
1848-49.	Tengrakhat,	38812	3271½	2416 8 11	0 11 9¼	o	o	o	35497	o	o o o	o o o	44½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	2416 8 11	430 3 4	o o o	430 3 4	1986 5 7	1982 2 4	e4 3 3	Settled for 3 years by Captain Vetch. Rates per poorah Roopeet one Rupee, other kinds eight annas.
1849-50.	Ditto,	o	2792	1990 5 11	0 11 7¼	o	o	o	36057	o	o o o	o o o	83 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1990 5 11	336 11 4	o o o	336 11 4	1654 10 7	1649 2 7	e5 8 0	
1850-51.	Ditto,	o	2736	1997 6 6	0 11 8¼	o	o	o	36045½	o	o o o	o o o	80½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1997 6 6	334 10 5	o o o	334 10 5	1662 12 1	1646 11 2	e16 0 11	
1851-52.	Ditto,	o	2609	1947 8 11	0 11 7 5/16	o	o	o	36112½	o	o o o	o o o	80½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1947 8 11	327 14 0	o o o	327 14 0	1619 10 11	1613 10 11	e6 0 0	
1852-53.	- - -	o	2382	1631 8 4	0 10 11½	o	o	o	36396½	o	o o o	o o o	83½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1631 8 4	279 6 6	o o o	279 6 6	1352 1 10	1352 1 10	o o o	Rates per biggah, Roopeet four annas, other kinds two annas. Settled for 5 years by Captain Dalton.
1848-49.	Madarkhat,	22783	1886	1376 8 9	0 11 8¼	o	o	o	20735½	143	35 7 11	0 3 11¾	18½ 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1412 0 8	244 4 0	o o o	244 4 0	1166 0 4	1166 0 4	o o o	
1849-50.	Ditto,	o	1770	1289 14 2	0 11 7⅜	o	o	o	20854	143	35 7 11	0 3 11¾	16 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1825 6 1	231 4 6	o o o	231 4 1	1094 1 7	1094 1 7	o o o	Rates, Roopeet one Rupee, other kinds eight annas per poorah. 1 Mouzah settled for 3 years.
1850-51.	Ditto,	o	1725	1256 7 5	0 11 7¼	o	o	o	20899	143	35 7 11	0 3 11¾	16 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1291 15 4	225 9 4	o o o	225 9 4	1066 6 0	1066 6 0	o o o	
1851-52.	Ditto,	o	1812½	1314 4 6	0 11 7¼	o	o	o	20821½	143¼	35 7 11	0 3 11¾	16 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1349 12 5	235 0 5	o o o	235 0 5	1114 12 0	1079 3 5	e35 8 5	Settled (one Mouzah excepted) on lease by Major Vetch for 3 years.
1852-53.	Ditto,	o	1637½	1262 6 11	0 12 4	o	o	o	20986½	143½	35 7 11	0 3 11¾	16 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1297 14 10	231 15 5	o o o	231 15 5	1065 15 0	983 9 9	f82 5 8	
1848-49.	Debrooghur,	26610	2816	1574 4 4	0 11 1¼	o	o	o	24222	5	0 11 1	0 2 2¾	67 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1574 15 5	261 0 4	o o o	261 0 4	1313 15 1	1277 11 9	g36 3 4	Five years settled by Captain Vetch at Roopeet one Rupee per poorah.
1849-50.	Ditto,	o	2486	*1910 1 9	0 12 3¾	o	o	o	24063	o	o o o	o o o	67 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1910 1 9	301 6 11	o o o	301 6 11	1608 10 10	1608 10 10	g42 1 10	
1850-51.	Ditto,	o	2318	*1604 15 10	0 11 8¾	o	o	o	24248	o	o o o	o o o	44 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1604 15 10	243 1 11	o o o	243 1 11	1361 13 11	1361 13 11	o o o	Settled for 4 years by Captain Vetch at same rates exceptions which cause the mutations.
1851-52.	Ditto,	o	2513½	1730 10 0	0 11 6¾	o	o	o	24048	o	o o o	o o o	48 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1730 10 0	261 13 2	o o o	261 13 2	1468 12 10	1467 0 5	g1 12 5	
1852-53.	Ditto,	o	2496	1717 9 8	0 11 6¾	o	o	o	o	o	o o o	o o o	45 0 0	o o o	o o o	o o o	1717 9 8	290 9 2	o o o	290 9 2	1427 0 6	1427 0 6	o o o	
1848-49.	Jameera,	50929	4626½	3301 14 6	0 11 5¾	o	o	o	66089	40	16 5 0	o 6 6¼	64½ 0 0	106 10 0	o o o	o o o	8424 13 6	638 11 4	o o o	638 11 4	2786 2 2	2786 2 2	o o o	
1849-50.	Ditto,	o	4626½	3305 11 10	0 11 5½	o	o	o	66091	40	16 5 5	o 6 6¼	62½ 0 0	72 0 0	o o o	o o o	3394 1 3	638 11 4	o o o	638 11 4	2785 5 11	2785 5 11	o o o	

* Town lands which had been deposited previously, now brought on the Rent-roll and next year struck off.

a In Demand. b Remitted. c Remitted. d In Demand. e Remitted. f In Demand. g Remitted

Assessed Area for the past five years of the District of Luckimpoor, or from the year 1848-49 to the year 1852-53 inclusive.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal.	Area in acres.	Land under Cultivation. Area in acres.	Land under Cultivation. Gross Jumma.	Average rate per acre.	Culturable. Area in poorahs and acres.	Culturable. Gross Jumma.	Average rate per bigga, poorah and acres.	Waste and jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rates. Area.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rates. Jumma.	Average rate per acre.	Rent-free land.	Fisheries.	Capitation tax.	Gold Washings, Miscellaneous.	Total gross Jumma.	Commission at 15 per cent for Moozadars and Kagoolee, and remission to heads of villages, &c.	Remission on account of River or Duphla Poocha or Bilek Mail.	Total deductions and Remissions.	Net Jumma.	Collections.	Balance.	Remarks.
1850-51,	Jameera,	0	4887½	3505 11 5	0 11 5¾	0	0	0	65844	30	12 0 2	0 6 4½	58½ 0 0	53 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3572 12 7	638 1 11	0 0 0	638 1 11	2934 10 8	2934 10 8	0 0 0	
1851-52,	Ditto,	0	4785	3394 9 2	0 11 4½	0	0	0	65952½	30	12 0 2	0 6 4½	52½ 0 0	83 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3489 9 4	624 14 0	0 0 0	624 14 0	2814 11 4	2811 8 5	a3 2 11	
1852-53,	Ditto,	0	4869	3397 13 6	0 11 2	0	0	0	65879	30	12 0 2	0 6 4½	42 0 0	56 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3466 [illegible] 8	620 12 1	0 0 0	620 12 1	2845 9 7	2845 9 7	0 0 0	
1848-49,	Jokya,	84307	256	179 2 4	0 11 2½	0	0	0	34033	14	5 9 7	0 6 4½	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	184 11 11	31 4 11	0 0 0	31 4 11	153 7 0	153 7 0	0 0 0	
1849-50,	Ditto,	0	192½	139 9 2	0 12 3½	0	0	0	34195	14	5 9 7	0 6 4½	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	149 2 9	24 7 6	0 0 0	24 7 6	120 11 3	120 11 3	0 0 0	
1850-51,	Ditto,	0	136	95 5 10	0 14 4½	0	0	0	34153	14	5 9 7	0 6 4½	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	101 15 5	17 3 0	0 0 0	17 3 0	84 12 5	84 12 5	0 0 0	
1851-52,	Ditto,	0	130	92 5 9	0 11 10½	0	0	0	34159	14	5 9 7	0 6 4½	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	97 15 4	16 10 11	0 0 0	16 10 11	81 4 5	81 11 5	0 0 0	
1852-53,	Ditto,	0	127	87 0 8	0 11 0½	0	0	0	34162	14	5 9 7	0 6 4½	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	92 10 3	15 4 3	0 0 0	15 4 3	76 12 0	76 12 0	0 0 0	
	Lower Muttock,																							
1848-49,	Ditto,	432324	21779½	15522 10 11	0 0 0	0	0	0	408714½	920¾	191 12 7	0 0 0	909 0 0	106 10 0	95 0 0	0 0 0	16016 1 6	3100 2 2	0 0 0	3100 2 2	12815 15 4	12843 1 9	a72 13 7	
1849-50,	Ditto,	0	21234	15348 11 1	0 0 0	0	0	0	409179½	792½	163 8 0	0 0 0	879½ 0 0	72 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0	15084 3 1	3025 6 1	0 0 0	3025 6 1	12058 13 0	12611 3 2	a47 0 10	
1850-51,	Ditto,	0	21073	15108 1 8	0 0 0	0	0	0	409352½	734½	163 15 8	0 0 0	864 0 0	55 1 0	103 0 0	0 0 0	15430 2 4	2825 10 9	0 0 0	2825 10 9	12604 7 7	12588 6 8	a16 0 11	
1851-52,	Ditto,	0	21149	15112 6 3	0 0 0	0	0	0	409582	918½	196 4 2	0 0 0	674½ 0 0	33 0 0	105 0 0	0 0 0	15446 10 5	2834 12 1	0 0 0	2834 12 1	12611 14 4	12561 7 8	a50 6 8	
1852-53,	Ditto,	0	21483½	14853 9 4	0 0 0	0	0	0	409371½	901½	190 8 0	0 0 0	677¾ 0 0	56 8 0	98 0 0	0 0 0	15198 9 4	2834 14 5	0 0 0	2834 14 1	12363 10 11	12256 14 8	b106 12 3	
		0	0	76045 7 3	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	906 0 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	323 8 0	501 0 0	0 0 0	77775 10 8	14620 13 6	0 0 0	14620 13 6	63154 13 2	62861 1 11	293 11 8	
	Meeris.																							
1848-49,	Cultivation, his tribe, refugees from the northern hills, are on a Poll Tax of 1 Rupee. They are very migratory in their habits, cultivating the ghur lands and changing every 3rd, 4th or 5th year. The actual area of their cultivation is not known. It is assumed to complete the returns of collections, that they cultivate each 3½ acres.	0	798	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	213 0 0	0 0 0	213 0 0	20 4 0	0 0 0	20 4 0	194 12 0	192 12 0	0 0 0	
1849-50,		0	911	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	243 0 0	0 0 0	243 0 0	23 14 0	0 0 0	23 14 0	219 2 0	219 2 0	0 0 0	
1850-51,		0	1009	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	269 0 0	0 0 0	269 0 0	27 2 6	0 0 0	27 2 6	241 13 6	241 13 6	0 0 0	
1851-52,		0	1012½	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	510 0 0	0 0 0	510 0 0	51 5 5	0 0 0	51 5 5	458 10 7	458 10 7	0 0 0	
1852-53,		0	1012	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	430 0 0	0 0 0	430 0 0	43 15 0	0 0 0	43 15 0	386 1 0	358 9 0	b27 8 0	
1848-49,	Ojjan Mokunkola or Upper Muttock,	0	5730	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3056 0 0	0 0 0	3056 0 0	893 1 0	0 0 0	893 1 0	2162 15 0	2156 15 0	a6 0 0	
1849-50,	Ditto,	0	6092	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3249 0 0	0 0 0	3249 0 0	886 13 0	0 0 0	886 13 0	2362 3 0	2325 3 0	a37 0 0	
1850-51,	Ditto,	0	6176	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3294 0 0	0 0 0	3294 0 0	888 14 0	0 0 0	888 14 0	2405 2 0	2389 2 0	a16 0 0	
1851-52,	Ditto,	0	6101	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3254 0 0	0 0 0	3254 0 0	895 8 2	0 0 0	895 8 2	2358 7 10	2356 10 2	a1 13 8	
1852-53,	Ditto,	0	5775	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3080 0 0	0 0 0	3080 0 0	867 13 0	0 0 0	867 13 0	2212 3 0	2107 3 0	b105 0 0	
1848-49,	Suddiya,	0	1748½	1169 1 8	0 10 8¾	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	220 6 0	1889 7 8	236 6 9	0 0 0	236 6 9	1153 6 11	1153 6 11	0 0 0	Annual Settlement Roopees, 1 Rupee; other kinds, 8 annas.
1849-50,	Ditto,	0	1742	164 7 6	0 10 8½	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	226 0 0	1390 7 6	295 4 7	0 0 0	235 4 7	1155 2 11	1155 2 11	0 0 0	
1850-51,	Ditto,	0	1736	1161 7 5	0 10 8 25/75	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	170 0 0	1331 7 5	234 13 6	0 0 0	234 13 6	1096 9 11	1096 9 11	0 0 0	
1851-52,	Ditto,	0	1536	1063 3 6	0 10 6 75/75	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	81 0 0	1114 3 6	213 4 11	0 0 0	213 4 11	930 14 7	930 14 7	0 0 0	
1852-53,	Ditto,	0	1536	1062 11 6	0 11 0¾	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	86 0 0	1148 4 6	213 4 11	0 0 0	213 4 11	285 6 7	902 6 11	b32 15 8	Rates raised in part of the mehaul to Roopeet 1 Rupee, other kind 12 annas per poora settlement, for 3 years ending 1854-55.
1848-49,	Sorikwa,	0	2282	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1697 13 4	13 4 0	1710 4 0	254 8 8	0 0 0	254 8 8	1455 11 4	1455 11 4	0 0 0	
1849-50,	Ditto,	0	2361	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1771 0 0	15 0 0	1786 0 0	266 8 1	0 0 0	266 8 1	1519 7 11	1519 7 11	0 0 0	Annual settlement capitation tax of 1 Rupee.
1850-51,	Ditto,	0	3100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1785 0 0	13 0 0	1798 0 0	259 15 0	0 0 0	259 15 0	1538 1 0	c1534 1 0	b4 0 0	
1851-52,	Ditto,	0	2082	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1561 0 0	0 0 0	1561 0 0	226 3 3	0 0 0	226 3 3	1334 12 0	c1200 8 5	b134 4 4	
1852-53,	Ditto,	0	2178	1279 2 10	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	322 0 0	0 0 0	1599 2 2	232 7 0	0 0 0	232 7 0	1366 11 10	1255 11 5	b141 0 5	Land settlement for the Mehaul exclusive of Miris.
	Muttock and Suddiya,																							
1848-49,	Ditto,	106633½	31910½	16791 12 7	0 0 0	0	0	0	72800	920¾	191 12 7	0 0 0	912 0 0	106 10 0	5061 0 0	233 10 0	22384 13 2	4504 0 7	0 0 0	4504 0 7	17880 15 0	17801 15 0	78 13 7	
1849-50,	Ditto,	0	31884½	16513 2 7	0 0 0	0	0	0	73834	792½	165 0 0	0 0 0	182½ 0 0	72 0 0	5363 0 0	241 0 0	22252 [illegible] 7	4437 12 9	0 0 0	4437 12 9	17814 12 10	17730 3 0	84 9 10	
1850-51,	Ditto,	0	10896½	16259 9 1	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	734½	165 15 8	0 0 0	867 0 0	55 1 0	5451 0 0	183 0 0	22122 [illegible] 9	4236 7 9	0 0 0	4236 7 9	17886 2 0	17850 1 1	33 0 11	
1851-52,	Ditto,	0	31894	16175 9 9	0 0 0	0	0	0	73213½	918½	196 4 2	0 0 0	677½ 0 0	33 0 0	5430 0 0	81 0 0	21915 [illegible] 11	4211 1 10	0 0 0	4211 1 10	17704 12 1	17518 3 5	186 8 8	
1852-53,	Ditto,	0	31788½	17194 7 8	0 0 0	0	0	0	73342½	901½	190 8 0	0 0 0	600½ 0 0	56 8 0	5929 0 0	86 0 0	21456 7 8	4192 6 4	0 0 0	4192 6 4	17264 1 4	16882 13 4	381 4 4	
		0	0	82944 9 8	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	906 0 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	323 3 0	25234 0 0	824 10 0	110232 7 1	21581 14 3	0 0 0	21581 14 3	88650 8 10	87883 3 6	767 5 6	

a Remitted. b In Demand c The decrease is owing to the migration of a large Miri village to the Abor doosr, where the tax was remitted to them in the Political Department

b

Assessed Area for the past five years of the District of Luckimpoor, or from the year 1848-49 to the year 1852-53 inclusive.—(Continued.)

Year.	Name of Mehal.	Area in acres.	Land under Cultivation. Area in acres.	Land under Cultivation. Gross Jumma.	Average rate per acre.	Culturable. Area in poorahs and acres.	Culturable. Gross Jumma.	Average rate per biggah, poorah and acre.	Waste and jungle.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rates. Area.	Lakhiraj Land assessed at low rates. Jumma.	Average rate per acre.	Rent-free land.	Fisheries.	Capitation tax.	Gold Washings, Miscellaneous.	Total gross Jumma.	Commission at 15 per cent for Mouzahdars and Peggoses, and remission to heads of villages, &c.	Remission on account of Meer of Duphla Pocha or Black Mall.	Total deductions and Remissions.	Net Jumma.	Collections.	Balance.	Remarks.
	North Luckimpoor.																							
1848-49.	Ditto,- - -	927130	42237½	26516 4 9	0 9 10½	0	0	0	883222½	823	381 2 [illegible]	0 7 5	147½ 0 0	185 4 0	1138 0 0	437 11 0	28648 5 11	3356 8 4	5692 3 9	9048 12 1	19599 9 11	18422 4 1	117 5 9	
1849-50.	Ditto,- - -	0	43348½	26766 9 3	0 9 10½	0	0	0	883793½	823	381 2 2	0 7 5	165 0 0	191 4 0	1161 0 0	433 8 0	28933 7 5	3406 9 7	5630 4 10	9036 14 5	19898 9 0	19550 10 4	345 14 8	
1850-51.	Ditto,- - -	0	40778½	31069 7 6	0 12 2	0	0	0	885547½	737½	263 5 10	0 5 0½	66½ 0 0	77 4 0	1120 0 0	510 5 0	33040 6 4	4310 12 5	3783 9 2	8094 5 7	24946 0 9	24603 6 6	282 10 3	
1851-52.	Ditto,- - -	0	42352½	31918 2 11	0 12 1	0	0	0	883763½	799½	221 5 7	0 4 5½	216½ 0 0	110 12 0	1176 0 0	484 9 0	33910 18 6	4466 1 1	3812 12 6	8278 13 7	25635 15 11	25471 8 7	160 7 4	
1852-53.	Ditto,- - -	0	42701½	32600 4 0	0 12 2 4/11	0	0	0	883111½	790½	225 7 9	0 4 5½	436½ 0 0	98 8 0	1248 0 0	451 4 0	34614 7 9	5155 8 4	159 7 7	5315 0 11	29299 6 10	21538 11 7	7760 11 3	
		0	0	148870 12 5	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	1368 7 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	658 0 0	5843 0 0	2307 5 0	159147 8 11	20695 4 9	19078 9 10	39773 14 7	119373 10 4	110647 9 1	8727 1 3	
	Total of the whole District.																							
1848-49.	- - - -	1033763½	74847½	42308 1 4	0 0 0	0	0	0	956112½	1748½	512 14 9	0 0 0	1059½ 0 0	291 14 0	6199 0 0	671 5 0	51033 3 1	7860 8 11	5692 3 9	13552 12 8	37480 8 11	37224 3 1	186 3 4	
1849-50.	- - - -	0	75233	43279 11 10	0 0 0	0	0	0	956627½	1558½	346 2 2	0 0 0	347½ 0 0	263 4 0	6524 0 0	674 8 0	51286 2 0	7844 7 4	5630 4 10	13474 12 2	37811 5 10	37380 12 4	430 8 6	
1850-51.	- - - -	0	51374½	47329 0 7	0 0 0	0	0	0	980283½	1471½	429 5 6	0 0 0	933½ 0 0	132 5 0	6571 0 0	693 5 0	55163 0 1	8547 4 2	5783 9 2	12330 13 4	42832 2 9	42453 7 7	468 11 2	
1851-52.	- - - -	0	74176½	48093 12 8	0 0 0	0	0	0	956976½	1717½	417 9 9	0 0 0	894 0 0	143 12 0	6606 0 0	565 9 0	55826 13 5	8677 2 11	3812 12 6	12489 15 5	43340 12 0	42990 12 0	346 15 0	
1852-53.	- - - -	0	74580	49797 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	0	956434½	1691½	411 15 9	0 0 0	1037½ 0 0	150 0 0	6177 0 0	537 4 0	56071 15 5	9347 11 8	159 7 7	9507 7 3	46568 8 2	38421 8 7	8141 15 7	

ZILLAH LUCKIMPOOR; COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
The 27th May, 1853.

E. T. DALTON,
Collector.

Census of the District of Luckimp.

	Total Souls.	Males.	Females.	Mahamedan. Males.	Mahamedan. Females.	Hindoos. Males.	Hindoos. Females.	Other Tribes. Males.	Other Tribes. Females.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.
In 1847-48.											
Luckimpoor,...	36742	18497	18245	623	629	16701	16375	1173	1241	0	0
Lower Muttock, ...	32443	16156	16288	345	295	15309	15503	501	490	0	0
Upper Muttock,....	10896	5542	5354	0	0	4541	4227	1001	1127	0	0
Suddiya, ...	1836	944	892	46	30	895	858	3	4	0	0
Total, ...	81917	41138	40779	1014	954	37446	36963	2678	2862	0	0
In 1852-53.											
Luckimpoor,...	41726	21058	20674	598	658	17610	17055	2724	2823	121	142
Lower Muttock,.	31133	15982	15151	112	99	13979	13201	1670	1641	221	210
Upper Muttock, ...	10060	5127	4933	4	1	2864	2724	2252	2198	7	10
Suddiya.	2377	1230	1147	0	0	962	902	268	245	0	0
Total.	86296	43392	41904	714	758	35415	33882	6914	6907	349	362

E. T. DALTON,
Collector.

Appendix B.

Statement of Lands under cultivation for three years, from 1850-51 to 1852-53, distinguishing different description of Land in the District of Luckimpore.

Year.	Roopeet Land, in which Rice is planted out.	Feringutti Chur, or similar land occasionally inundated, producing Mustard Seed.	Land, in which Rice only is sown broad cast.	Opium.	Bori high land, in which Cotton, Sugar-cane and Pulses are grown.	Garden.	Kottiah Land used for Seed Rice, which is to be trans-planted.	Soomoni Forest Land, so called in which the Silk Muga is raised.	Total Acres.
1850-51,	45285	2836¼	343½	1270¾	1442	7817¾	2157¾	690	61842¼
1851-52,	45475	3212	442	1676	1500¼	8331½	1849½	825¼	63311¼
1852-53,	46488	4208	606¾	1566½	1467	8423	1966¾	1052	65778

E. T. DALTON,

Collector.

ZILLAH LUCKIMPORE ; COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th May 1853.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the number of Chowdries and Subordinate Officers, with their Circles, their extent as to Area, Population and Amount of Revenue.

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.				Number of villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation. In Biggas.	Area of Cultivation. In Assam Pooras.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.		
Mehaul Rungagora,... Mouzah Rungagora,	Pereeka Gohain, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 per cent on the collections,	5	4	0	3	223¼	0	123	38	8	9
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	2	2	6							
			7	6	6							
Mouzah Bajaltully,.....	Joyabur Gogoee, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 per cent on the collections,	40	6	5	5	1912¾	0	738	312	3	4
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	16	8	0							
			56	14	5							
Mouzah Changmoee,	Nursing, Mouzadar, ...	Commission as above 10 per cent,	17	11	6	2	661	0	218	137	9	0
	Rungpore, Cagottee,	Ditto at 5 ditto,	7	6	4							
Mouzah Sreepooriah,	Moeye, Mouzadar,	Ditto at 10 ditto,	9	4	3	2	318¼	0	143	64	1	0
	Rungpore, Cagottee	Ditto at 5 ditto,	3	14	11							
Mehaul Tingrye, ... Mouzah Tingrye, ...	Buddia and Deobur, Mouzadars, ...	Ditto at 10 ditto,	10	2	6	3	0	101¼	757	74	12	3
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	4	7	2							
			14	9	8							
Mouzah Tipling, ...	Munbur, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent,	19	6	5	6	0	185¼	431	135	9	1
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	8	1	8							
			27	8	1							

Mehaul Lypoolea, ... Mouzah Dimroogooria	Sindoora Gohain, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	15	7	11	1	0	344¼	316	131 13 1
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	7	11	11					
			23	3	10					
Mouzah Dohoteea, ...	Ramchurn, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	90	10	1	4	1119¼	0	206	212 5 9
	Rungpore, Cagottee, ...	Ditto at 5 ditto	13	0	8					
Mouzah Paneetolah, ...	Meelye, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	10	3	6	1	390¼	0	65	73 0 6
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto.	4	0	9					
			14	4	3					
Mouzah Gurbundy,	Ramchurni, Mouzadar,.....	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	43	7	11	2	1720¼	0	352	316 9 5
	Rungpore, Cagottee,...	Ditto at 5 ditto, ...	18	6	10					
Mehaul Dinjon,... ... Mouzah Bugdome,...	Dilbur Gohain, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 ditto, ...	38	0	4	4	1778¼	0	517	294 9 0
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,.....	15	10	2					
			53	10	6					
Mouzah Ookoneemoriah,	Sindoora Gohain, Mouzad ar,... ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	14	12	7	2	540¼	0	167	103 6 7
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,...	6	2	9					
			20	15	4					
Mouzah Jaroi,...	Sindoora Gohain, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	8	6	9	1	0	8¾	248	58 9 0
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,...	3	8	1					
			11	14	10					
Mouzah Heloydaree ...	Ellaga, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	28	9	6	3	1099¼	0	307	214 7 2
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	11	14	8					
			40	8	2					
Mehaul Dinjoy, ... Mouzah Dinjoy, ...	Dhun, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	50	13	2	4	2521	0	1047	405 6 5
	Doolub, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,...	24	0	6					
Mouzah Rohomoria,	Guttall, Mouzadar,..... Bhodea, Cagottee, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	55	9	6	5	2604¼	0	968	415 15 0
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	26	1	0					
Mouzah Digobe, ...	Doomye, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	12	0	0	2	0	132¾	275	88 5 1
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,.....	5	0	0					
			17	0	0					

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.	Number of villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation. In Biggas.	Area of Cultivation. In Assam Pooras.	Population.	Amount of Revenue.
Mouzah Gurpara, ...	Rathia, Mouzadar, ... Noelambur, Cagottee, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ... 37 15 6 Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 15 1 6	3	1826	0	616	277 9 1
Mouzah Nudwa, ...	Jopra, Mouzadar, ... Goheen, Cagottee, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ... 48 5 3 Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 30 2 2	3	1995¼	0	560	343 13 8
Mouzah Ekratully, ...	Montheer, Mouzadar, ... Matteebur, Cagottee, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ... 28 8 7 Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 11 14 6	4	1098¼	0	351	1 97 7 2
Mouzah Mydomia, ...	Beermul, Mouzadar, ... Photick, Cagottee, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ... 17 7 0 Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 7 3 10	5	714¼	0	292	123 1 7
Mouzah Meeripatar,	Montheer, Mouzadar, ... Matteebur, Cagottee, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ... 24 14 5 Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 10 4 0	1	1052	0	338	175 11 9
Mouzah Teetadrimroo,	Ratheebur, Mouzadar, ... Gom, Cagottee, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ... 34 14 6 Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 14 7 8	5	1564¼	0	331	250 14 6
Mouzah Lahwal, ...	Bokaree, Mouzadar, ... Buckut, Cagottee, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ... 58 1 0 Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 24 9 10	5	0	547¾	782	400 7 2
Mouzah Bokul, ...	Roopun, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ... 22 1 0 Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 9 2 5 31 3 5	3	0	238¾	222	157 8 7
Mehaul Bhadara, ... Mouzah Panectola, ...	Meelye, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ... 6 3 6 Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto., ... 2 9 11 8 13 5	2	268	0	197	45 8 2

Mouzah Poolungah,	Malleebur, Mouzadar,	Half the jumma of the Mouza,	285	13	9	9	0	668¼	827	288	5 10
Mouzah Chubwa,	Ditto ditto,	Commission at 12 per cent,	10	0	11	3	365¾	0	79	69	12 5
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	4	0	6						
			14	1	5						
Mehaul Tengakhat,	Punkuz, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent,	26	14	7	4	1044½	0	448	186	9 4
Mouzah Joreegooree,	Chokla, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	10	3	6						
Mouzah Deoghuria, 1st Division,	Bukut, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent,	9	3	10	1	339½	0	208	64	4 2
	Chokla, Cogottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	3	13	10						
Ditto ditto, 2nd Division,	Mow, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent,	9	12	5	1	361½	0	194	68	2 0
	Chokla, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	4	1	5						
Mouzah Bhoklajan,	Chokla, Mouzadar,	Commission at 10 per cent,	12	6	5	1	451½	0	192	86	3 0
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	6	4	0						
			18	10	5						
Mouzah Obhypooria,	Bhud, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent,	21	0	2	3	786½	0	303	146	5 0
	Bappeeram, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	8	5	0						
Mouzah Tengakhat, 1st Division,	Omye, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent,	33	12	11	5	1205½	0	451	233	9 4
	Bappee, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	13	7	8						
Ditto ditto, 2nd Division,	Lokhye, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent,	39	9	0	6	1498½	0	684	274	4 10
	Bappee, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	16	9	0						
Mouzah Tippamia, 1st Khel,	Chambora, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent,	7	4	6	1	257	0	135	48	2 0
	Bappee, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	3	2	0						
Ditto ditto, 2nd Khel,	Boodoo, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent,	10	9	4	1	382¾	0	279	73	3 0
	Bappee, Cagottee,	Cagotteee's ditto at 5 ditto,	4	7	4						
Mouzah Pandhowa,	Lerella, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent.	6	5	4	1	258	0	24	52	13 0
	Chokla, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	3	2	8						
Mouzah Kungeea Khat	Omye, Mouzadar,	Commission at 10 per cent,	2	10	8	1	120¼	0	158	22	0 5
	Chokla, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	1	5	4						
Mouzah Tamboolee Khat, 1st Division,	Soodmul, Mouzadar,	Commission at 10 per cent,	2	0	8	1	95	0	61	17	12 5
	Chokla, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	1	0	4						
Ditto ditto, 2nd Division,	Mouzadar and Cagottee the same as the last,	Commission at 10 per cent,	7	3	2	1	378	0	142	61	12 2
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	3	9	4						
Mehaul Madar Khat, Mouzah Joogeebaha,	Joybur, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent,	65	3	0	13	0	687¼	1059	477	1 6
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	27	1	9						
Mouzah Madar Khat,	Onoo, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent,	62	6	5	4	0	621¼	841	438	8 5
	Dursun, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	24	0	7						
Mouzah Timona,	Phependah, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent,	26	12	5	2	0	250¾	207	186	1 1
	Bohwa, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,	11	4	0						

Names of Circles.	Names of Officers.	How remunerated and Amount of Remuneration.	Number of Villages in Circles.	Area of Cultivation.		Population.	Amount of Revenue.
				In Biggas.	In Assam Pooras.		
Mehaul Dibroo Ghur, Mouzah Kudomonee,	Seebram, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent, 47 11 0	5	0	499½	636	350 11 1
	Bootla, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 19 13 10					
Mouzah Maunkotta, 1st Division.	Doomsering, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent, 8 0 9	5	0	79	165	56 1 3
	Beta, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 3 6 0					
Ditto ditto, 2nd Division,	Loboy, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent, 5 4 0	3	0	99¾	370	68 3 4
	Beta, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 2 4 0					
Mouzah Maunkotta, 3rd Division,	Longsa, Mouzadar,	Commission at 10 per cent, 7 13 1	1	0	430	258	69 15 0
	Beta, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 4 0 0					
Ditto ditto, 4th Division,	Doomye, Mouzadar,	Commission at 10 per cent, 2 12 0	5	0	46⅓	258	36 13 8
	Beta, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 1 5 0					
Mouzah Bogpara,	Gendella, Mouzadar,	Commission at 10 per cent, 17 1 0	3	0	188½	97	143 10 5
	Beta, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 8 4 0					
Mouzah Khoneekur, 1st Division,	Bogra, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent, 14 15 0	4	0	138¼	377	103 12 5
	Beta, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 6 4 0					
Ditto ditto, 2nd, Division,	Gohin, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent, 16 4 0	1	0	166¼	397	112 7 4
	Seeal, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 6 10 0					
Mouzah Lalookah,	Bolo, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent, 40 5 0	14	0	671½	1428	490 2 5
	Bohee, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 20 1 0					
Mehaul Jameera, Mouzah Gohaingong,	Bhomsing, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent, 33 13 0	8	1824	0	637	344 14 5
	Oroona, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 14 0 5					
Mouzah Lezye,	Oroona, Mouzadar,	Half the jumma of the Mouzah, 38 10 0	3	416	0	210	38 10 0
Mouzah Lorooah,	Dhonee, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent, 52 13 6	5	2064	21¼	732	376 6 11
	Seeal, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 22 0 9					
Mouzah Kacharrygong,	Runga, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent, 29 8 8	5	0	281¼	577	205 1 0
	Sutram, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 12 6 10					
Mouzah Jameera,	Doh, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent, 77 12 1	4	0	742	1116	553 4 7
	Boodur, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 32 6 5					
Mouzah Puthrogong,	Bahoo, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent, 44 0 3	2	0	428¾	409	319 12 9
	Jou, Cagottee,	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 18 8 11					
Mouzah Koorgong,	Oothum, Mouzadar,	Commission at 12 per cent, 27 11 3	6	0	266	585	192 6 0
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, 11 8 8					

Mouzah Diglagong, ...	Bhola, Mouzadar.	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	46 3 0	7	0	448¼	807	320 0 0	
	Budram, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	19 4 4						
Mouzah Mohpoally,.....	Bhola, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	23 6 9	2	0	224¼	193	163 3 6	
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	9 15 2						
Mouzah Dibroomookh,	Rungmun, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	39 15 1	2	0	390¼	586	275 15 5	
	Beerdhun, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	16 10 3						
Mehaul Jokye, ...	Dhunee, Mouzadar,.....	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	4 11 2	1	0	45¼	125	33 15 6	
Mouzah Jokye,.....		Cagoottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	1 15 4						
Mouzah Kotoha, ...	Oroona, Mouzadar	Commission at 12 per cent, ...	6 4 5	2	259	0	78	42 13 0	
	Phependa, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	2 10 0						
Mehaul Saikwa, ...	32 Headmen, each answerable for the revenue of his own tribe; the amount of remuneration averaging Rs. 3-15-9¾ for each Headman, but revenue is collected by Bhobnath Darogah as suzawal, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, each to Headman, ... Rs.	127 10 0	51	5384	0	4509	1085 11 10	
		Cagottee's receiving 5 per cent, ...	64 1 0						
Mehaul Suddya, ...	17 Headmen, ditto ditto ditto, average amount of remuneration to each, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, to each Headman,..... Rs.	98 3 2	19	0	1228¾	1913	849 6 7	
		Cagottee's receiving 5 per cent, ...	49 0 9						
Mehaul Upper Muttock,	23 Headmen, each collecting the revenue of his own tribe; the amount of remuneration averaging Rs. 15-11-9 each, ...	Commission to Headmen,.....		512 0 0	23	0	0	3494	1786 0 0
Kacharry Sonwal, ...	Runga Mooah,.....	Commission at 10 per cent.,.....	54 2 0	6	0	0	729	373 14 0	
Khas,.....	Galah Borah, ...	Ditto ditto,.....	5 11 0	1	0	0	51	52 5 0	
Meeris of Lower Muttock, ...	6 Headmen (Gaums,) each collecting the revenue of his own tribe, ...	Ditto ditto,.....	19 8 0	0	0	0	709	155 8 0	
Hindoo Pyke of Parow Para,.....	6 ditto ditto,..... ..	Ditto ditto, ...	31 0 0	0	0	0	1013	281 0 0	
Meeris of Parow Para,	6 Gaum, each collecting the revenue of his own tribe, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	24 7 0	0	0	0	264	230 9 0	
Khampties, ...	4 Headmen, each collecting the revenue of his own tribe, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	16 13 0	0	0	0	282	80 2 5	
Mehaul Seesee Dhamazee.	Orjoon Bhooya, Mouzadar, ...	Ditto ditto,.....	103 8 6	9	4175	0	1388	969 6 10	
Mouzah Seesee, ...	Lokye, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	51 12 3						
Mouzah Dhamajee, ...	Chowthan Gohain, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...	100 3 3	12	3938	0	985	851 4 0	
	Phoringa, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	50 2 0						
Mouzah Noloneessam, .	The same as above, ...	Commission to Mouzadar at 10 per cent, ...	35 14 9	6	1328	0	199	297 11 11	
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	17 13 3						
Mouzah Matchkhowa,	Kandoora, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 5 per cent, ...	18 5 0	7	1419	0	460	327 10 9	
	Sunjoy, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	18 5 0						
Mehaul Burdolonee,...	Poorun, Mouzadar,.....	Commission at 10 per cent, ...	158 1 3	7	5882	0	1402	1349 8 9	
Mouzah ditto, ...	Dhonee, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	79 0 8						
Mehaul Dhokwakhana,	Roghoo, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...	35 15 0	9	299	456½	450	412 7 1	
Mouzah Harhee, ...	Lodhur, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	17 15 6						

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Mouzah Dhokwakhana,	Charroo Chunder, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...216 10 0	14	9000	0	3227	1919 0 1
	Sonye, Cagottee,.....	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...108 5 1					
Mouzah Jalbharry, ...	Soorooram, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ... 84 5 8	14	128	263¼	968	712 0 4
	Koleeram, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 42 2 10					
Mouzah Gohain Gong,	Pudram, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ... 70 11 0	9	166¼	662	443	598 7 5
	Toolaram, Cagottee,...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 35 3 9					
Mouzah Harhee Choprees, ...	Roghoo, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent to Mouzadar 11 12 4	0	626	0	0	100 0 0
	Lodhun, Cagottee,.....	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 5 14 3					
Mouzah Jalbharry Chopree, ...	Motow, Mouzadar,.....	Commission at 10 per cent,..... ... 14 14 10	0	794	0	0	126 15 6
	Koleeram, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 7 7 5					
Mehaul Luckimpore, Mouzah Gagoldoobee,	Bukut, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...104 0 2	18	29¼	950¾	2194	944 15 6
	Mooeedhun, Cagottee.	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 52 0 2					
Mouzah Kudum, ...	Bhoosun, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...125 13 3	6	0	1067½	1885	976 10 3
	Thoopore, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 62 14 9					
Mouzah Chootealkarry,	Tabboo, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ... 76 9 0	8	0	692½	822	653 10 3
	Momin, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 38 4 8					
Mouzah Noakarry, ..	Krisnoram, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent,.....137 6 6	14	0	1257¾	1424	1188 10 7
	Bukut, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 68 11 2					
Mouzah Chenatully, ..	Ditto ditto	Commission at 10 per cent, ... 48 10 8	6	0	594¾	611	419 7 4
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 24 5 6					
Mouzah Tellahee, ...	Purmanund, Mouzadar,.....	Commission at 10 per cent, ...115 0 10	15	125	1215½	1750	988 13 7
	Jabur, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 57 8 6					
Mouzah Gorehoga, ...	Poorunder, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...221 1 2	33	532	1933	1290	1908 9 11
	Boloram, Cagottee,.....	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto,... ... .110 8 7					
Mouzah Lukimpoor, ...	Bolooram, Offg. Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...188 2 4	20	7422	0	2245	1641 9 8
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 94 1 2					
Mehaul Banskata, ... Mouzah Komlaborrya,	Holeram, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ... 83 1 9	11	46	745¾	936	702 14 1
	Tipye, Cagottee,.....	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 41 8 11					
Mouzah Betherry, ..	Holeeram, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ... 10 14 1	3	113	0	158	95 16 0
	Tipye, Cagottee,.....	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ... 5 7 0					

Mouzah Bhorolooah..	Deoram, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...	59	0	0	12	2234	0	1133	502	10	3
	Tipye, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto 5 ditto, ...	29	8	1							
Mouzah Nowbysa, ..	Deoram, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent,.....	51	0	7	9	1836	0	875	433	15	8
	Tipye, Cagottee,.....	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	25	8	3							
Mouzah Khyra,.....	Deoram, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...	58	8	5	9	0	526¾	961	498	14	0
	Tipye, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	29	4	3							
Mehaul Cheydowar, ...	Mohessur, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...	41	2	3	0	0	375	467	354	11	1
Mouzah Lalook Dolony,	Bunshidhur, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	20	9	2							
Mouzah Bangfang, ...	Dossee, Mouzadar,.....	Commission at 10 per cent, ...	96	8	8	0	0	859¼	638	821	0	4
	Rajkissen, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	48	4	4							
Mouzah Narainpore,...	Mobessur, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ... .109	0	5	0	0	1128¼	1082	1037	7	2
	Bunshidhur, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	54	8	2							
Mouzah Kolabarry, ...	Mohessur, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...192	4	7	0	0	1839¼	2175	1640	7	6
	Bunshidhur, Cagottee, ...	Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	96	2	3							
Mouzah Gohopore, ...	Mohessur, Mouzadar,.....	Commission at 10 per cent, ...174	2	11	0	0	1563	2308	1482	13	9
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	87	1	3							
Mouzah Kullungpore, ...	Nobrung, Mouzadar,..... ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...310	12	3	0	0	2868¾	3157	2643	8	7
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...155	6	2								
Mouzah Gomeeree, ...	Nobrung, Mouzadar, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...132	5	1	0	0	1208¼	2178	1125	5	9
		Cagottee's ditto at 5 ditto, ...	66	2	6							
Mehaul Meeri, ...	22 Gaums, each collecting the revenue of his own tribe, ...	Commission at 10 per cent, ...123	0	0	0	0	0	1820	1109	0	0

E. T. DALTON,

Collector.

Appendix D.

Memorandum of the Schools in Zillah Luckimpoor.

Debrooghur School.

THE Debrooghur School has 95 boys, with an average daily attendence of about 50, of the first number, 55 are children of residents in the station, 40 come from the interior of the District to be educated. The different castes or tribes are as follows :

Brahmins,	12
Khethrees,	5
Shoodroos,	21
Ahoms,	22
Khampties,	11
Muttocks,	6
Cacharices,	3
Dooms,	5
Harrees,	1
Mahomedans,	9
	95

The School Pundits (two in number) are attentive to their duties, but they are neither of them competent to impart more than a rudimentary education.

The School has been 13 years in existence and it has doubtless been the means of diffusing a little education in a District where, prior to its institution, it was difficult to find a man, even amongst the better classes, who could write his name.

I am of opinion that now the School would be better attended and obtain more influence, if the standard of instruction given, was somewhat more elevated, but to obtain this the pay of the Masters must be raised. If a really well educated and respectable man were placed in the School as Head Master, and an English class opened, many of the higher classes of natives would willingly pay something towards the education of their children.

As it is, the Government have gained some advantage from the School.

It is desirable that the appointments in the different courts should be, as far as possible, filled by Natives of the District, and it was only through the means of the School that any were procurable qualified for office.

The number of lads appointed to situations under Government from the School are as follows :

In the Collector's Office,	8
„ Magistrate's ditto,	6
„ Political Agent's ditto,	1
„ Civil Court,	1
„ Sudder Ameen's ditto,	2
„ Mouzah Cagottee's,	35
	53

Many of the lads appointed to the Offices are now intelligent and useful ministerial Officers, and most of them promise well. The emoluments of the Mouzah Cagottees are very small, but the situation may be the stepping stone to an appointment in the Collector's Office.

The returns of attendance in this School may be relied on, as every evening I see the boys as they break up, and sign the book.

Luckimpoor School.

The Luckimpoor School has 52 boys on its list; on my recent visit to that Station, owing to the prevalence of cholera, there was but a small attendance, but, from the Native Judge in charge and the Omlah, I received very good accounts of the state of the School previous to this visitation. It was well attended, the boys were making good progress, and the Master was said to be zealous in the discharge of his duties.

Since the institution of this School in 1842, between 80 and 90 lads have withdrawn from it with a tolerable knowledge of reading and writing; of these, 8 have received appointments under Government, 2 in the Joint Magistrate's Office, 1 in the Civil Court and 5 as Mouzah Cagottees, and I know several others originally educated in this School, and since practising in the Courts, who are qualified to fill appointments as vacancies occur.

Dhokowakhanah School.

Dhokowakhanah School. The School was re-opened at the request of the population on trial little more than a year ago; I had no opportunity of visiting it till last month. I found an attendance of only 20 boys and was by no means satisfied from the progress they had made, that the Master had done his duty or could do it. I have therefore informed him he was retained in his Office only until a successor be found; only 3 of the boys could read, the rest were still at their letters.

Bordolony School.

Bordolony. This School was opened on trial for six months in June last, till last month I had no opportunity of visiting it, as it is situated very remote from my head quarters.

Sumbhoo Sirma was appointed Pundit and a large Namghur has been given up by the villagers for a School house. The School has been most successful, and the Master deserves the highest praise. He has 48 boys on his list, with an average attendance of about 30, I found 33 in attendance; the first class consisting of 9 boys, could read and translate such books as the history of Joseph in Bengali and could write from dictation without making many mistakes.

Of the 2nd class I saw 9 boys who read the same books as the 1st class, but could not translate from the Bengali into Assamese.

The 3d class composed all the remaining boys, and of these only three were at their letters, the others could all read short sentences.

I was informed that all the boys received their first lessons from Sumbhoo Sirma since his appointment, and, presuming this to be correct, I look upon the result as the most satisfactory I have yet met with in all my experience of Assam Vernacular Schools.

Saikwah School.

The Saikwah school has 32 on its rolls, I found 25 boys present compared with the paper presented to me by the same boys, as the examination of previous year, those given in when I inspected the School in February last shewed progress, but I don't think the boys attend very regularly, they are mostly sons of poor persons who grudge the loss of the services of their children at home. Five lads educated at this School felt the situation of Mouzah Cagottees.

Denjoy and Tengakhath Schools.

The opening of Schools, one at Denjoy and the other at Tengakhath in Muttock, have been sanctioned. The latter had been in operation for several months. A Pundit named Juggessur Sirma opened a School there of his own accord, and his success gave him a claim to the appointment, which I bestowed upon him. He has an attendance of about 25 boys. I have informed the Denjoy people, that their School will be opened as soon as they provide a School house.

E. T. DALTON,
Collector.

ZILLAH LUCKIMPOOR; COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 31st May 1853.

Appendix E.

NATIVE PETITIONS.

Appendix F.

Statement of the Miscellaneous Business instituted in the Collector's Office in Zillah Luckimpoor in 1852-53.

Applications for Wastes and Jungles,	164
Ditto for recovery of balances of Revenue,	148
For Revenue taken in excess,	61
Complaints against Headmen,	20
Applications for refund of Revenue,	101
Appointments and Dismissals,	67
Applications for possession of the Land said to be contained in Pottah,	329
Ditto for Commission ; claims to share of, by subordinates Fiscal Officers,	56
Ditto for Lands in exchange of Lands thrown up,	39
Excess land in Pottah to that in possession,	44
For remission or suspension of Revenue,	100
Settlements,	94
Settlement of Boundaries,	4
Mortgaged Lands ; cases regarding,	3
Reports on the Emigration of Ryots,	4
For remission of Revenue of Lands taken up in Roads,	2
For refusing to pay Revenue for Lands occupied,	13
For Butwarra of Pottah Lands,	9
For rectifying mistakes in the description of Lands in a Pottah,	1
Secreting Pykes and Land,	7
Neglect of duty,	4
Taking Thulubana in excess,	1
Refusing to grant receipt for Revenue collected,	3
Obstructing public thoroughfares,	5
Applications for Pottahs for Lands cleared,	17
Istuffas of Land,	20
Claims to appointments,	8
Collecting Revenue without issusing a Pottah,	5
Release of attached Property,	7
Cases about Black-mail,	3
Application for division of Pensions,	1
For possession of Land purchased at sales of Civil Court,	4
Application for remission of Pyke Revenue on account of a Convict,	1

Refund of Fines,	1
For the appointment of Mouzahdar,	5
For Bribery,	2
For copies of Documents,	2
Disputed Accounts,	1
Remission of Revenue,	5
New Settlers ; advances to,	4
Re-assessment of Lands on the demise of Headmen who held them rentfree for life,	7
Appropriating Government Revenue,	1
Cases regarding Lands erroneously assessed which were granted rentfree,	3
Cutting Bamboos in an unoccupied Barri land,	2
Total,	1374

E. E.,

E. T. DALTON,

Collector.

The istuffas are made up into bundles for each Mouzah and sent with a Perwannah to the Mouzahdar. The 20 cases of istuffas are 20 such bundles.

E. T. DALTON.

Appendix G.

Statement of Increase and Decrease of Establishment in the District of Luckimpoor Revenue.

As the Establishment stood on the 1st May 1843.	Rs.	A.	P.	As the Establishment stood on the 30th April 1853.	Rs.	A.	P.	Increase and Decrease.	Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Sudder Station, ...	691	0	0		692	0	0		*5	0	0	†4	0	0	* Treasurer's pay increased from 60 to 65 Rs., under the authority of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd May 1851.
Junior Assistant, Luckimpoor, ..	76	0	0		96	0	0		‡20	0	0	0	0	0	† Pay of a Chuprassee abolished.
	767	0	0		788	0	0	Actual Increase, ...				21	0	0	‡ A Naib Treasurer sactioned on the 6th June 1844.

ZILLAH LUCKIMPOOR; COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 1st June 1853.

E. T. DALTON,
Collector.

Appendix H.

Statement of Increase and Decrease of Establishment in Luckimpoor.

As the Establishment stood on the 1st of May 1843.				As the Establishment stood on the 30th of April 1853.				Increase and Decrease.							Remarks.
Najirat and Hajut Jail, ...	201	0	0	Najirat and Hajut Jail, ...	211	0	0	Increase,	10	0	0	Decrease,	0	0	Increase in the pay of Native Doctors.
Police, ...	519	0	0	Police, ...	604	0	0	Do.,	85	0	0	Do.,	0	0	Increase in the pay of Darogahs.
Native Judges, ...	470	0	0	Native Judges, ...	420	0	0	Do.,	0	0	0	Do.,	50	0	Sudder Ameen appointed on a salary of 100 Rs. instead of 150.
Judicial Omlahs, ...	523	0	0	Judicial Omlahs, ...	483	0	0	Do.,	0	0	0	Do.,	40	0	Decrease in the pay of the English writer.
Total, ..	1713	0	0		1718	0	0	Actual Increase, ...					5	0	
				AGENCY ESTABLISHMENT.											
English Office, ...	100	0	0	English Office, ...	30	0	0	Increase,	0	0	0	Decrease	70	0	Pay of Clerk reduced from 100 to 30 Rs.
Omlahs, ...	107	8	6	Omlahs, ...	107	4	3	Do.,	0	0	0	Do,	0	4	Change from Sicca to Company's Rs.
Gun Establishment, ...	198	0	0	Gun Establishment	0	0	0	Do.,	0	0	0	Do.,	198	0	Abolished.
Intelligence Establishment ..	105	3	7	Intelligence Establishment, ...	115	0	0	Do.,	9	12	5	Do.,	0	0	Pay of a Jemadar at Makoom.
Total, ..	510	12	1		252	4	3	Actual Decrease, ...					258	7	10

E. T. DALTON.

THOS. JONES, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.